

---

THIRD READING

---

Bill No: AB 2047  
Author: Bauer-Kahan (D), et al.  
Amended: 8/17/26 in Senate  
Vote: 21

---

SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE: 11-2, 6/23/26

AYES: Umberg, Allen, Ashby, Caballero, Durazo, Laird, Reyes, Stern, Wahab,  
Weber Pierson, Wiener

NOES: Niello, Valladares

SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: 5-1, 6/30/26

AYES: Arreguín, Caballero, Cortese, Pérez, Wiener

NOES: Seyarto

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 5-2, 8/13/26

AYES: Cervantes, Cabaldon, Grayson, Richardson, Wahab

NOES: Seyarto, Dahle

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 58-19, 5/26/26 - See last page for vote

---

**SUBJECT:** Firearms: 3-dimensional printing blocking technology

**SOURCE:** Everytown for Gun Safety Action Fund

---

**DIGEST:** This bill makes it unlawful to sell or transfer a three-dimensional (3-D) printer in California that is not equipped with firearm blocking technology or not listed on the Department of Justice's (DOJ) list of three-dimensional printers for which the manufacturer has submitted a complete self-attestation that the printer is equipped with firearm blocking technology; requests that ASTM International develop industry standards for firearm blocking technology for three-dimensional printer manufacture use; requires the DOJ to quarterly check whether ASTM International has published industry standards, as specified; requires the DOJ to publish guidance or regulations for firearm blocking technology adopting some or all of ASTM International's industry standards, if the DOJ determines that ASTM

International published such industry standards by July 1, 2029, or guidance or regulations adopting some or all of industry standards from another state governmental entity if ASTM International does not publish industry standards by the date and the DOJ determines that a state governmental entity outside of California has published such standards; requires the DOJ to publish a list of three-dimensional printers for which the manufacturers have submitted a self-attestation that the printer is equipped with firearm blocking technology; and provides a cause of action for a violation of these provisions, as specified.

## **ANALYSIS:**

Existing law:

- 1) Establishes the Firearm Industry Responsibility Act (FIRA) to prohibit firearm industry members from dealing in abnormally dangerous firearm-related products. Requires a firearm industry member to comply with the firearm industry standard of conduct, and makes it a violation of the firearm industry standard of conduct for a firearm industry member to fail to comply with specified provisions, including establishing, implementing, and enforcing reasonable controls. (Civil (Civ.) Code, §§ 3273.50 et seq.)
- 2) Specifies that a firearm-related product includes a “firearm manufacturing machine,” and defines, for the purposes of FIRA, “firearm manufacturing machine” to mean a three-dimensional printer, as defined, a computer numerical control (CNC) milling machine, or a similar machine, that is marketed or sold, or is reasonably designed or intended to be used, to manufacture or produce firearms, firearm components, or firearm accessories. (Civ. Code § 32783.50(d).)
- 3) Authorizes a person who has suffered harm because of a firearm industry member’s conduct, the Attorney General, a city attorney, and a county counsel to bring an action in court under FIRA for a violation of the firearm industry standard of conduct. (Civ. Code § 3273.52.)
- 4) Permits a civil action to be brought against a person who knowingly distributes or causes to be distributed, by any means, including the internet, any digital firearm manufacturing code to any other person in this state who is not a federally licensed firearms manufacturer, a member of the Armed Forces, or any law enforcement agency or forensic laboratory, as specified, or who commits specified criminal acts related to firearms. (Civ. Code § 3273.61.)

- 5) Prohibits a person from selling, offering to sell, transferring, advertising, or marketing a CNC milling machine or three-dimensional printer in a manner that knowingly or recklessly causes another person in the state to engage in conduct prohibited by Penal Code section 29185, or in a manner that otherwise knowingly or recklessly aids, abets, promotes, or facilitates conduct prohibited by that section.
  - a) Creates a rebuttable presumption that a person is engaged in this prohibited conduct if they offer to sell, advertise, or market a CNC milling machine or three-dimensional printer in a manner that, under the totality of the circumstances, is targeted at purchasers seeking to manufacture firearms or that otherwise affirmatively promotes the machine or printer's ability to manufacture firearms, and the person sells or transfers the CNC milling machine or three-dimensional printer without verifying that the purchaser or transferee in this state is a federally licensed firearms manufacturer or not otherwise prohibited, as specified. (Civ. Code § 3273.62.)
- 6) Makes it unlawful to knowingly, willfully, or recklessly cause another person to engage in the unlawful manufacture of firearms, or to knowingly, willfully, or recklessly aid, abet, promote, or facilitate the unlawful manufacture of firearms. (Civ. Code § 3273.625.)
- 7) Defines "firearm" to mean a device, designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled through a barrel, a projectile by the force of an explosion or other form of combustion. (Pen. Code § 16520.)

This bill:

- 1) Establishes the "California Firearm Printing Prevention Act," and defines for the Act the following:
  - a) "Department" to mean the Department of Justice;
  - b) "firearm" to mean the definition of firearm in Penal Code section 16520;
  - c) "firearm blocking technology" to mean hardware, firmware, or other integrated technological measures capable of ensuring a three-dimensional printer will not proceed to any print job unless the underlying three-dimensional printing file has been evaluated by a firearms blueprints detection algorithm and determined not to be a printing file that would produce a firearm or illegal firearm parts;
  - d) "firearm blueprint detection algorithm" to mean a software service that evaluates three-dimensional printing files, whether in the form of stereolithography (STL) files or other computer-aided design files or

geometric code, to determine if the files can be used to program a three-dimensional printer to produce a firearm or illegal firearm parts, and flags any such files to prevent their use to manufacture a firearm or illegal firearm parts;

- e) “firearm precursor part” to have the same meaning as it is defined in Penal Code section 16531;
  - f) “firmware design” to mean integration of a firearms blueprint detection algorithm directly into a three-dimensional printer’s firmware, such that any geometric code received by the printer must be evaluated by the algorithm before the printer will proceed to print, and such that the printer will reject print jobs identified by the algorithm because they would direct the printer to print firearms or illegal firearm parts;
  - g) “illegal firearm parts” to mean a firearm precursor part and any part designed and intended for use in converting a semiautomatic weapon into a machine gun, including, but not limited to, a pistol convertor;
  - h) “integrated pre-print software design” to mean a limitation of a three-dimensional printer’s operation to accept geometric code for printing exclusively from a single slicer or other preprint software, which may be the manufacturer’s proprietary software, and integration of a firearm blueprint detection algorithm into that pre-print software, such that any STL file or other computer-aided design file must be evaluated by the algorithm before the software will proceed to produce geometric code, and such that the software will not produce geometric code for files that are identified by the algorithm because they would direct the printer to print firearms or illegal firearm parts;
  - i) “Pistol convertor” to have the same meaning as it is defined in Penal Code section 17015;
  - j) “Software controls process” to mean a system designed to stop a three-dimensional printer from initiating any print job unless the underlying three-dimensional printing file has been evaluated by a firearm blueprint detection algorithm and determined not to be a printing file that would produce a firearm or illegal firearm parts; and
  - k) “Three-dimensional printer” to have the same meaning as defined in Civil Code section 3273.60.
- 2) Requests ASTM International to develop industry standards for firearms blocking technology consistent with this section for three-dimensional printer manufacturer use in order to comply with these sections, and encourages these industry standards to require that firearm blueprint detection algorithms have the capacity, with a high degree of accuracy, to:

- a) Evaluate three-dimensional printing files, whether in the form of STL files or other computer-aided design files or geometric code;
  - b) Detect and identify any such files that can be used to instruct a three-dimensional printer to produce a firearm or illegal firearm parts; and
  - c) Flag any disallowed files for print rejection by a software control process.
- 3) Specifies that the industry standards for firearm blueprint detection algorithms are encouraged to require that, at a minimum, firearm blueprint detection algorithms have the capacity to utilize information from an inventory of disallowed firearm blueprint files that have been commonly shared on internet forums to detect those files and modified versions of those files, and, in order to meet these requirements, permits the standards to require blueprint detection algorithms to receive updated information from an inventory of firearm blueprint files and illegal firearm parts blueprint files, including but not limited to, a library maintained by any state agency or out-of-state agency, academic institution, or nongovernmental entity.
  - 4) Specifies that Civil Code section 3273.61 does not apply to a person or entity who distributes, or causes the distribution of, a digital firearm manufacturing code, including firearms blueprint files and illegal firearm parts blueprint files, solely for the bona fide purpose of developing, refining, and testing the functionality of firearm blocking technology or maintaining an updated library of digital firearm manufacturing code files solely for that bona fide purpose.
  - 5) Encourages the industry standards for firearm blueprint algorithms to include standards for acceptable false-positive and false-negative rates in detection algorithm performance, but prohibits the standards from requiring that a firearm blueprint detection algorithm produce a false-negative rate of zero corresponding to a perfect success rate at detecting disallowed files, as specified.
  - 6) Encourages the industry standards for firearm blueprint detection algorithms to require that the firearm blueprint detection algorithm have the capacity to implement regular updates to the set of disallowed firearm files it has the capacity to detect, to an extent and frequency that reasonably considers the rate of innovation for the design and availability of new firearm blueprint files, as specified, and encourages the industry standards to include a process for periodically reviewing emerging detection software techniques, including advanced forms of image recognition and geometric search functionality.

- 7) Encourages the industry standards for software controls processes to include minimum standards on developer testing to confirm an acceptably low level of evasion with identified design files for firearms and illegal firearm parts, and prohibits the industry standards from requiring that a software controls process produces a perfect success rate at preventing a user from evading a firearms blueprint detection algorithm.
- 8) Encourages the industry standards for software controls processes to set out options for design forms that may be used for a software controls process integration into a three-dimensional printer, including that the standards-setting process shall consider: firmware design; integrated pre-print software design; and any other form, including handshake authentication design or other design forms directed towards open-source compatibility, if the software controls process meets all performance requirements of the standard and is either at least as effective or at least as resistant to being defeated by a technically skilled user as the above-listed design forms, as specified.
- 9) Encourages the industry standards for software controls processes to include both: for firmware design, guidance for how vendors are required to demonstrate that their technology will ensure a printer directs potential print jobs to the algorithm before printing; and for integrated pre-print software design, guidance for how vendors must demonstrate that printers will accept print jobs exclusively through authorized and validated software systems, as specified.
- 10) Encourages the industry standards for software controls processes to require that software controls processes have the capacity, to a high degree of reliability, to substantially reduce the likelihood of foreseeable circumvention attempts intended to evade a firearms blueprint detection algorithm.
- 11) Requires, from July 1, 2027 to July 1, 2029, that the DOJ check on a quarterly basis whether ASTM International has published industry standards for firearm blocking technology.
  - a) If the DOJ determines by July 1, 2029 that ASTM International has published or adopted industry standards for firearm blocking technology, requires the DOJ to publish written guidance or regulations within 18 months after determining that ASTM International has published industry standards for firearm blocking technology. Requires this written guidance or regulations to incorporate some or all of the industry standards published by ASTM International, and to establish that compliance with the industry standards constitutes compliance with the requirement that

- manufacturers equip three-dimensional printers sold in California with firearm blocking technology, except as otherwise required.
- b) If the DOJ determines ASTM International has not published such industry standards by July 1, 2029, requires the DOJ to determine, on or before August 1, 2029, whether a state governmental entity outside California has published or adopted industry standards for firearm blocking technology after a good-faith investigation of the available technology. If the DOJ determines by August 1, 2029 that another state governmental entity has published or adopted industry standards for firearm blocking technology, requires the DOJ to publish written guidance or regulations no later than 18 months that describe the minimum performance standards for firearm blocking technology that a three-dimensional printer manufacturer must meet to comply with these provisions. Requires that this guidance or regulations incorporate some or all of the industry standards, and establishes that compliance with those industry standards constitutes compliance with the requirement that manufacturers equip three-dimensional printers sold in California with firearm blocking technology, except as otherwise required.
  - c) If the DOJ determines on July 1, 2029 that ASTM International did not publish industry standards for firearm blocking technology because ASTM International determined that it is not technologically feasible for three-dimensional printers to be equipped with firearm blocking technology, prohibits the DOJ from making any further determinations regarding whether a state governmental entity outside California has published or adopted industry standards, as specified.
- 12) Requires, six months after the publication of DOJ's performance standards or regulations, as specified, that any business that produces or manufactures three-dimensional printers for sale or transfer in California to submit to the DOJ an attestation, for each make and model of printer they intend to sell in California, that the manufacturer has equipped the printer with a firearm blueprint detection algorithm and a software controls process, and which confirms that the manufacturer tested and confirmed the functionality of the firearm blocking technology.
- a) Provides the Attorney General with the authority to investigate and inspect the submission and the models if the attestation is incomplete or there exists information that indicates that the make and model may not be effectively equipped with firearm blocking technology, as specified. Specifies that any make and model of three-dimensional printer under investigation and inspection may be identified as having an incomplete attestation.

- b) Permits a self-attestation form to include instructions to manufacturers on how to test the functionality of firearm blocking technology and how to submit the self-attestation form.
  - c) Requires the self-attestation to include: the make and model of the three-dimensional printer; confirmation that the manufacturer has equipped that make and model with a firearm blocking technology; confirmation of testing the functionality of the firearm blocking technology once installed as specified; and confirmation that the attestation form is submitted under penalty of perjury.
- 13) Requires the DOJ, nine months after the publication of the DOJ's performance standards or regulations, as specified, to publish a list of the makes and models of three-dimensional printers that have complete attestations, and of any makes and models that have an incomplete attestation. Requires this list to be updated no less frequently than on a quarterly basis and be made accessible on the DOJ's website, and requires the retailers and distributors of three-dimensional printers to consult the list to ensure their inventory consists of compliant three-dimensional printers.
- 14) Requires a business that produces or manufactures three-dimensional printers to, before any three-dimensional printer is offered, sold, transferred, or distributed to any person or business in California:
- a) equip the printer with firearm blocking technology that meets the performance standards published by the DOJ;
  - b) submit a self-attestation of installation of the firearm blocking technology to the DOJ.
- 15) Specifies that any business that sells, offers to sell, distributes, or transfers a three-dimensional printer in California must consult the DOJ's list. Makes it unlawful to sell or transfer a three-dimensional printer in California that is not equipped with a firearm blocking technology and is not listed on the DOJ's list.
- 16) Does not apply the requirements described in 15) through 16), above, to:
- a) Printers manufactured for and sold exclusively to a state-licensed firearms manufacturer, as defined;
  - b) Printers manufactured for and sold exclusively to the state or law enforcement agencies of the United States for the manufacturing of firearms for law enforcement or military purposes;



- c) Printers manufactured exclusively for or sold directly to aerospace, biomedical, automotive, or chemical or mechanical engineering companies or government contractors, except that software required by these provisions must be installed prior to the resale of the printer to a user outside of these exempted industries;
  - d) Printers used exclusively for the manufacture of properties (props) in the entertainment industry; or
  - e) Printers sold or transferred in private transactions that were originally purchased before the publication of the DOJ's list.
- 17) Permits a civil action against a person who sells, offers to sell, or transfers a three-dimensional printer in California that is not equipped with firearm blocking technology, and against a person who knowingly files an attestation containing false information. For a civil action for selling a printer without firearm blocking technology, it is an affirmative defense against a retailer, distributor, wholesaler, importer, or other transferor that they only sold or transferred the three-dimensional printer after verifying that that it was on the DOJ's list as having a complete attestation.
- 18) Permits a person who suffers harm in California as a result of a violation of these provisions to bring a civil action pursuant to 18), above, and permits such a person to seek compensatory damages as well as injunctive relief. Additionally permits the Attorney General, county counsel, or a city attorney to bring an action for a violation of these provisions, and permits them to seek a civil penalty of no more than \$25,000 for each violation as well as injunctive relief. Specifies that a prevailing plaintiff is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and costs.
- 19) Makes the provisions described in 15) through 18), above, operative six months after the publication of the list of three-dimensional printers whose manufacturers have submitted complete self-attestations.
- 20) Permits the DOJ to promulgate regulations and develop forms and publications to implement the requirements of this bill, including but not limited to, procedures for manufacturers to update their attestation forms when industry standards have been updated and to specify the process for submitting attestation forms for new models of three-dimensional printers introduced after the timeline for self-attestations, and permits the DOJ to adopt regulations that provide for exceptions to these provision that is consistent with the purpose of these provisions.

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

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).

**SUPPORT:** (Verified 8/14/26)

Everytown for Gun Safety Action Fund (source)  
American Academy of Pediatrics  
Asian American Christian Collaborative  
Beverly Hills High School Students Demand Action  
Brady California  
Brady United Against Gun Violence  
California Chapter of the American College of Emergency Physicians  
California Medical Association  
California Police Chiefs Association  
CFT – a Union of Educators & Classified Professionals, AFT, AFL-CIO  
Chapman University Students Demand Action  
City of Alameda  
City of Los Angeles  
City of Santa Rosa  
Former City Attorney Mike Feuer, City of Los Angeles  
Giffords  
GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBTQ Equality  
Indivisible Mid-peninsula  
Jewish California  
Moms Demand Action for Gun Sense in America  
Newtown Action Alliance  
Prosecutors Alliance Action  
Riverside County Democratic Party  
San Diegans for Gun Violence Prevention  
San Diego City Attorney  
San Diego County School Board Association  
Students Demand Action At UC Davis  
Students Demand Action for Gun Sense in America  
UCLA Students Demand Action  
Youth Alive!

**OPPOSITION:** (Verified 8/14/26)

3D Printing Nerd  
ACLU California Action  
California Rifle and Pistol Association, Inc.  
Citizens Privacy Coalition of Santa Clara County  
Community Manufacturing Initiative  
Democratic Socialists of America - San Diego  
Electronic Frontier Foundation  
Esaero, Inc.  
Fight for the Future  
Free Software Foundation  
Fulu Foundation  
Gray Area  
Gun Owners of California, Inc.  
Ifixit  
Inspired Flight Technologies  
Invisible Pack Inc.  
Make Good Inc.  
Mantis Composites Inc.  
Matterhackers  
National Rifle Association - Institute for Legislative Action  
Noisebridge Hackerspace  
Oakland Privacy  
Privacy Rights Clearinghouse  
Prusa Usa, Inc.  
Root Access Hackerspace  
Secure Resilient Future Foundation  
See3d, Inc.  
Software Freedom Conservancy  
Streamline Aerospace  
Sudo Room Hackerspace  
Thangs Inc.  
Trust Automation  
Zone 5 Technologies  
West3d LLC

**ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:**

According to Everytown for Gun Safety, the sponsor of this bill:

The 3D printed gun crisis is not a faraway or abstract problem. It's happening here in California, right now. And at the rate it's increasing, this

crisis will get much worse if we don't use every tool we have. In just the six month span between September 2025 - February 2026, numerous instances of 3-D printed firearm manufacturing were uncovered by law enforcement agencies all around California. These incidents often include teenagers too young to legally purchase the types of firearms they are printing at home.

- In September 2025, Yuba County Sheriffs uncovered a “fully operational 3D-printing workshop” run by three men aged 19-38 and seized 8 handguns, several 3-D printed handgun frames, four assault weapons, one rifle, and assorted firearms parts.
- In October 2025, the Santa Clara County DA’s Gun Violence Task Force arrested a man who was on probation for domestic violence running a ghost gun manufacturing operation out of his apartment. The press release paints an alarming picture: “When task force members entered the prohibited person’s home, they found the 3D gun printer still working inside a closet, two loaded weapons, three nearly finished weapons, and 35 machine gun conversion devices. All of the weapons were considered “ghost guns” – made and sold with no serial number to avoid tracing and detection.”
- In November 2025, Santa Rosa Police detectives found an 18-year-old running a ghost gun manufacturing operation in his apartment, less than two years after arresting a 14-year-old illegally manufacturing a ghost gun with a 3-D printer.
- In February 2026, 3D-printed firearms were recovered in at least four more newsworthy incidents, spread around the state:
  - Law enforcement in Santa Rosa seized over 165 guns and three 3D printers from a 22-year-old ghost guns manufacturer.<sup>18</sup>
  - Victor Valley sheriffs found a 3D-printed assault rifle, over 130 Polymer80 jigs, 3D printer materials and a 3D printing guide for different firearms in a Lucerne Valley ghost guns arrest involving a man who was previously indicted and pled guilty for manufacturing guns for a gun trafficker.<sup>19</sup>
  - A San Jose teenager was arrested with 27 finished or near-finished 3D-printed firearms, including DIY machine guns, and two 3D printers near his sneaker collection in his bedroom.
  - A Daly City narcotics and identity theft investigation led to uncovering a San Francisco residence with several 3D-printed firearms, rifle components, and a 3D printer. [...]

3D-printing firearms is the next wave of the ghost guns crisis, a problem California has been battling for years. The threat is evolving and our policy

solutions need to evolve too. AB 2047 gives us a chance to get a step ahead of the criminals running underground ghost gun selling operations and the teenagers tempted to use a home 3-D printer in their bedroom or basement to print a deadly weapon. [...]

While California's recent laws have focused on prohibition and deterrence, AB 2047 provides an opportunity for prevention using new technology to stop 3D gun printing at its source. We can't fully address this emerging threat to our foundational gun laws and public safety without an intervention at the manufacturing stage. And there's good news on this front: the technology already exists to equip printers to identify and block these dangerous firearm print jobs. AB 2047 will simply ensure that printer manufacturers actually deploy these technological solutions and stop the spread of DIY firearms before it accelerates any further.

Specifically, AB 2047 creates a new requirement that 3D printers sold in California must be equipped with firearm printing blocking technology by March 2029. The law will primarily be enforced through civil mechanisms similar to the existing Firearm Industry Responsibility Act (Civil Code section 3273.50 et seq.) and existing laws allowing for civil actions to enjoin Unlawful Firearm Manufacturing (Civil Code section 3273.60). The bill sets out a staged implementation process to evaluate and certify the underlying components of firearm printing blocking technology before imposing any kind of requirement on 3D printer manufacturers.

## **ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:**

According to the California Rifle & Pistol Association, which opposes AB 2047:

While framed as preventing unlawful manufacturing, this bill represents a costly, impractical, and constitutionally problematic burden on innovation, small businesses, and lawful hobbyists.

Key concerns:

- **Technological Impracticality and Ineffectiveness:** Detection algorithms and software controls can be evaded by technically skilled individuals through modifications, open-source alternatives, or altered files. Criminals will simply ignore the mandates or obtain printers out-of-state, while law-abiding makers and innovators face unnecessary barriers.

- Burdensome Regulation and Costs: Mandatory certification, attestations, testing, and quarterly DOJ lists will drive up prices for 3D printers, harm small businesses and California's emerging tech sector, and stifle hobbyist innovation in areas far beyond firearms (prototyping, education, manufacturing).
- Constitutional Issues: The bill imposes prior restraints and technological mandates on tools that have substantial lawful uses, raising serious Second Amendment concerns under Bruen and due process issues. It effectively creates a de facto ban on non-compliant printers for most consumers.
- Bureaucratic Overreach: Placing the DOJ in charge of certifying complex software algorithms and policing printer sales adds layers of red tape without meaningfully addressing criminal activity, which is already illegal under existing manufacturing prohibitions.

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 58-19, 5/26/26

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Connolly, Elhawary, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Gipson, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Krell, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Valencia, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

NOES: Alanis, Castillo, Chen, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Ellis, Flora, Gallagher, Jeff Gonzalez, Hadwick, Hoover, Johnson, Macedo, Patterson, Sanchez, Ta, Tangipa, Wallis

NO VOTE RECORDED: Lackey, Muratsuchi, Celeste Rodriguez

Prepared by: Ian Dougherty / JUD. / (916) 651-4113  
8/18/26 13:05:12

\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*