

SF3655 - 2A - Pos. of Assault Weapons and Lg. Cap. Mags. Banned

Chief Author: **Zaynab Mohamed**
 Committee: **Finance**
 Date Completed: **4/28/2026 10:04:00 AM**
 Lead Agency: **Public Safety Dept**
 Other Agencies:
 Corrections Dept Public Defense Board
 Sentencing Guidelines Supreme Court
 Comm

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology	X	
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings) Dollars in Thousands	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Public Safety Dept					
General Fund	-	-	484	165	165
State Total					
General Fund	-	-	484	165	165
Total	-	-	484	165	165
Biennial Total			484		330

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Public Safety Dept					
General Fund	-	-	2.04	-	-
Total	-	-	2.04	-	-

Lead LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Laura Cecko **Date:** 4/28/2026 10:04:00 AM
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State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands		FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Public Safety Dept						
General Fund		-	-	484	165	165
Total		-	-	484	165	165
Biennial Total				484		330
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
Public Safety Dept						
General Fund						
Expenditures		-	-	824	165	165
Absorbed Costs		-	-	(340)	-	-
Total		-	-	484	165	165
Biennial Total				484		330
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
Public Safety Dept						
General Fund						
Total		-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total				-		-

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Chief Author: **Zaynab Mohamed**
 Committee: **Finance**
 Date Completed: **4/28/2026 10:04:00 AM**
 Agency: **Public Safety Dept**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures	X	
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology	X	
Local Fiscal Impact		
		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
General Fund	-	-	484	165	165	
Total	-	-	484	165	165	
Biennial Total			484		330	

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
General Fund	-	-	2.04	-	-
Total	-	-	2.04	-	-

LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Laura Cecko **Date:** 4/24/2026 2:58:47 PM
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State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands		FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
General Fund	-	-	484	165	165	
Total		-	-	484	165	165
Biennial Total				484		330
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
General Fund						
Expenditures	-	-	824	165	165	
Absorbed Costs	-	-	(340)	-	-	
Total		-	-	484	165	165
Biennial Total				484		330
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
General Fund						
Total		-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total				-		-

Bill Description

The bill makes various changes to law related to semiautomatic military style assault weapons (“SAMSAWs” or “assault weapons”) and large-capacity magazines.

Amends Minn. Stat. 624.712 to delete a provision that a firearm is not a SAMSAW if it is generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes under U.S.C., title 18, section 925, paragraph (d)(3), or any regulations adopted pursuant to that law.

Expands the statutory definition of assault weapon to add all of the following:

- Any semiautomatic rifle that has one or more of specified features or design characteristics and that accepts a detachable magazine
- Any semiautomatic pistol that has one or more of specified features or design characteristics and that accepts a detachable magazine
- Any semiautomatic shotgun that has one or more of specified features or design characteristics

“Large-capacity magazine” is defined as any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept seventeen or more rounds. (Two specific firearm designs are excepted.)

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) must create and implement a system to certify ownership of assault weapons and large-capacity magazines. Certifications are to be for three years and are renewable. The BCA may charge a fee for the issuance of certifications. Data on individuals collected, created, received, maintained, or disseminated by the BCA in connection to certified ownership of assault weapons and large-capacity magazines are classified as private data on individuals.

Effective July 1, 2027, the ownership or possession of an uncertified assault weapon or uncertified large-capacity magazine (with exceptions for police and military and manufacturers and dealers that cater to police and military) is unlawful in Minnesota. A first violation is a gross misdemeanor, a second or subsequent violation is a felony.

A person lawfully-obtaining an assault weapon or large-capacity magazine must, within 120 days of acquiring title, request certification of ownership of the device from the BCA.

Licensed firearm dealers are prohibited from selling assault weapons and large-capacity magazines (with exceptions for certain transactions and categories of purchasers).

A person who sells an assault weapon or large-capacity magazine other than through the provisions of this bill is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Any combination of sales of ten or more SAMSAWs or magazines in a 180-day period is a felony punishable by up to three years' imprisonment and/or up to a \$10,000 fine.

The private transfer (between persons who don't possess a federal firearms license [FFL]) of a large-capacity magazine now requires a transferee permit (Minn. Stat. 624.7131). (This requirement already exists for private transfers of assault weapons and pistols.) For private transfers of an assault weapon or large-capacity magazine, the transferor must provide proof that the weapon or magazine has a certification of ownership from the BCA and was purchased prior to July 1, 2027 or legally-acquired by gift, transfer upon death, or other legal means.

For private transfers of SAMSAWs or large-capacity magazines, the record of transfer (Minn. Stat. 624.7134) of the item must include a copy of the device's BCA certification and the proof that the item was legally-acquired by the transferor before the date of transfer. For transfers of magazines, the record of transfer must also include whatever information is available of the magazine's manufacturer, make, and model; caliber and round capacity; type of firearm it is to be used with; and any serial number or unique identifier.

*Various conforming statutory changes are made to reflect the regulation/prohibition of semiautomatic military style assault weapons and large-capacity magazines.

Assumptions

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will create the certification of ownership system. BCA assumes that the ownership certification required in this bill would be a certification of the person owning or possessing the weapon or magazine, rather than the weapons or magazines themselves. An ownership certification obtained by a person and issued by the BCA would encompass the lawful ownership or possession of either an assault weapon, a large-capacity magazine, or both devices, as well as multiple of either or both devices.

For this new certification, the BCA will create an online registry system that will be linked through the BCA website. Individuals who own or possess assault weapons or large-capacity magazines will create a user account and password and input their own data, including requested details of the assault weapons and magazines that they own. They will then be able to print their ownership certification and additional copies of their certificate at any time. The system will be built with the capability to accept a fee (as authorized in the legislation) but the BCA does not anticipate charging one until further data is determined by volume etc.. The system will send an email notification to certified owners/possessors as their three-year certification term is nearing its end. Under the legislation, all data in the ownership certification system will be private.

The BCA estimates a nine-month period to build, test, and implement the new certification system. Effective dates might have to be adjusted to accommodate this timeframe. The work would be performed by a project team comprised of existing employee FTEs and contractor resources at a total cost of \$823,935 in FY2027.

BCA assumes it will absorb one-time development costs for work performed by its current FTEs for a total of \$340,185. One-time contractor costs are \$483,750.

Once created, BCA estimates that ongoing support and maintenance for the system in FY2028, and each year thereafter, is calculated at 20% of the original development cost (within the industry standard of 18%-22% for high availability, custom-built applications). Twenty percent of the one-time development costs (\$823,935) is \$164,787. This maintenance includes, but is not limited to, the staffing, hardware, servers and software needed to support vendor integrations, secure network connections, and maintaining high availability for high throughput use of the system.

The BCA will log the new crimes created by this legislation in the Criminal Justice Statute Service and absorb this minimal cost.

The BCA will modify its standardized Transferee Permit application and standardized Private Party Record of Transfer and absorb this minimal cost.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

BCA planning, development, and implementation of the ownership certification system

Team Member	Type	Total Hours	Rate	Cost
ITS5 Developer (\$170,241 per year for salary and fringe)	FTE	750	\$81.85	\$61,387.50
ITS4 Developer (\$160,776 per year for salary and fringe)	FTE	750	\$77.30	\$57,975.00
ITS5 Business Analyst (\$170,241 per year for salary and fringe)	FTE	750	\$81.85	\$61,387.50
ITS4 Quality Assurance Analyst (\$160,776 per year for salary and fringe)	FTE	750	\$77.30	\$57,975.00
Planning Director State - Product Manager (\$156,876 per year for salary and fringe)	FTE	500	\$75.42	\$37,710.00
Systems Architect (\$176,800 per year for salary and fringe)	FTE	750	\$85.00	\$63,750.00
		4,250 hours/2080 =2.04 FTEs		\$340,185
Developer	Contractor	1500	\$130.00	\$195,000.00
Developer	Contractor	1500	\$130.00	\$195,000.00

Project Manager	Contractor	750	\$125.00	\$93,750.00
Total:		8000		\$823,935.00

Ongoing costs are 20% of \$823,935 for a total of \$164,787 beginning in FY2028.

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

Upgrades, operation, and maintenance of the system is estimated at \$164,787 in FY2028 and subsequent years.

Local Fiscal Impact

References/Sources

Agency Contact: Andrew Evans

Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature: Nicole Mickelson

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SF3655 - 2A - Pos. of Assault Weapons and Lg. Cap. Mags. Banned

Chief Author: **Zaynab Mohamed**
 Committee: **Finance**
 Date Completed: **4/28/2026 10:04:00 AM**
 Agency: **Corrections Dept**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures		X
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total				-		-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total	-	-	-	-	-

LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Jim Carlson **Date:** 4/24/2026 1:51:52 PM
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State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands		FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Biennial Total			-		-
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Biennial Total			-		-
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
	Total	-	-	-	-	-
	Biennial Total			-		-

Bill Description

The bill creates new restrictions in Minnesota on the sale, transfer, and possession of semiautomatic military-style assault weapons and large-capacity magazines. It limits who may sell these items, requires background checks and proof of lawful pre-2027 ownership for transfers, mandates certification and periodic renewal with the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension for continued possession, and establishes criminal penalties for uncertified possession or unlawful sales. Certain exemptions apply, including law enforcement, military, licensed dealers, and immediate family transfers. Conforming changes to existing state statute are also included.

Assumptions

The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission (MSGC) projects a minimal fiscal impact to state correctional resources as a result of this legislation.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

N/A

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

N/A

Local Fiscal Impact

MSGC projects a minimal fiscal impact to local correctional resources as a result of this legislation.

References/Sources

MSGC

Department of Corrections staff

Agency Contact:

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SF3655 - 2A - Pos. of Assault Weapons and Lg. Cap. Mags. Banned

Chief Author: **Zaynab Mohamed**
 Committee: **Finance**
 Date Completed: **4/28/2026 10:04:00 AM**
 Agency: **Public Defense Board**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures		X
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total	-	-	-	-	-

LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Susan Nelson **Date:** 4/28/2026 9:38:50 AM
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State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Bill Description

The bill would ban the possession of semi-automatic military assault weapons and large capacity magazines, those capable of accepting more than 10 rounds of ammunition.

Individuals who currently own such a firearm must request certification of ownership of the device from the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and appropriate law enforcement agency, by May 1, 2027. The individual also must; store the device pursuant to the regulations adopted by the BCA; allow the appropriate law enforcement agency to inspect the storage of the firearm; renew the certification of ownership every three years; possess the device only on property owned or immediately controlled by the person, or while using at firing range, or transporting; report the loss or theft of the device to the appropriate law enforcement agency within 48 hours of the loss or theft. A person who receives a semiautomatic military-style assault weapons by inheritance, bequest, or succession must, within 120 days of acquiring title must either surrender the device to the appropriate law enforcement agency for destruction; make it permanently inoperable; remove the device from the state. There is a five year felony for violation of these provisions.

A person who owns or possesses a large-capacity magazine before July 1, 2026, must

surrender the device to the appropriate law enforcement agency; modify the device to render it permanently inoperable; alter it so it cannot accommodate more than ten rounds of ammunition; or remove the device from the state.

A person who receives a high capacity magazine by inheritance, bequest, or succession must, within 120 days of acquiring title must either surrender the device to the appropriate law enforcement agency for destruction; make it permanently inoperable; permanently alter the device to accept fewer than ten rounds; or remove the device from the state. A violation is a gross misdemeanor; a second conviction would be a felony.

Assumptions

There is not enough information to determine the impact on caseloads or workloads.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

Local Fiscal Impact

References/Sources

Agency Contact:

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SF3655 - 2A - Pos. of Assault Weapons and Lg. Cap. Mags. Banned

Chief Author: **Zaynab Mohamed**
 Committee: **Finance**
 Date Completed: **4/28/2026 10:04:00 AM**
 Agency: **Sentencing Guidelines Comm**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures		X
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium		
		FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Jim Carlson **Date:** 4/23/2026 1:24:34 PM
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State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

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State Cost (Savings) = 1-2 Dollars in Thousands	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*					
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*					
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-		-

Bill Description

Article 1, section 1 expands the definition of semiautomatic military-style assault weapon (SAMSAW) (Minn. Stat. § 624.712, subd. 7). This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Article 1, section 2 amends definitions under Chapter 624 (Minn. Stat. § 624.712, subd. 22), to newly define a large-capacity magazine (LCM) as an ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept 17 or more rounds. Assembly kits for such devices are included in the definition. The definition excludes permanently altered feeding devices that cannot accommodate more than ten rounds, .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding devices, and tubular magazines contained in a lever-action firearm. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Article 1, section 3 amends Minn. Stat. § 624.7131, and adds subdivision 13, applicable to federally licensed firearms dealers where a firearms dealer, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 624.7134, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), is prohibited from selling a SAMSAW or LCM under Minn. Stat. § 624.7135. The provisions of this section apply to dealers when transferring or selling a pistol. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Article 1, section 4 amends Minn. Stat. § 624.7134, subdivision 2 relating to background checks and evidence of identity and adds new requirements that a SAMSAW or LCM was legally acquired. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Article 1, section 5 amends Minn. Stat. § 624.7134, subdivision 4, requiring additional information on transfer of a SAMSAW or LCM, to include a clear copy of the item's certification by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Article 1, section 6 enacts Minn. Stat. § 624.7135 (Sales of Semiautomatic Military-Style Assault Weapons and Large Capacity Magazines), prohibiting a firearms dealer from selling a SAMSAW or LCM. Exceptions and exclusions are provided. Under subdivision 2, paragraph (a), a violation is a gross misdemeanor. Under subdivision 2, paragraph (b), a violation is a felony with a statutory maximum of not more than three years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the person violates paragraph (a) by selling any combination of more than ten SAMSAWs and LCMs within a 180-day period. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Article 1, section 7 enacts Minn. Stat. § 624.7145 (Certification of Semiautomatic Military-Style Assault Weapons and Large Capacity Magazines), which imposes several requirements on someone who owns, possesses, or acquires a SAMSAW or LCM. An owner or possessor must request certification of ownership from the BCA and renew the certification every three years. An acquirer must request certification within 120 days of acquisition. A knowing violation of these requirements is a gross misdemeanor, as is uncertified ownership or possession. A second or subsequent violation is a felony. Exceptions for government agents and firearms dealers and manufacturers apply. The BCA is required to implement a certification system. BCA certification-related data on individuals are classified as private data as defined in Minn. Stat. § 13.02, subd. 12. The section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Article 2 contains conforming amendments.

Assumptions

MSGC makes no assumptions about the impact of article 2.

It is assumed that due to the COVID-19 health pandemic, the cases sentenced in 2020 and 2021 are not necessarily fair approximations of cases sentenced in the future. It is assumed that the bill's amendments to Minn. Stat. § 624.7134 will have no effect. From the statute's 2023 inception through 2025, the Minn. Judicial Branch (MJB) records no charges or convictions for the statute's violation.

Because no statutory maximum is specified for the new felony provision under article 1, section 7, it is assumed that the statutory maximums in Minn. Stat. § 609.03 (punishment when not otherwise fixed) will be applied: a five-year statutory maximum for a felony.

It is assumed that firearms dealers will generally comply with the bill's SAMSAW and LCM restrictions, resulting in no new felonies or gross misdemeanors.

It is assumed that the BCA must issue and renew SAMSAW and LCM certificates of ownership upon the request of any lawful SAMSAW or LCM owner, possessor, or acquirer. It is also assumed that the BCA will set its fees on a cost-recovery basis, and that they will not be so onerous as to discourage requests for certificates.

The rate at which SAMSAW or LCM owners will violate the provisions of article 1, section 7, is not known. The rate is assumed to be related to the rate at which motor vehicle owners currently violate their requirements annually to renew registration of motor vehicles. In 2021, there were approximately 5.5 million registered motor vehicles in Minnesota. From 2021 to 2025, there was an annual average of 12,552 convictions for violating Minn. Stat. § 169.79, which penalizes noncompliance with vehicle registration requirements. The annual conviction rate for violating vehicle registration requirements, then, is about 0.2 percent. The conviction rate for violating SAMSAW or LCM certificate-of-ownership requirements is assumed to be significantly smaller, for two reasons: First, renewal is required every three years, not annually, making compliance with the SAMSAW and LCM certificate-of-ownership requirements less difficult. Second, SAMSAWs and LCMs are unlikely to be displayed frequently in public, and their certificates of ownership are not required to be prominently displayed, while motor vehicles are generally operated in public, and the currency of their registration is publicly displayed. This makes routine enforcement of the bill's ownership-certificate requirements far more difficult than routine enforcement of motor vehicle registration requirements. An annual conviction rate among SAMSAW and LCM owners one-tenth as high as the annual conviction rate for violating § 169.79, or 0.02 percent, is assumed.

The numbers of SAMSAWs in Minnesota is not known. A 2022 study estimated the number of privately owned military-style rifles in the United States in 2019 at 23 million. The Census Bureau estimates the 2025 Minnesota population at 5,830,405, which is 1.7 percent of the estimated United States population (341,784,857). Assuming Minnesotans privately own military-style rifles at a rate consistent with their relative share of the national population, there would be approximately 390,000 SAMSAWs in Minnesota.

The number of LCMs in Minnesota is not known. Many LCMs, it is assumed, would be possessed and should be certified with their SAMSAWs; certification violations for these, it is assumed, would not be separately punished or would be punished concurrently. The 2022 study estimated about 4.4 times more privately owned pistols (which the study distinguished from revolvers, which do not take magazines) than military-style rifles, suggesting well over a million privately owned pistols in Minnesota. Although most popularly sold pistols ship with standard magazines that do not reach the 17-round LCM threshold, some do ship with 17-round magazines, and others will receive magazines with capacities at or in excess of 17 rounds. The number of LCMs, then, is assumed to be significant, but not as large as it would have been with a smaller LCM threshold, and perhaps not as large as the number of SAMSAWs.

Based on the above, and absent specific data, it is assumed that the number of SAMSAWs and LCMs that will be subject to the bill's certification will plausibly be approximately 600,000. Applying the previously assumed 0.02 percent annual conviction rate for violating the bill's ownership-certificate requirements yields an annual number of 120 new criminal convictions for violating article 1, section 7.

Most of these 120 convictions will be gross misdemeanors, but some, for second or subsequent violations, will be felonies. The ratio of gross misdemeanors to felonies is not known, but is assumed to be similar to the ratio of gross misdemeanor to felony violations of Minn. Stat. § 624.714, subd. 1a, which has the same enhancement scheme for carrying a pistol without a permit.

According to MJB data, there were, from 2021 through 2025, 1,361 gross misdemeanor and felony violations of the subdivision, of which 1,297 (95%) were gross misdemeanors and 64 (5%) were felonies. It is therefore assumed that, of the 120 annual convictions for violating article 1, section 7, 114 will be gross misdemeanors and six will be felonies. There will be a delay in reaching that ratio, however, due to the felony's prerequisite commission of the first (gross misdemeanor) offense, conviction (see Minn. Stat. § 609.02, subd. 11), commission of the second (felony) offense, conviction, and sentence. It is assumed that the 120 offenses will be entirely gross misdemeanors for the first two years in which the bill is in effect, with a gradual transition to the eventual 114:6 ratio over the following twelve years (i.e., with one annual gross misdemeanor converting to an annual felony every two years until there are six annual felonies).

One of the responsibilities of the Commission is to assign severity-level (SL) rankings to new felony offenses passed by the Legislature. The Commission bases its decisions, in part, on the level of harm caused and the culpability of the person. The statutory maximum is also considered. It is assumed that the Commission will rank felony violations (second or subsequent) at SL 1 or SL 2, given that carrying a pistol without a permit; subsequent violation under Minn. Stat. § 624.714, subd. 1a, is ranked at SL 1 and has a 5-year statutory maximum; and transferring a firearm to an ineligible person under Minn. Stat. § 624.7141 subd. 1(a), is ranked at SL 2 and has a 2-year statutory maximum.

It is assumed that the six new felony cases sentenced annually will have the same imprisonment rate and average pronounced prison durations as carrying a pistol without a permit. This offense is used for comparison because there were 76 cases sentenced from 2020 to 2024, and there were no cases of transferring a firearm to an ineligible person during that same time.

According to MSGC sentencing data from 2020 to 2024, the average imprisonment rate was 4 percent with an average pronounced duration of 13.7 months (2/3 term of imprisonment = 9.1 mos.). An average 83 percent of probationers received local confinement as a condition of their probation. The average pronounced confinement time was 37 days (2/3 term of confinement = 24.6 days).

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

Based on the assumptions above, the impact will be negligible.

(New felony second or subsequent provision: $6 \text{ cases} \times 4\% \text{ imprisonment rate} \times 13.7 \text{ months per case} \times 2/3 \text{ term of imprisonment} \div 12 \text{ months per year} = 0.18 \text{ estimated prison beds.}$)

Local Fiscal Impact

Based on the assumptions above, the impact of the new felony provision under article 1, section 7, will be negligible.

(New felony second or subsequent provision: $5.76 \text{ non-prison cases} \times 83\% \text{ local confinement as condition of probation rate} \times 37 \text{ days per case} \times 2/3 \text{ term of imprisonment} \div 365 \text{ days per year} = 0.32 \text{ local beds.}$)

The local government impact of 114 estimated new gross misdemeanors annually is not estimated.

References/Sources

MSGC Sentencing Data, 2020-2024.

Fonseca, Camila, et al, *Motorization Trends In Minnesota*, Center for Transportation Studies, University of Minnesota, 2023 (retrieved April 22, 2026, at <https://conservancy.umn.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/fd6da595-60d4-44bf-a9cb->

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Minnesota Judicial Branch, District Court Criminal Charges Data (retrieved April 22, 2026, at <https://mncourts.gov/help-topics/court-statistics/publications-and-reports/district-court-criminal-charges-data>).

Berrigan, John, Deborah Azrael, and Matthew Miller, "The number and type of private firearms in the United States," *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 704.1 (2022): 70-90.

Gunbroker.com (retrieved April 22, 2026, at <https://genius.gunbroker.com/top-selling>) (listing five top-selling "new" pistols as SIG SAUER P365 (10-round standard magazine), TAURUS TAURUSTX 22 (16-round standard magazine), GLOCK G43X (10-round standard magazine), RUGER MARK IV (10-round standard magazine), and SMITH & WESSON M&P (various models with standard magazines ranging from 7, 8, 10, 15, and 17 rounds); in addition to some of those, top-five "used" pistols also included SIG SAUER P320 (various models with standard magazines ranging from 12, 15, and 17 rounds), TAURUS G2 (12-round standard magazine, and GLOCK G30 (10-round standard magazine)).

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SF3655 - 2A - Pos. of Assault Weapons and Lg. Cap. Mags. Banned

Chief Author: **Zaynab Mohamed**
 Committee: **Finance**
 Date Completed: **4/28/2026 10:04:00 AM**
 Agency: **Supreme Court**

State Fiscal Impact	Yes	No
Expenditures		X
Fee/Departmental Earnings		X
Tax Revenue		X
Information Technology		X
Local Fiscal Impact		X

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions shown in the parentheses.

State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium		
	Dollars in Thousands	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium		
		FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

LBO Analyst's Comment

I have reviewed this fiscal note for reasonableness of content and consistency with the LBO's Uniform Standards and Procedures.

LBO Signature: Susan Nelson **Date:** 4/28/2026 9:43:42 AM
Phone: 651-296-6054 **Email:** susan.nelson@lbo.mn.gov

State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details

This table shows direct impact to state government only. Local government impact, if any, is discussed in the narrative. Reductions are shown in parentheses.

*Transfers In/Out and Absorbed Costs are only displayed when reported.

State Cost (Savings) = 1-2		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-
1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-
2 - Revenues, Transfers In*						
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biennial Total			-			-

Bill Description

SF3655-2A (“the bill”) at Article 1, sections 1 and 2 amends Minn. Stat. § 624.712 (Definitions) at subdivision 7 to modify the definition of semiautomatic military-style assault weapon and by adding a new subdivision 22 to add a definition of large-capacity magazine.

At section 3 the bill adds a new subdivision 13 to Minn. Stat. § 624.7131 (Transferee Permit; Penalty), which provides that a firearms dealer is prohibited from selling a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large capacity magazine under section 624.7135 and that the provisions of section 624.7131 apply to dealers when transferring or selling a pistol.

At sections 4 and 5 the bill amends Minn. Stat. § 624.7134 (Private Party Transfers; Background Check Required) at subdivisions 2 and 4 to add requirements for the transfer of a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large capacity magazine and for the contents of the record of transfer.

At section 6 the bill adds a new statute Minn. Stat. § 624.7135 prohibiting the sale of a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large capacity magazine subject to certain exceptions and establishing gross misdemeanor and felony penalties for violations of that section.

At section 7 the bill adds a new statute Minn. Stat. § 624.7145 making it unlawful to own or possess a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large capacity magazine that is not certified by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension subject to certain exceptions and establishing gross misdemeanor and felony penalties for violation of that section.

The bill at Article 2 makes a number of conforming statutory amendments to Minn. Stat. §§ 609.66; 624.7132; 624.7134; and 624.7141.

Assumptions

It is assumed that criminal case filings could increase because this bill establishes new criminal offenses. It is assumed that most new offenses would be gross misdemeanor offenses and that a small percent of the new offenses would be felonies.

For purposes of this fiscal note, it is assumed that the rate of criminal case filing under the new statutes would be approximately 25% of the current criminal case filing rate under Minn. Stat. § 624.714 (Carrying of Weapons Without Permit).

The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission in its fiscal note anticipates that annually there will be 120 new criminal convictions under the bill. Case filing rates are generally twice the conviction rate; thus, it is assumed the bill could result in an annual average of 240 new criminal case filings, most of which would be gross misdemeanors.

Based on the case filing rate in Minnesota under section 624.714, the assumptions made by the MSGC in its fiscal note, and judicial branch case filing and weighted caseload data, it is assumed that any increase in case filings resulting from this bill will not require an additional judge or court staff statewide and will be absorbed.

Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula

Based on 5 years of judicial branch data (2021-2025) there are an average of 848 charges filed annually under section 624.714. If each charge constitutes a separate case, and if the provisions of the bill resulted in a 25% case filing increase, that would result in an additional 212 criminal cases filed statewide per year. Based on the MSGC fiscal note assumptions, it is anticipated the filing rate could be as high as 240 additional criminal cases filed statewide per year.

Based on judicial branch weighted caseload data, an additional 212-240 criminal cases of this nature filed statewide per year would not require an additional judge or court staff.

To calculate the impact, the average of the case weight for a miscellaneous felony (99) and the case weight for a miscellaneous gross misdemeanor (64) was used: $99 + 66 = 163/2 = 81.5$ or 82 minutes per case. $82 \text{ minutes} \times 240 \text{ cases per year} = 19,680$ or 25% of a judge FTE based on a 78,000 minute judge year.

Therefore, the bill is not expected to have a significant fiscal impact on the judicial branch and any additional case filings will be absorbed.

Long-Term Fiscal Considerations

None.

Local Fiscal Impact

References/Sources

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