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CALIFORNIA RIFLE & PISTOL ASSOCIATION

INFORMATION BULLETIN:

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 1263 – GUIDE FOR THE FIREARM INDUSTRY

NOVEMBER 26, 2025

The following guide has been prepared to detail the upcoming implementation of Assembly Bill No. 1263's changes to California's "firearm industry standard of conduct," which was first adopted several years ago and is currently in effect under the California Civil Code. Violating any of these provisions carries with it potential severe civil liability as well as injunctive relief as outlined in existing Civil Code sections.

Specifically, this bill revises two key definitions for the terms "firearm accessory" and "firearm manufacturing machine." The bill also imposes new requirements and restrictions, effective January 1, 2026, including notice requirements for customers and age and identity verification for home deliveries of these products.

Lastly, the bill also creates new 10-year firearm prohibitions for certain misdemeanor offenses. Each of these various changes is outlined in greater detail below. Also attached to this bulletin is a sample notice form that firearm industry members may use as required by the bill beginning January 1, 2026.

I. SPECIFIC CHANGES

a. Civil Code § 3273.50.

Amendments to this section revise the definition of "firearm accessory" as used in applicable Civil Code sections (and as amended via AB 1127) to now read as follows:

> *An attachment or device designed or adapted to be inserted into, affixed onto, or used in conjunction with a firearm that is designed, intended, or functions to increase a firearm's rate of fire or to increase the speed at which a person may reload a firearm or replace the magazine, or any other attachment or device described in subdivision (a) of Section 30515 of the Penal Code that may render a firearm an assault weapon when inserted into, affixed onto, or used in conjunction with a firearm. The term firearm accessory also includes any other device, tool, kit, part, or parts set that is clearly designed and intended for use in manufacturing firearms.*

Before proceeding, it is essential to understand what items fall under the revised definition. We have reduced this definition into four distinct categories and provided some potential examples for each.

i. Items designed, intended, or functioning to increase a firearm's rate of fire.

This first category is self-explanatory. The best example would be any item that falls under California's definition of a "multiburst trigger activator" under Penal Code section 16930. Pursuant to this definition, such items include, but are not limited to, bump stocks, burst triggers, trigger cranks, or any aftermarket trigger that allows more than one round to be fired with a single depression of the trigger. Importantly, such items are already strictly prohibited in California pursuant to Penal Code section 32900. Given the non-exhaustive language of California's multiburst trigger definition, however, any device increasing a firearm's rate of fire would also fall under this general prohibition, making this category superfluous to existing prohibitions.

ii. Items designed, intended, or functioning to increase the speed at which a person may reload a firearm or replace the magazine.

This category of items encompasses a wide range of products. To begin with, items such as speed loaders and moon clips for revolvers likely qualify under this category. Similarly, items designed to quickly load fixed magazines in semiautomatic firearms, such as clips, would also be affected. Other California "compliant" products designed to assist in the breaking apart of a firearm's action to release a fixed magazine also likely fall under this category. Careful analysis and individual consideration of additional types of products may be needed, but when in doubt or otherwise unclear, it is best to assume the product falls within the definition to avoid any liability concerns unless confirmed otherwise.

iii. Any attachment or device described in subdivision (a) of Penal Code § 30515.

This category of items is the most comprehensive and complex of the three, as many firearm accessories will fall into this category. The following represents a general list but should not be considered exhaustive:

- Pistol-style Grips
- Stocks (folding, telescoping, or thumbhole)
- Grenade launchers
- Flare launchers
- Flash suppressors
- Forward pistol-style grips
- Threaded barrels
- All types of handgrips
- Shrouds and handguards
- Magazines of all types (regardless if fixed or detachable)
- Semiautomatic action components
- Centerfire action components

One key point, however, is that when inserted into, affixed onto, or used in conjunction with a firearm, the product must be one that "may render a firearm an assault weapon." Note that this language does not "require" the product to render the firearm an "assault weapon" to meet this definition. As a result, any product similar or identical to any of the above will be construed as meeting the definition.

iv. Any other device, tool, kit, part, or parts set that is "clearly designed and intended" for use in manufacturing firearms.

The last category can also encompass a wide range of items. First, any 80% completion kit and any related tools or jigs would fall into this category. As with Multiburst trigger activators, unserialized frames and receivers meeting the definition of a "firearm precursor part" under California law are generally prohibited from being sold or transferred pursuant to Penal Code section 30400. But it is also possible that any firearm "part" or "parts set" may also be included. In such cases, the part or parts must still be "clearly designed and intended" for use in manufacturing firearms. What this means exactly is not entirely clear from the language of the bill. As a result, when in doubt or otherwise unclear, it is again best to assume the product falls within the definition to avoid any liability concerns unless confirmed otherwise.

v. Additional changes to Civil Code § 3273.50.

AB 1263 also amends the definition of "firearm manufacturing machine" as used in applicable Civil Code sections to read as follows:

> *A three-dimensional printer, as defined in Section 29185 of the Penal Code, a computer numerical control (CNC) milling machine, or similar machine, that is marketed or sold as or is reasonably designed or intended to be used to manufacture or produce firearms, firearm components, or firearm accessories.*

Lastly, the bill also amends the definition of "reasonable controls" to include "Prevent the installation and use of a pistol converter, as defined in Section 17015 of the Penal Code, with a firearm."

b. Civil Code § 3273.51(e).

Amendments to this section require that, beginning January 1, 2026, before completing the sale or delivery in California or to a California resident of a **firearm accessory** or a **firearm manufacturing machine**, or a **firearm barrel unattached to a firearm**, a firearm industry member shall do all the following:

1) Provide a prospective purchaser with a clear and conspicuous notice of specified information (outlined below);
2) Receive an acknowledgment from the prospective purchaser attesting that they received and understand the notice; and,
3) Require the prospective purchaser to provide proof of age and identity, verifying that the prospective purchaser is at least 18 years of age.

The notice required pursuant to the above "shall clearly notify the prospective purchaser that it is generally a crime in California to engage in any of the following conduct without a valid license to manufacture firearms":

1) Manufacturing more than three firearms per calendar year in California;
2) Manufacturing a firearm using a three-dimensional printer or CNC milling machine;
3) Manufacturing a firearm for the purpose of selling or transferring ownership of that firearm to another individual who is not licensed to manufacture firearms;
4) Manufacturing a firearm for the purpose of selling, loaning, or transferring that firearm, with the intent to complete the sale, loan, or transfer without a required background check initiated by a licensed firearms dealer;
5) Allowing, facilitating, aiding, or abetting the manufacture of a firearm by a person who is legally prohibited from possessing firearms;
6) Manufacturing, or causing the manufacture of, assault weapons, machineguns, undetectable firearms, unserialized firearms, unsafe handguns that are not on the Department of Justice roster of handguns certified for sale in California, or other generally prohibited weapons.

From a practical standpoint, there is no reason why the required notice and acknowledgment cannot be included in the same document. Firearm industry members may also wish to incorporate a method for retaining a copy of the purchaser's ID and verifying their age in connection with the transaction. As you will see from the attached sample notice and acknowledgement, there is sufficient space to incorporate all the requirements into a single document, facilitating ease of transaction processing.

Separate and apart from this notice requirement, any shipments and deliveries of a firearm barrel, firearm accessory, or firearm manufacturing machine require all the following:

1) All packages must be conspicuously labeled with the words: "Signature and proof of identification of person aged 18 years or older required for delivery";
2) Ensure the shipping instructions list an address that matches the purchaser's identification; and,
3) Require the purchaser, upon delivery, to present a courier with proof of identification and the purchaser's signature in order to receive the item.

CRPA and its attorneys have been hearing preliminary reports from firearm industry members that common carriers do not have a means of retaining and/or transmitting proof of the purchaser's signature. As a result, several firearm industry members have publicly stated they will be unable to ship any affected products directly to customers in California. CRPA is aware of this potential problem and is exploring any and all potential remedies.

Exempt from the above three requirements (subdivision (e) of Civil Code section 3273.51) are sales or deliveries of a firearm barrel, firearm accessory, or firearm manufacturing machine to any of the following:

1) A federally licensed firearms dealer, manufacturer, or importer;

2) A licensed ammunition vendor;
3) A member of the Armed Forces of the United States, National Guard, or any law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer, "while on duty and acting within the scope and course of employment";
4) A forensic laboratory; or,
5) A wholesaler.

Also exempt are deliveries to a licensed common carrier or an authorized agent or employee of a licensed common carrier when acting in the course and scope of duties incident to the delivery of or receipt of such items. Violations of the above are civilly actionable as outlined in Civil Code section 3273.52

c. Civil Code § 3273.60.

Amendments to this section revise the definition of "digital firearm manufacturing codes" as applied to 3D printers, CNC machines, and other modern production equipment. Distribution of such codes to anyone in California that is not a licensed manufacturer or otherwise exempt is civilly liable as outlined in Civil Code section 3273.60. Specifically, the amended definition of "digital firearm manufacturing code" now also includes digital instructions for any of the following:

1) A firearm, including a completed frame or receiver or a firearm precursor part;
2) A large-capacity magazine;
3) A large-capacity magazine conversion kit
4) A machinegun
5) A Multiburst trigger activator;
6) A silencer;
7) A firearm accessory (as defined above); or,
8) A firearm barrel.

d. Civil Code § 3273.61.

Amendments to this section expand who may file a civil action for a violation of these sections, now allowing any person "who has suffered harm in California as a result of a violation" to bring an action to seek compensatory damages as well as injunctive relief.

The amendments also specify that there is a "rebuttable presumption" that a violation occurred if both of the following are true:

1) The person owns or participates in the management of an internet website (or similar) that makes digital firearm manufacturing code available for purchase, download, or other distribution to individuals in California who are not federally licensed firearm manufacturers (or armed forces, LEO, or forensic laboratory); and,

2) Under the totality of the circumstances, the internet website (or similar) encourages individuals who access or use the site to upload or disseminate digital firearm manufacturing code or to use digital firearm manufacturing code to manufacture firearms, firearm accessories, or other devices.

e. Civil Code § 3273.625 (and related Penal Code changes).

This newly created Civil Code section 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, as discussed in more detail below.

i. Penal Code § 29186.

As used above, the term "unlawful manufacture of firearms" is defined under newly created Penal Code section 29186 as a misdemeanor that includes any of the following:

1) The manufacture of a firearm by a minor, or a person prohibited from under or possessing firearms under California law;
2) The manufacture of four or more firearms within the state in the same calendar year by an individual who is not licensed to manufacture firearms pursuant to California law;
3) The manufacture of any firearm using a three-dimensional printer or computer numerical control (CNC) milling machine by an individual who is not licensed to manufacture firearms pursuant to California law;
4) The manufacture of a firearm by a person who is not a federally licensed firearms manufacturer, for the purpose of selling or transferring ownership of that firearm to another person who is not a federally licensed manufacturer;
5) The manufacture of a firearm for the purpose of selling, loaning, or transferring the firearm to another person, with the intent to complete the sale, loan, or transfer without a required background check on the transferee initiated by a licensed firearms dealer;
6) The manufacture of any of the following:
    a. Assault weapon or .50 BMG rifle;
    b. Firearms not immediately recognizable as firearms;
    c. Firearms that are not imprinted with a valid state or federal serial number or mark of identification;
    d. Large-capacity magazine or large-capacity magazine conversion kits;
    e. Machineguns
    f. Multiburst trigger activators;
    g. Short-barreled rifles or short-barreled shotguns;
    h. Undetectable firearms;
    i. Unsafe handgun

j. Zip guns;

k. Any other weapon defined as a "generally prohibited weapon" under Section 16590.

II. Other changes regarding 10-year firearm prohibitions (Penal Code § 29805).

Unrelated to the above changes, Assembly Bill No. 1263 also adds several misdemeanor offenses to the list of misdemeanors triggering a 10-year firearm prohibition in California. Dealers should be aware of these new restrictions, as any such prohibition will prevent the Dealer from obtaining the required COE in California necessary to operate their business. The following misdemeanors trigger the prohibition if incurred on or after January 1, 2026:

1) Penal Code § 24610 (Manufacture, Import, Sale, Supply, or Possession of Undetectable Firearm);
2) Penal Code § 27530 (Sale or transfer of firearm not imprinted with serial number);
3) Penal Code § 29185 (Use of CNC or 3D printer to manufacture firearm);
4) Penal Code § 29186 (Newly adopted PC prohibiting unlawful manufacture of firearms discussed above);
5) Penal Code § 30605 (Possession of an "assault weapon";
6) Penal Code § 30610 (Possession of 50 BMG rifle);
7) Penal Code § 32900 (Manufacture, Import, sale, supply, or possession of Multiburst trigger activator);
8) Penal Code § 33215 (Manufacture, import, sale, supply, or possession of short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun);
9) Penal Code § 33600 (Manufacture, import, sale, supply, or possession of Zip Gun).

III. ADDITIONAL GUN LAWS ENACTED IN 2025

Bill Number	Issue / Topic	Short Description
AB 383	Warrants and Firearm Relinquishment	This bill makes minor changes to the statutory justifications for obtaining warrants and to the circumstances under which certain firearm relinquishment procedures are triggered.
AB 1078	CCWs for Non-Residents, 3-per-30-Day Purchase Limit, Non-Violent Felonies	This bill codifies the procedures allowing non-residents to obtain a CCW in California, as first won in a CRPA lawsuit against the Los Angeles County Sheriff. The bill also creates a new 3-per-30-day purchase limitation on firearms in response to a recent pro-2A Ninth Circuit ruling striking as unconstitutional California's 1-per-30-day purchase limitation. Lastly, the bill also codifies changes to California's firearm restrictions as applied to individuals with non-violent felony convictions.
AB 1127	"Machinegun-Convertible Pistol" and "Pistol Converter" Restriction	This bill creates new restrictions on "machinegun-convertible pistols" and "pistol converters" that affect Glock-style handguns but allow manufacturers like Glock to redesign their guns without being subject to California's onerous Roster requirements.
SB 704	Firearm Barrels	This bill imposes a face-to-face requirement for the sale of any firearm barrel in California beginning January 1, 2026. The bill will also require such sales to undergo background checks, beginning July 1, 2027, like California's current restrictions on ammunition sales.

IV. PENDING ATF REGULATORY ISSUES

a. Federal 925C rights restoration process.

Following an executive order from President Trump, the Attorney General announced that they are developing a 925(c) web-based application for those seeking to restore their federal firearms rights. As of November, a final regulatory rule implementing the proposal has not yet been released. More information on this proposed program can be found here- https://www.regulations.gov/document/DOJ-LA-2025-0004-0001.

b. Definition of "Engaged in the Business" as dealer in firearms.

In 2024, ATF adopted a final rule revising the definition of what it means to be "engaged in the business" of selling or transferring firearms, thereby requiring a license. However, several lawsuits have challenged this regulatory package, with some resulting in injunctions. President Trump's administration announced in April that the Department of Justice would be "revisiting" its regulatory package. Whether this results in full repeal or amendments remains to be seen.

V. RECENT AND PENDING CA-DOJ REGULATORY ISSUES

a. Increase in fee for ammunition purchases - https://oag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/ammofee.

This regulatory package increased the fee for the "Standard Ammunition Eligibility Check" from $1.00 to $5.00.

b. CCW regulations - https://oag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/ccwl.

This regulatory package revises and formalizes the regulations that were first adopted on an "emergency" basis following the enactment of Senate Bill No. 2. One crucial change from the emergency regulations is that individuals certified by the California Rifle & Pistol Association as Personal Protection Outside the Home Instructors can now become DOJ Certified CCW Instructors. This will further enhance the ability of individuals to provide the required training for those applying for a CCW in California. **To learn more about becoming a CRPA-certified instructor, visit https://crpa.org/training-education/.**

c. Civil fines for dealer violations - https://oag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/cf.

This regulatory proposal implements civil fines for firearm dealer inspection violations as outlined in Penal Code section 26800. Violations are categorized into four levels, ranging from $100 to $3,000 in fines, as well as potential forfeiture of the dealer's license. An initial public comment period on these proposed regulations has now closed. The CA DOJ has yet to respond to those comments, make the necessary changes to the regulations, and then finalize and implement the proposed regulations.

d. Gun show inspections - https://oag.ca.gov/firearms/regs/gsi.

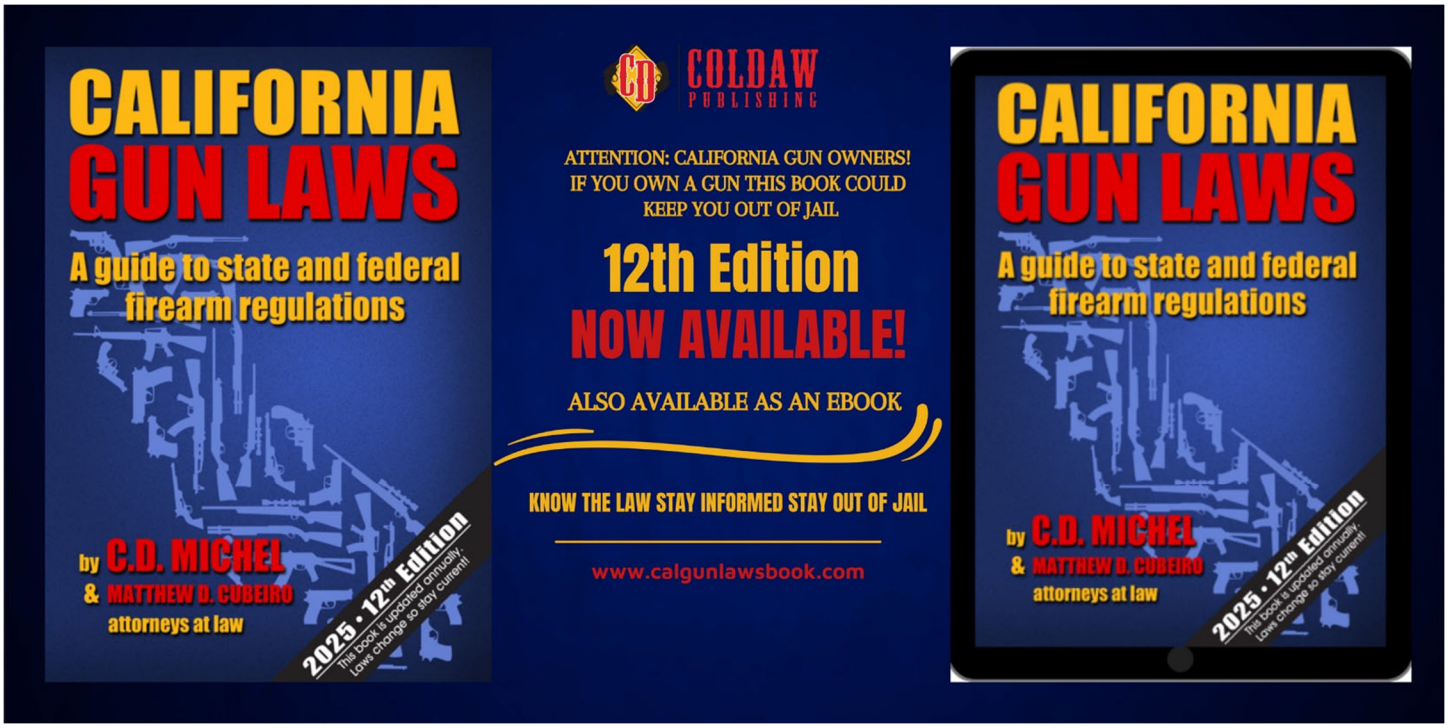
Proposed in late October, this regulatory package outlines the requirements for gun show producers and vendors when participating in gun shows. A public comment period on the proposed regulations will end on December 9, 2025. CA DOJ must then respond to those comments, make appropriate changes to the regulations, and then finalize and implement the proposed regulations.

VI. HOW YOU CAN HELP

Donate and support your Second Amendment Rights. https://crpa.org/donate/
Subscribe to CRPA E-Mail alerts to stay informed - https://crpa.org/subscribe/
Volunteer to get engaged in protecting the Second Amendment - https://crpa.org/volunteer/
Participate in your local CRPA Chapter with others who share a common interest - https://crpa.org/chapterprogram/

VII. For Further Assistance

For further assistance with the issues in this bulletin or any gun related business matters, please feel free to reach out to Michel & Associates, P.C. at helpdesk@michellawyers.com



2026 Supplement Coming Soon!

(Sample Notice Form)

AB 1263 NOTICE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Per Assembly Bill No. 1263 (effective January 1, 2026), as a condition of this transaction, you are required to receive notice of the following information regarding firearms, firearm accessories, and their manufacture. As a condition of completing the transaction, the state requires you to read and sign the attestation below, acknowledging that you received and understood this notice. Additionally, you must present the retailer with ID verifying that you are at least 18 years of age. CRPA and the retailer do not provide any of the following notices as legal advice and CRPA is not in agreements that this acknowledgment should be part of purchasing any firearm parts, however we provide this notice in the interim while we continue to push back on this new California requirement.

Any questions or comments about this notice should be directed to the California Department of Justice at https://oag.ca.gov/firearms/contact.

REQUIRED NOTICE (please initial each line and date and sign at the bottom):

It is generally a crime in California to engage in any of the following conduct without a valid license to manufacture firearms:

_____ Manufacturing more than three firearms per calendar year in California.

_____ Manufacturing a firearm using a three-dimensional printer or CNC milling machine.

_____ Manufacturing a firearm for the purpose of selling or transferring ownership of that firearm to another individual who is not licensed to manufacture firearms.

_____ Manufacturing a firearm for the purpose of selling, loaning, or transferring that firearm, with the intent to complete the sale, loan, or transfer without a required background check initiated by a licensed firearms dealer.

_____ Allowing, facilitating, aiding, or abetting the manufacture of a firearm by a person who is legally prohibited from possessing firearms.

_____ Manufacturing, or causing the manufacture of, assault weapons, machineguns, undetectable firearms, unserialized firearms, unsafe handguns that are not on the Department of Justice roster of handguns certified for sale in California, or other generally prohibited weapons.

I hereby attest that I have received and understood the above notice and have provided the retailer with valid ID evidencing that I am at least 18 years of age.

Date: _____ Purchaser Signature: _____