

The following are active bills relating to firearm safety making their way through the state legislature:

- SB 2 – This bill would remove the good cause requirement for obtaining a concealed carry weapons (CCW) license, and create new standards for issuing CCW licenses, and also would prohibit the carrying of firearms by CCW licensees in, among other places, schools, courts, government buildings, hospitals, airports, and privately-owned commercial establishments open to the public (unless that establishment indicates otherwise).
- SB 8 – This bill would require firearm owners to obtain and maintain liability insurance to cover losses or damages resulting from any negligent or accidental use of that firearm.
- AB 732 – This bill would require local law enforcement agencies to ensure certain individuals who are prohibited from owning or possessing firearms no longer possess said firearms.
- AB 1089 – This bill requires only state-licensed manufacturers to use three-dimensional printers or CNC milling machines to manufacture firearms.
- AB 97 – This bill would require the state Department of Justice (DOJ) to collect and report specified information, including the number of arrests relating to the manufacture or assembling of unserialized firearms.
- AB 28 – This bill would impose an excise tax on the retail sale of firearms and ammunition, the proceeds of which would be used to fund various gun violence prevention, education, research, response, and investigation programs.
- AB 725 – This bill would expand the requirement to report any lost or stolen firearm to a law enforcement agency to include the frame or receiver of the weapon, including both a completed frame or receiver, or a firearm precursor part.
- AB 1047 – This bill would require the DOJ to create an internet-based registry for California residents to voluntarily add their name to and that would advise friends and family member's of the registrant's attempts to purchase a firearm during the required waiting period.
- SB 735 – This bill would establish specified firearm and ammunition safety regulations on motion picture productions.
- AB 36 – This bill would require a court to impose the maximum fine allowed for those persons subject to domestic violence protective orders who willfully violated the prohibition on owning or possessing a firearm or ammunition.
- AB 1133: This bill would require the DOJ by January 1, 2026, to develop and maintain a standardized curricula for a license to carry a concealed firearm.
- SB 452: This bill prohibits, commencing July 1, 2027, licensed firearm dealers from selling, offering, exchanging, giving, or transferring a semiautomatic pistol unless the pistol has been verified as a microstamping enabled pistol; makes it a crime for a person to modify a microstamping-enabled pistol; removes from the definition of an unsafe handgun a semiautomatic pistol without a microstamping component.
- AB 818: This bill would require a law enforcement officer to serve a domestic violence protective order issued under the Domestic Violence Prevention Act and confiscate firearms obtained on the scene of a domestic violence incident.

- AB 667: This bill would extend the duration of gun violence restraining order renewals from a maximum of five years to a maximum of ten years.
- AB 1252: This bill would establish, within the Department of Justice, the Office of Gun Violence Prevention. This bill would further establish, within the Department of Justice, a Commission to End Gun Violence. This bill would require the commission, within one year of its creation, to issue a public report discussing the implementation, coordination, and effectiveness of gun violence prevention laws and programs.
- AB 762: This bill would change the purpose of the California Violence Intervention and Prevention Grant Program (CalVIP) to focus on reducing community gun violence, and makes the program permanent.