

**HF3433 - 0 - Semiauto. Military-Style Assault Weapons Banned**

Chief Author: **Emma Greenman**  
 Committee: **Public Safety Finance And Policy**  
 Date Completed: **2/23/2026 11:41:59 AM**  
 Lead Agency: **Public Safety Dept**  
 Other Agencies:  
     Administrative Hearings      Corrections Dept  
     Public Defense Board        Sentencing Guidelines Comm  
     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) Dollars in Thousands	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
<b>Administrative Hearings</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Administrative Hearings</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Corrections Dept</b>					
<b>General Fund</b>	-	-	76	208	255
<b>Public Safety Dept</b>					
<b>General Fund</b>	-	-	450	-	-
<b>State Total</b>					
<b>Administrative Hearings</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>General Fund</b>	-	-	526	208	255
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>526</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>526</b>		<b>463</b>

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
<b>Administrative Hearings</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Administrative Hearings</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Corrections Dept</b>					
<b>General Fund</b>	-	-	.5	1.3	1.5
<b>Public Safety Dept</b>					
<b>General Fund</b>	-	-	3.1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>

**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:** 2/23/2026 11:41:59 AM  
**Phone:** 651-284-6543      **Email:** laura.cecko@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.

<b>State Cost (Savings) = 1-2</b>		<b>Biennium</b>			<b>Biennium</b>	
<b>Dollars in Thousands</b>		<b>FY2025</b>	<b>FY2026</b>	<b>FY2027</b>	<b>FY2028</b>	<b>FY2029</b>
Administrative Hearings		-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Hearings		-	-	-	-	-
Corrections Dept						
General Fund		-	-	76	208	255
Public Safety Dept						
General Fund		-	-	450	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>526</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>255</b>
	<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>526</b>		<b>463</b>
<b>1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*</b>						
Administrative Hearings		-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Hearings		-	-	14	-	-
Corrections Dept						
General Fund		-	-	76	208	255
Public Safety Dept						
General Fund						
Expenditures		-	-	1,088	146	146
Absorbed Costs		-	-	(638)	(146)	(146)
	<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>540</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>255</b>
	<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>540</b>		<b>463</b>
<b>2 - Revenues, Transfers In*</b>						
Administrative Hearings		-	-	-	-	-
Administrative Hearings		-	-	14	-	-
Corrections Dept						
General Fund		-	-	-	-	-
Public Safety Dept						
General Fund		-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>14</b>	-	-
	<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>14</b>		-

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Chief Author: **Emma Greenman**  
 Committee: **Public Safety Finance And Policy**  
 Date Completed: **2/23/2026 11:41:59 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	-	-	450	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>450</b>	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>450</b>			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
General Fund	-	-	3.1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**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:** 2/23/2026 11:39:46 AM  
**Phone:** 651-284-6543      **Email:** laura.cecko@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.

<b>State Cost (Savings) = 1-2</b>		Biennium			Biennium	
Dollars in Thousands	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029	
General Fund	-	-	450	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>450</b>	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>450</b>			-
<b>1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*</b>						
General Fund						
Expenditures	-	-	1,088	146	146	
Absorbed Costs	-	-	(638)	(146)	(146)	
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>450</b>	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>450</b>			-
<b>2 - Revenues, Transfers In*</b>						
General Fund						
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-			-

**Bill Description**

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

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 of any size
- Any semiautomatic pistol or semiautomatic rifle (including rimfire) that has a fixed magazine with a capacity of more than ten rounds
- Any semiautomatic pistol that has one or more of specified features or design characteristics and that accepts a detachable magazine of any size
- Any semiautomatic shotgun that has one or more of specified features or design characteristics

The transfer, possession, or ownership of an assault weapon is prohibited in Minnesota, with exceptions for police and military and manufacturers and dealers that cater to police and military. Violations are a felony punishable by up to five years’ imprisonment and/or up to a \$25,000 fine.

Defines an “appropriate law enforcement agency” as the organized police department of a municipality where a person resides or the county sheriff covering a person’s residence, if there is no municipal police department.

A person who legally owned or possessed an assault weapon prior to January 1, 2027 and desires to keep it must request certification of ownership [of the assault weapon] from the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and the appropriate law enforcement agency by May 1, 2027.

A person who lawfully retains ownership of an assault weapon under a certification of ownership must:

- Safely and securely store the weapon according to regulations adopted by the BCA
- Permit the appropriate law enforcement agency to inspect the storage of the weapon to ensure the storage regulations are followed
- Renew the certification of ownership every three years
- Possess the weapon only on property owned or immediately controlled by the weapon's owner, or while using the weapon at a licensed firing range, or while lawfully transporting the weapon
- Report the loss or theft of the weapon to the appropriate law enforcement agency within 48 hours

*First conviction of any of the above is a gross misdemeanor, second or subsequent convictions are a felony.*

An assault weapon possessed under a certification of ownership cannot be transferred except to the appropriate law enforcement agency for the purpose of destruction. *First conviction is a gross misdemeanor, second or subsequent convictions are a felony.*

The lawful owner or possessor of assault weapons under a certification of ownership must not purchase or receive additional SAMSAWs. *First conviction is a gross misdemeanor, second or subsequent convictions are a felony.*

The appropriate law enforcement agency may charge a fee for each issuance and renewal of a certificate of ownership.

An individual acquiring an assault weapon by inheritance, bequest, or succession must do one of the following within 120 days:

- Surrender the weapon to the appropriate law enforcement agency for destruction
- Modify the weapon to render it inoperable
- Remove the weapon from the state

*First conviction is a gross misdemeanor, a second or subsequent conviction is a felony.*

An owner or possessor of an assault weapon who does not want to obtain an ownership certification must, by January 1, 2027:

- Surrender the weapon to the appropriate law enforcement agency for destruction
- Modify the weapon to render it inoperable
- Remove the weapon from the state

*First conviction is a gross misdemeanor, a second or subsequent conviction is a felony.*

The BCA must:

- Adopt regulations for the safe and secure storage of a lawfully-possessed assault weapon when it is not being used
- Implement the certification of ownership system for the lawful ownership/possession of assault weapons

\*Various conforming statutory changes are made to reflect the regulation/prohibition of semiautomatic military style assault weapons.

### **Assumptions**

The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) will adopt safe and secure storage regulations to be followed by certified owners or possessors of semiautomatic military style assault weapons. Since the regulations will have the force of law,

BCA assumes that it must create and adopt these regulations under the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, Minn. Stat. Ch. 14.

The BCA will create the certification of ownership system. The BCA will model the new certification system on some elements of the current permit-to-carry process in Minnesota, by which the BCA sets standards, but the local law enforcement agencies (sheriffs) have the ultimate authority/responsibility to issue or renew permits and issue permit cards.

BCA assumes that the ownership certification required in this bill is a certification of the person owning or possessing the weapon, rather than the weapons themselves. Therefore, an ownership certification obtained by a person could encompass the lawful ownership or possession of more than one assault weapon by that person.

Certifications of ownership will be valid for three years and will be issued and renewed by local law enforcement agencies ["appropriate law enforcement agencies"]. The local law enforcement agencies will accept and process certification applications and renewals and make determinations of whether to certify a person to own or possess one or more SAMSAWs.

For approved applications and renewals, local agencies will provide individuals with a certification card (modeled after a permit-to-carry card) that will be formatted by BCA but printed and issued by the local agency. As provided in the legislation, the local law enforcement agency can impose and collect certification fees and can conduct inspections to ensure that legally-possessed assault weapons are being safely and securely stored.

The BCA will modify the existing Permit Tracking System (PTS) a repository of firearm-related data related to permits to carry and transferee permits to contain a database of individuals who have been issued a certification of ownership to lawfully own or possess an assault weapon. The database will be searchable by law enforcement.

The BCA will create a standardized application for certified ownership of assault weapons and a standardized card to be issued by a local law enforcement agency to an individual whom the agency certifies to own/possess an assault weapon.

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

### **Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula**

#### **RULEMAKING**

The BCA estimates that the Chapter 14 rulemaking process to create and adopt the required safe and secure storage regulations will cost \$135,000 (one-time in FY2027). These costs will be absorbed by current BCA legal staff and subject matter experts. This estimate is based on information found in a comprehensive rulemaking manual produced by the Minnesota Department of Health, and an assumption that this might be a rulemaking of "medium" status and complexity. Estimated total cost include Office of Administrative Hearings costs.

#### **CERTIFICATION OF OWNERSHIP**

The BCA estimates the following one-time costs to modify the Permit Tracking System to create a registry of certified owners of assault weapons. The work would be performed over a period of approximately 12 months beginning in FY2027 by a combination of current staff and contractor resources, as indicated. The total amount of one-time costs completed by current staff within the scope of their normal duties is \$502,948. These costs would be absorbed by BCA as current staff support BCA's 30+ data systems as their primary responsibility. This includes any one-time development of

new systems or any upgrades or enhancements of current systems. The total amount of one-time costs for contracted resources is \$450,000.

Team composition	Type	Total Hours	Rate	Cost
Planning Director State (Product Owner) (\$156,876 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	1,248	\$75.42	\$94,124
ITS 5 (Scrum Master /Business Analyst) (\$170,241 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	1,040	\$81.85	\$85,124
ITS 5 (Developer) (\$170,241 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	1,040	\$81.85	\$85,124
ITS 3 (Developer) (\$155,591 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	1,040	\$74.80	\$77,792
ITS 4 (Quality Assurance Automation) (\$160,776 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	1,040	\$77.30	\$80,392
ITS 4 (Quality Assurance) (\$160,776 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	1,040	\$77.30	\$80,392
		6,448 hours/2080 = 3.1 FTEs		\$502,948
Quality Assurance	Contractor	2,000	\$100	\$200,000
Developer	Contractor	2,000	\$125	\$250,000
Grand Total	¿	10,448	¿	\$952,948

Once created, BCA estimates that ongoing support for the system will require the work of one total FTE each year beginning in FY2028 comprised of four existing staffers devoting .25 FTE to this work as part of their existing duties.

Team composition	Type	Total Hours	Rate	Cost
Planning Director State (Product Owner) (\$156,876 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	520	\$75.42	\$39,218
ITS 5 (Developer) (\$170,241 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	520	\$81.85	\$42,562

ITS 2 (Service Desk Analyst) (\$134,377 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	520	\$64.60	\$33,592
State Program Admin. Senior (Training & Auditing) (\$124,103 per year for salary and fringe)	Employee	520	\$59.66	\$31,023
Grand Total		2,080 = 1FTE		\$146,395

**Total FY27 expenditures: \$450,000**

\$135,000 Rulemaking costs (absorbed)

\$502,948 Certification of Ownership BCA FTEs (absorbed)

\$450,000 Certification of Ownership Contractors

**Total FY28 and beyond: \$146,395 (absorbed)**

**Long-Term Fiscal Considerations**

The \$146,395 support cost for the system begins in FY2028 and would be ongoing.

**Local Fiscal Impact**

Local law enforcement agencies ["appropriate law enforcement agencies"] will accept and process applications and renewals for certification of ownership of assault weapons, make determinations, and print and issue certification cards.

Local agencies will input data on certifications into BCA's tracking database (as sheriffs currently do for permits to carry a handgun). Local agencies may establish and collect fees for ownership certifications and renewals. Local agencies will accept mandatory reports of lost or stolen assault weapons and must accept unwanted assault weapons and large-capacity magazines for destruction. Local law enforcement can conduct inspections to ensure safe and secure storage regulations are being followed by certified owners of assault weapons.

**References/Sources**

Minnesota Department of Health Rulemaking Manual

**Agency Contact:** Andrew Evans

**Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature:** Nicole Mickelson

**Phone:** 651-201-7045

**Date:** 2/22/2026 8:49:31 AM

**Email:** nicole.mickelson@state.mn.us

**HF3433 - 0 - Semiauto. Military-Style Assault Weapons Banned**

Chief Author: **Emma Greenman**  
 Committee: **Public Safety Finance And Policy**  
 Date Completed: **2/23/2026 11:41:59 AM**  
 Agency: **Administrative Hearings**

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

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State Cost (Savings)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Dollars in Thousands					
<b>Administrative Hearings</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-		-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Administrative Hearings	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-

**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:** Adam Bolling    **Date:** 2/19/2026 4:40:14 PM  
**Phone:** 651-2966053    **Email:** abolling@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 Dollars in Thousands	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
Administrative Hearings	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-		-
<b>1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*</b>					
Administrative Hearings	-	-	14	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>14</b>	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>14</b>		-
<b>2 - Revenues, Transfers In*</b>					
Administrative Hearings	-	-	14	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>14</b>	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>14</b>		-

**Bill Description**

HF3433 clarifies the definition of a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon and makes it unlawful for a person to own, possess or transfer a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon unless exempted under Article 1, Sec. 2, Subd. 3.

Sec. 2, Subd. 4 provides for the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) to adopt regulations specifying how a person who lawfully owns a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon must safely and securely store it when it is not being used and provides for the BCA to implement a certification system as described in the bill.

**Assumptions**

The Court of Administrative Hearings (CAH) in consultation with Minnesota Management and Budget (MMB) assesses agencies the cost of services rendered to them. All agencies shall include in their budget provisions for such assessments.

CAH has used BCA’s assumption that a medium rulemaking will be needed to meet the requirements of HF3433. Based on past practices, CAH assumes that a medium rulemaking under chapter 14 will require an estimated 50 hours of Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) time for activity related to rulemaking procedures. Of the total rulemaking amount estimated by BCA, \$13,500 is for the estimated 50 hours of ALJ time for a medium rulemaking.

CAH currently bills ALJ time for rulemaking at the MMB-approved billable rate of \$270 per hour (see Minn. Stat. § 16A.126, subd. 1 (2023)).

**Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula**

Estimated 50 hours of ALJ time for rulemaking activities in FY27 related to implementing the requirements of HF3433 = 50 hours x \$270/hr = \$13,500 charged to BCA in FY2027 pursuant to the requirements of Minn. Stat. § 14.53.

**Long-Term Fiscal Considerations**

Costs associated with the rulemaking activities are a one-time occurrence.

**Local Fiscal Impact**

**References/Sources**

**Agency Contact:** William Moore

**Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature:** William Moore

**Phone:** 651-361-7893

**Date:** 2/19/2026 10:55:06 AM

**Email:** [william.t.moore@state.mn.us](mailto:william.t.moore@state.mn.us)

**HF3433 - 0 - Semiauto. Military-Style Assault Weapons Banned**

Chief Author: **Emma Greenman**  
 Committee: **Public Safety Finance And Policy**  
 Date Completed: **2/23/2026 11:41:59 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
General Fund	-	-	76	208	255	
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>76</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>255</b>	
<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>76</b>		<b>463</b>	

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
General Fund	-	-	.5	1.3	1.5
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>

**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:** 2/21/2026 4:20:08 PM  
**Phone:** 651-284-6540      **Email:** jim.carlson@lbo.mn.gov

**State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details**

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Dollars in Thousands		FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
General Fund	-	-	76	208	255	
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>76</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>255</b>	
<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>76</b>		<b>463</b>	
<b>1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*</b>						
General Fund	-	-	76	208	255	
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>76</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>255</b>	
<b>Biennial Total</b>			<b>76</b>		<b>463</b>	
<b>2 - Revenues, Transfers In*</b>						
General Fund	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-		-	

**Bill Description**

This bill would prohibit the possession, ownership, and transfer of semiautomatic military-style assault weapons in Minnesota. It defines a broad range of firearms and features covered by the ban, establishes limited exceptions for law enforcement, military, and licensed manufacturers, and creates a certification system for current lawful owners who wish to retain their weapons under strict storage, inspection, and use requirements. The bill requires surrender, permanent inoperability, or removal from the state for uncertified weapons, sets criminal penalties for violations (including felony charges), and amends multiple sections of Minnesota Statutes to implement and enforce the prohibition, with most provisions taking effect in 2026/2027.

**Assumptions**

Prison bed costs are based on a marginal cost per diem of \$53.93 for FY26, \$55.64 for FY27, \$58.43 for FY 2028, and \$58.14 for FY 2029. This includes marginal costs for all facility, private and public bed rental, health care, and support costs.

The annual cost is estimated by multiplying the number of prison beds needed by the subsequent annual per diem. Unless otherwise noted, prison beds are phased in on a quarterly basis.

Prison bed impact for the increase in the offender population assumes 80 percent of the ongoing bed impact is personnel-related and the average salary per FTE is \$132,000 per year, including benefits.

**Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula**

The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission (MSGC) projects a need for 6 additional state correctional beds in Fiscal Year 2027, and then 12 prison beds each fiscal year thereafter beginning in Fiscal Year 2028.

Fiscal year	2026	2027	2028	2029
Number of Prison Beds	0	6	12	12
Cost of Prison Beds (in 000s)	\$0	\$76	\$208	\$255
FTE	0	0.5	1.3	1.5

**Long-Term Fiscal Considerations**

MGSC projects that this impact to state correctional resources would continue beyond the current budget horizon.

**Local Fiscal Impact**

MGSC projects a need for 9 additional local beds as a result of this legislation.

**References/Sources**

MSGC  
Department of Corrections staff

**Agency Contact:**

**Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature:** Mark Besonen

**Phone:** 651-361-7200

**Date:** 2/20/2026 2:01:11 PM

**Email:** mark.besonen@state.mn.us

**HF3433 - 0 - Semiauto. Military-Style Assault Weapons Banned**

Chief Author: **Emma Greenman**  
 Committee: **Public Safety Finance And Policy**  
 Date Completed: **2/23/2026 11:41:59 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
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium		
		FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

**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:** 2/20/2026 1:56:23 PM  
**Phone:** 651-296-6054    **Email:** susan.nelson@lbo.mn.gov

**State Cost (Savings) Calculation Details**

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

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

**Bill Description**

The bill would prohibit the possession of military style assault rifles.

**Assumptions**

There is not enough information to establish a impact.

**Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula**

**Long-Term Fiscal Considerations**

**Local Fiscal Impact**

**References/Sources**

**Agency Contact:**

**Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature:** Kevin Kajer

**Phone:** 612-279-3508

**Date:** 2/18/2026 1:21:34 PM

**Email:** Kevin.kajer@pubdef.state.mn.us

**HF3433 - 0 - Semiauto. Military-Style Assault Weapons Banned**

Chief Author: **Emma Greenman**  
 Committee: **Public Safety Finance And Policy**  
 Date Completed: **2/23/2026 11:41:59 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
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium		
		FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

**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:** 2/19/2026 10:05:29 PM  
**Phone:** 651-284-6540      **Email:** jim.carlson@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 Dollars in Thousands	Biennium			Biennium	
	FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-		-
<b>1 - Expenditures, Absorbed Costs*, Transfers Out*</b>					
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-		-
<b>2 - Revenues, Transfers In*</b>					
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-		-

**Bill Description**

Article 1, section 1 expands the definition of semiautomatic military-style assault weapon (SAMSAW) (Minn. Stat. § 624.712, subd. 7).

Article 1, section 2 prohibits a person from manufacturing, transferring, owning, or possessing a SAMSAW under the newly codified Minn. Stat. § 624.7145, with certain government-use exceptions. Violation of the ban is a felony with a maximum penalty of five years and/or \$25,000.

Those who lawfully owned or possessed a SAMSAW before January 1, 2027, may continue to possess the SAMSAW on their property or at a licensed firing range, provided they request certification of ownership of the device from the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension (BCA) and appropriate law enforcement agency, by May 1, 2027, and comply with storage, security, inspection, and periodic certification renewals. Inherited SAMSAWs must be surrendered for destruction, rendered permanently inoperable, or removed from the state. Failure to do so, or violation of a regulation applicable to a certified owner, is a gross misdemeanor for a first violation, and a felony for a second or subsequent violation.

Article 2 contains conforming amendments.

The bill is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

**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 is approximately similar to Colorado’s “SB 25-003: Semiautomatic Firearms and Rapid-Fire Devices” which went into effect August 1, 2026. It is assumed that violations of the bill’s new offense will be sentenced at a similar rate to the rate in Colorado. According to Colorado Legislative Council staff, “[F]rom FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24, 203 persons have been sentenced and convicted for this existing offense.”

The frequency at which the new offense will be committed in Minnesota is not known. Because the adult population of Colorado (4,636,000) is 1.04 times greater than the adult population of Minnesota (4,442,940), it is assumed that the new offense will be committed 1.04 times less frequently in Minnesota as in Colorado, or 98 times per year (203 ÷ 2 years = 101.5 ÷ 1.04 = 97.5).

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 the new semiautomatic military-style assault weapons offense at SL 3, given that felony violations of Minn. Stat. § 609.67 subd. 2(b) (short-barreled shotgun possession), has a statutory maximum of five years and is ranked at SL 3.

It is assumed that the 98 new cases sentenced annually will have the same imprisonment rate and average pronounced prison durations as short-barreled shotgun possession. The average imprisonment rate was 10.4 percent with an average pronounced duration of 21.6 months (2/3 term of imprisonment=14.5 mos.). An average 93 percent of probationers received local confinement as a condition of their probation. The average pronounced confinement time was 58.5 days (2/3 term of confinement=39 days).

### **Expenditure and/or Revenue Formula**

### **Long-Term Fiscal Considerations**

Because it is assumed there will be an additional 98 cases sentenced, because the imprisonment rate is assumed to be 10.4 percent, and because it assumed that the average duration will be 21.6 months, it is estimated that there will be an eventual need for 12 additional prison beds (98 cases × 10.4% imprisonment rate = 10 prison cases per year; 10 cases × 21.6 months per case × 2/3 term of imprisonment ÷ 12 months per year = 12.29 estimated prison beds). Given a six-month implementation period, it is estimated that six prison beds will be needed in Fiscal Year 2027, and 12 prison beds will be needed in Fiscal Year 2028, and every year thereafter.

### **Local Fiscal Impact**

As stated in the Long-Term Fiscal Considerations, it is estimated that there will be an additional 98 cases sentenced, and 10 cases will receive prison, leaving an estimated 88 cases that will receive “stayed” probationary sentences. Because it is assumed that 93 percent will receive local confinement as a condition of probation, it is estimated that this will result in 82 probationers receiving conditional confinement in a local jail or workhouse for an average 58.5 days, assuming people will serve 2/3 of the pronounced jail sentence (an average 39 days); 82 people × 39 days to serve = 3,198 ÷ 365 days = 8.76 local beds resulting in the need for an additional nine local beds needed statewide.

### **References/Sources**

MSGC Sentencing Data, 2020-2023.

Colorado Legislative Council Staff. (2025, March 20). “Fiscal note for SB25-003: Semiautomatic firearms and rapid-fire trigger activators.” Colorado General Assembly (retrieved Nov. 10, 2025 at [https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025A/bills/fn/2025a\\_sb003\\_r5.pdf](https://leg.colorado.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025A/bills/fn/2025a_sb003_r5.pdf)).

US Census Bureau (2023), Sex by Age American Community Survey 1-year estimates, Colorado and Minnesota (retrieved Nov. 10, 2025, at <https://censusreporter.org/>).

### **Agency Contact:**

**Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature:** Jill Payne

**Date:** 2/19/2026 1:59:20 PM

**Phone:** 651-757-1725

**Email:** [jill.payne@state.mn.us](mailto:jill.payne@state.mn.us)

**HF3433 - 0 - Semiauto. Military-Style Assault Weapons Banned**

Chief Author: **Emma Greenman**  
 Committee: **Public Safety Finance And Policy**  
 Date Completed: **2/23/2026 11:41:59 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
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Biennial Total</b>			-			-

Full Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	Biennium			Biennium		
		FY2025	FY2026	FY2027	FY2028	FY2029
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-

**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:** 2/20/2026 1:56:37 PM  
**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.

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

**Bill Description**

HF3433-0 (“the bill”) at Article 1, section 1 amends Minn. Stat. § 624.712, subd. 7, to modify the definition of semiautomatic military-style assault weapon. At section 2 the bill adds a new statute Minn. Stat. § 624.7145 making it a felony to transfer, own, or possess semiautomatic military-style assault weapons, subject to certain listed exceptions; and providing a process and requirements for those who legally owned or possessed such weapons before the ban’s effective date to keep ownership or possession, as well as options for surrender, modification, or removal of the device from the state for persons who elect not to continue ownership or who acquire such weapons by inheritance, bequest, or succession after the effective date. The bill at Article 2 makes a number of conforming statutory amendments.

**Assumptions**

It is assumed that criminal case filings will increase because this bill establishes new criminal offenses. It is assumed that if a defendant is otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms and ammunition, a charge would be filed under section 624.713 (Certain Persons Not to Possess Firearms) and that under those circumstances the provisions of the bill would not result in an increase in case filings.

It is assumed that the number of new criminal case filings will be limited to those situations where the defendant is otherwise not prohibited from possessing firearms and ammunition.

For purposes of this fiscal note, it is assumed that the rate of criminal case filing under the new statute would be less than 20% of the current criminal case filing rate under Minn. Stat. § 624.714 (Carrying of Weapons Without Permit). It is also assumed that the case filing rate would be comparable to the case filing rate under the large-capacity magazine ban in Colorado, which has a slightly larger population than Minnesota.

Based on the case filing rate in Minnesota under section 624.714, the case filing rate in Colorado under its large-capacity magazine ban, and on 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 20% case filing increase, that would result in an additional 170 felony cases filed statewide per year.

Based on information from a March 2025 Colorado fiscal note, which analyzed the existing offense of unlawful sale, transfer, or possession of a large-capacity magazine, from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24, 203 offenders were sentenced and convicted for that offense. Based on Minnesota Judicial Branch data, case filing rates are generally twice the conviction

rate. If 406 felony cases were filed over a 3-year period, that would result in an additional 135 felony cases filed statewide per year.

Based on judicial branch weighted caseload data, an additional 135-170 felony cases filed statewide per year would not require an additional judge or court staff.

Therefore, the bill is not expected to have a significant fiscal impact on the judicial branch.

**Long-Term Fiscal Considerations**

None.

**Local Fiscal Impact**

**References/Sources**

**Agency Contact:**

**Agency Fiscal Note Coordinator Signature:** Anna Borgerding

**Phone:** 651-297-7579

**Date:** 2/19/2026 10:18:38 AM

**Email:** [anna.borgerding@courts.state.mn.us](mailto:anna.borgerding@courts.state.mn.us)