SENATE
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BILL SUMMARY

S.F. No. 4067 - Omnibus Firearms Bill (2nd Engrossment)

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Article 1 - Appropriations

Section 1 creates the appropriation authority, sets the fiscal years, and defines common terms for the purposes of the article. All appropriations are from the general fund.

Section 2 appropriates $2,084,000 in FY27 to the Department of Public Safety for the following purposes.

- $484,000 to implement the certificate of ownership requirements for restricted guns. The FY28 and FY29 appropriation tails for this activity are $165,000 each year.
- $100,000 onetime for an Extreme Risk Protection Order public awareness campaign.
- $500,000 onetime for the Violence Prevention Project Research Center.
- $1 million onetime for Nonpublic School Safety Grants. The commissioner must prioritize grants to nonpublic schools with lower fiscal capacity. Schools that receive grants must consult with the Minnesota School Safety Center for best practices on how to use the money. Requires the commissioner to report to the legislature on the grants.

Section 3 appropriates $14,709,000 to the Department of Human Services for the following purposes.

- $2,700,000 in FY27 onetime for School-Linked Behavioral Health Grants;
- $385,000 in FY27 onetime for Family Peer Specialist Start-Up Grants;
- $3,850,000 in FY27 onetime for Mobile Crisis Grants;
- $1,930,000 in FY27 onetime for Mental Health Grants for Health Care Professionals; and

- $34,000 in FY26 and $5,810,000 in FY27 for Mental Health Reimbursement Rate Increases. The FY28 and FY29 appropriation tails for this activity are $14.5 million and $15.8 million respectively.

Section 4 appropriates $19,037,000 in FY27 to the Department of Education for the following purposes.

- $37,000 for an anonymous reporting system under section 121A.036; and
- $19 million for School Safety Aid. The section establishes a onetime aid program for school districts, charter schools, intermediate districts and Tribal contract schools. Eligible uses of the aid include any purpose authorized for use under the safe schools revenue program. Requires that the aid be paid in FY27.

Article 2 - Semiautomatic Military-Style Assault Weapons and Large-Capacity Magazines

Article 2 regulates the possession, ownership, and sale of semiautomatic military-style assault weapons (SAMSAWs) and large-capacity magazines. It allows continued ownership of these items but requires owners to certify them with the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA). Prohibits federally licensed firearms dealers from selling these items. Non dealers may continue to sell them by complying with the law relating to private sales of pistols/SAMSAWs (section 624.7134), which is expanded in the article.

Section 1 modifies and expands the definition of "SAMSAW."

Section 2 adds a new definition in law for "large-capacity magazine."

Section 3 amends the transferee permit (i.e., permit to purchase) law to limit its application when relating to federally licensed firearms dealers to sales of pistols.

Sections 4 and 5 amend the law applicable to private party sales of SAMSAWs and pistols to include sales of large-capacity magazines. Requires that for sales of SAMSAWs or large capacity magazines, the transferor must provide proof that the item was legally acquired before July 1, 2027, and that it is certified by the BCA (certification is required in **Section 7**). Specifies information that the record of transfer must include regarding large-capacity magazine transfers.

Section 6 adds a new section of law regulating the sales of SAMSAWs and large-capacity magazines. Federally licensed firearms dealers are prohibited from selling these items. Non dealers must comply with the requirements of the private party transfer law (see **sections 4 and 5**). Provides a gross misdemeanor penalty for a violation. Provides an enhanced penalty (three-year felony) for violations involving sales of more than ten of the items within a 180-day period. Provides exceptions.

Section 7 requires a person who owns a SAMSAW or large-capacity magazine to certify the item with the BCA and renew the certification every three years. Requires the BCA to implement a certification system. Classifies data collected by the BCA under the section as

private. Provides that transfers of these items must comply with **sections 4 to 6**. Makes a violation of the section a gross misdemeanor and a repeat violation a five-year felony. Provides exceptions.

Article 3 - Other Firearms Provisions

Section 1 encourages a school district or charter school to implement a local anonymous threat reporting system. Requires certain technical and operational capabilities of an anonymous threat reporting system. Authorizes a district or charter school to contract for an anonymous threat reporting system. Requires a district or charter school that has established an anonymous threat reporting system to form a school-based team of at least three employees at each school site. Requires a district or charter school to report certain information about the anonymous threat reporting system to the Department of Education. Requires a district or charter school to include system contact information on student identification cards. Encourages a district or charter school that has not implemented a local anonymous threat reporting system to provide information about the Department of Public Safety's existing statewide anonymous threat reporting system. Requires the Department of Education to make available a list of third parties that provide anonymous threat reporting systems that meet statutory requirements. Requires the Commissioner of Education to report to the legislature certain data on statewide usage of anonymous threat reporting systems. Authorizes a district or charter school to accept funds for an anonymous threat reporting system from public or private sources.

Section 2 amends the crime relating to possessing dangerous weapons in schools and school property. Expands the definition of "school property" to include the portion of a building or facility hosting an activity or event sponsored by the Minnesota State High School League when the school related use is prominently posted. Strikes current exceptions to the crime relating to possession authorized by written permission, possession on unimproved property, and possession in motor vehicles as regulated under other applicable law. Adds an exception to the crime relating to security services performed by trained and licensed security guards and retired peace officers. Adds a new limitation to the exceptions to the crime whereby a person authorized to possess a firearm for a certain purpose or in a certain capacity (i.e., military personnel, a peace officer, a person at a gun or knife show, etc.) must store the firearm in a specified manner when the person is no longer in an eligible on-duty status or is not participating in the portion of the activity for which possession is authorized.

Sections 3 and 4 amend the current law that makes it a crime to negligently store or leave a loaded firearm in a location where the person knows or reasonably should know that a child is likely to gain access to expand it to include potential access by persons prohibited under law from possessing firearms. Also strike language in the provision's definition of "loaded" relating to the firearm being incapable of being fired.

Sections 5 to 7, and 22 relate to ghost guns.

Section 5 makes it a five-year felony to own, possess, receive, sell, transfer, or distribute a ghost gun (as defined in the section). Requires persons who possess, on August 1, 2026, a firearm that lacks a unique serial number (as defined in the section), those who inherit such a

firearm, and those who are new residents to the state and possess such a firearm to, within a specified timeframe, have a federal firearms dealer imprint a unique serial number on it as provided in **section 7**, permanently remove it from the state, render it permanently inoperable, or surrender it to law enforcement. Also adds language making it a five-year felony for a person to (1) obliterate, remove, change, or alter the unique serial number of a firearm, or (2) receive or possess such a firearm. This conduct is essentially already prohibited in law (albeit with a more restricted definition of serial number) with the same criminal penalty but that provision is being repealed in **section 22**. Provides for enforcement of the entire section by the attorney general under Minnesota Statutes, section 8.31. Provides exceptions to the section's requirements in certain cases for federal firearms licensees and law enforcement. Defines key terms.

Section 6 makes it a five-year felony for a person to sell, distribute, or transfer (other than to a federal firearms licensee) instructions that may be used to program a three-dimensional printer to manufacture a ghost gun; or (unless the person is a federal firearms licensee) to manufacture a firearm using a computer numerical control milling machine or three-dimensional printer. Prohibits persons who are not federal firearms licensees from manufacturing more than three firearms per year. Requires persons assembling or manufacturing firearms to request a unique serial number that complies with **section 7** and owners who have assembled a firearm to have one imprinted on it. Provides for enforcement of the entire section by the attorney general under Minnesota Statutes, section 8.31. Defines key terms.

Section 7 requires federal firearms licensees to comply with this section when assigning and applying a unique serial number to a firearm owned by a resident of the state. Specifies the process and standards to be followed. Requires the commissioner of public safety to issue a public notice on the department's website to educate the public.

Sections 8 to 19 amend the extreme risk protection order (ERPO) laws.

Section 8 amends the definition of "family or household members" to match the definition of that term in the Domestic Abuse Act. The effect of this amendment is to expand the class of family and household members who can petition for an ERPO.

Section 9 clarifies who is authorized to petition for an ERPO. Broadens the scope of the parties who can file an ERPO petition from just a chief law enforcement officer to law enforcement agencies as a whole and just a county and city attorney to the offices of these officers. Additionally, this section empowers a person to seek an ERPO to prevent themselves from possessing and purchasing firearms. Clarifies that pursuing an ERPO does not prevent a law enforcement agency from responding to exigent circumstances. Directs judges to hear petitions for emergency ERPOs filed by law enforcement immediately, regardless of the time of day the petition is filed.

Section 10 clarifies that mental health professionals who have a duty to warn must contact the chief law enforcement officer with primary jurisdiction over where the provider's client lives.

Section 11 clarifies which law enforcement agency is responsible for serving ERPO petitions and orders. Authorizes orders for ERPO continuances and dismissals to be served on the respondent either electronically or by first class mail, unless otherwise provided. Clarifies the evidence that courts are expected to consider when evaluating the merits of an ERPO petition. Provides for ERPOs to exceed one year if the respondent consents. Eliminates the authority of a judge to seal ERPO petitions in cases where the respondent consents to the ERPO being issued. Directs the court to consider appointing a guardian ad litem (GAL) for the respondent when a party requests a GAL appointment.

Section 12 authorizes a court to extend an ERPO for up to five years when the respondent has violated a previous ERPO or has been subject to two or more ERPOs. Prohibits a respondent from requesting that an ERPO be vacated until at least six months have passed since the court denied a previous request to vacate.

Section 13 clarifies the information regarding hearings that must be provided to a respondent when an emergency ERPO is served on the respondent.

Section 14 clarifies that when a peace officer presents a search warrant requiring the respondent to surrender their firearms, the respondent must comply immediately. Requires firearms dealers and law enforcement agencies to establish policies for disposal of firearms, but removes the requirement that law enforcement notify a respondent prior to disposing of abandoned firearms. Eliminates the obligation of law enforcement to reimburse a respondent for permanently transferred firearms. Repeals the prohibition on law enforcement charging a respondent processing fees for storage of firearms. Establishes that respondents are responsible for filing proofs of transfer and declarations of nonpossession with the court. Grants limited immunity from prosecution for unlawful possession of a firearm if a respondent voluntarily surrenders their firearms. Clarifies that a respondent is entitled to sell their firearms through a federally licensed firearms dealer while subject to an ERPO. Provides that when the subject of an ERPO order is required to transfer possession of the person's firearms, the person may choose to transfer possession to a third party provided the party does not reside with the transferor.

Section 15 clarifies that a law enforcement agency shall not return temporarily transferred firearms to a respondent if the respondent did not lawfully possess the firearms prior to surrendering them.

Section 16 makes a conforming change.

Section 17 makes a technical change.

Sections 18 and 19 make conforming changes.

Section 20 amends the law that requires law enforcement to report on discharges of firearms to require that, if the discharge was accidental or due to the peace officer's negligence, the notification and report required must include specified information on the firearm and any of its accessories, including whether an accessory was part of the manufacturing process or was an after-market addition. Provides an August 1, 2031, sunset for the requirement.

Section 21 relates to the binary trigger ban.

In the 2024 legislative session, the definition of "trigger activator" in Minnesota Statutes, section 609.67, subdivision 1, was expanded to include "a device that allows a firearm to shoot one shot on the pull of the trigger and a second shot on the release of the trigger without requiring a subsequent pull of the trigger." This amendment was struck down in a 2025 district court case as violating the Minnesota Constitution's single subject rule. This district court decision is currently being appealed.

This section reenacts this amendment as a stand-alone bill. This would render the single subject challenge moot. Of note, while the amendment is reenacted "retroactively and without interruption," the effective date for doing this is July 1, 2026. Thus, any criminal penalties would apply only to crimes committed on or after that date.

Section 22 repeals the current crime relating to the removal or obliteration of serial numbers on firearms and related activities. This concept is included in **section 5**.

Article 4 - Human Services Mental Health

Section 1 requires the medical assistance program's reimbursement rates for neuropsychological assessments, neuropsychological testing, and psychological testing to equal 100% of the published Medicare rates.

Section 2 repeals a subdivision requiring the medical assistance program to reimburse masters-prepared mental health professionals at 80% of the rate paid to doctoral-prepared professionals.

Article 5 - Conforming Amendments

Article 5 makes conforming changes to existing law to implement **Article 2**. Most of these changes are technical in nature. However, the straw purchase crimes (**sections 1 and 12 to 14**) are amended to include transfers of large-capacity magazines.