
SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Senator Sabrina Cervantes, Chair
2025 - 2026 Regular Session

AB 2047 (Bauer-Kahan) - Firearms: 3-dimensional printing blocking technology

Version: July 2, 2026

Urgency: No

Hearing Date: August 3, 2026

Policy Vote: JUD. 11 - 2, PUB. S. 5 - 1

Mandate: No

Consultant: Bob Franzoia

Bill Summary: AB 2047 would require the Department of Justice (DOJ) to publish guidance on performance standards for firearm printing detection algorithm for use by three-dimensional printer manufacturers.

Fiscal Impact: Major costs over a 20 month period to meet the September 1, 2028 deadline for the publishing of performance standards. Major cost over the following 15 months to establish an attestation regulatory process to allow three dimensional printers to be sold or transferred beginning December 1, 2029. Costs to DOJ to establish and operate this program overall are unquantifiable and will require the hiring of personnel and securing technological expertise outside DOJ's existing scope and capabilities (General Fund).

Potentially significant court cost pressure for civil enforcement actions brought by the Attorney General, county counsel, city attorneys, and private plaintiffs under the bill's civil penalty and private right of action provisions. An eight-hour court day costs approximately \$10,500 based on the hourly rate of court personnel including at minimum the judge, clerk, bailiff, court reporter, jury administrator, administrative staff, and jury per-diems. While the courts are not funded on a workload basis, an increase in workload could result in delayed court services and would put pressure on the General Fund to fund additional staff and resources. The FY 2026-27 Budget appropriated \$70 million General Fund for this purpose (Trial Court Trust Fund, General Fund).

Proposed Law: By September 1, 2028, DOJ shall publish guidance on performance standards for firearm blueprint detection algorithms and for software control processes for three-dimensional printer manufacturers.

By March 1, 2029, any business that produces or manufactures three-dimensional printers for sale or transfer in California would be required to submit to DOJ an attestation for each make and model of printer, confirming, among other things, that the manufacturer has equipped that make and model with a firearm blueprint detection algorithm.

By June 1, 2029, DOJ would publish a list of makes and models of three-dimensional printers whose manufacturers have submitted complete self-attestations. The list shall be updated quarterly and made available on the DOJ website.

Beginning December 1, 2029, the sale or transfer of three-dimensional printers that are not equipped with firearm blocking technology and that are not on the DOJ list would be prohibited.

Staff Comments: Three dimensional printers manufactured for and sold exclusively to specified agencies and industries, that are not sold on the consumer retail market, would be exempt from the provisions of the bill.

A civil action may be brought against a person who does either of the following:

Sells, offers to sell, or transfers for consideration a three-dimensional printer in California that is not equipped with firearm blocking technology.

It would be an affirmative defense to any action against a retailer, distributor, wholesaler, importer, or other individual transferor of a three-dimensional printer for an alleged violation of this section that the retailer, distributor, wholesaler, importer, or other individual transferor only sold or transferred the three-dimensional printer after verifying that the make and model was listed by the department on the DOJ list and not designated as having an incomplete attestation.

Knowingly files an attestation to DOJ containing false information. The filing of a civil action under this section would not preclude potential criminal prosecution for perjury.

A person who has suffered harm in California as a result of a violation of Civil Code 3273.636 may bring an action in a court of competent jurisdiction to establish that a person has violated this section and may seek compensatory damages as well as injunctive relief sufficient to prevent further violation of the law.

The Attorney General, a county counsel, or a city attorney may bring an action to establish that a person has violated Civil Code 3273.636 and may seek a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 for each violation, as well as injunctive relief sufficient to prevent further violation of the law. A prevailing plaintiff shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs.