SIXTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATIVE DAY

St. Paul, Minnesota, Thursday, April 30, 2026

The Senate met at 11:00 a.m. and was called to order by the President.

CALL OF THE SENATE

Senator Klein imposed a call of the Senate. The Sergeant at Arms was instructed to bring in the absent members.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, the Most Reverend Bernard A. Hebda.

The members of the Senate gave the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

The roll was called, and the following Senators were present:

Abeler	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Marty	Rarick
Bahr	Fateh	Johnson	Mathews	Rasmusson
Boldon	Frentz	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Rest
Carlson	Green	Klein	McEwen	Seeberger
Champion	Gruenhagen	Koran	Miller	Utke
Clark	Gustafson	Kreun	Mohamed	Weber
Coleman	Hauschild	Kunesh	Murphy	Wesenberg
Cwodzinski	Hawj	Kupec	Nelson	Westlin
Dahms	Heintzeman	Lang	Oumou Verbeten	Westrom
Dibble	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Latz	Pappas	Wiklund
Dornink	Hoffman	Lieske	Pha	Xiong
Draheim	Holmstrom	Limmer	Port	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lucero	Pratt	
Duckworth	Howe	Mann	Putnam	

The President declared a quorum present.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with and the Journal, as printed and corrected, was approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Senator Murphy moved that the Committee Reports at the Desk be now adopted, with the exception of the report on S.F. No. 4696. The motion prevailed.

Senator Marty from the Committee on Finance, to which was re-referred

S.F. No. 4067: A bill for an act relating to judiciary; collecting and classifying data for security purposes; redistributing base funding beginning in fiscal year 2028; appropriating money for the judicial branch; amending Laws 2025, chapter 35, article 1, sections 2; 4; 5; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 299A.

Reports the same back with the recommendation that the bill be amended as follows:

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

"ARTICLE 1

APPROPRIATIONS

Section 1. **APPROPRIATIONS.**

The sums shown in the columns marked "Appropriations" are added to or, if shown in parentheses, subtracted from the appropriations in Laws 2025, chapter 35, article 2, and Laws 2025, First Special Session chapter 3, article 20, to the agencies and for the purposes specified in this article. The appropriations are from the general fund, or another named fund, and are available for the fiscal years indicated for each purpose. The figures "2026" and "2027" used in this article mean that the addition to or subtraction from the appropriation listed under them is available for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, or June 30, 2027, respectively. "The first year" is fiscal year 2026. "The second year" is fiscal year 2027. Supplemental appropriations and reductions to appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026, are effective the day following final enactment.

	APPROPRIATIONS Available for the Year Ending June 30	
	2026	**2027**
Sec. 2. **PUBLIC SAFETY**		
Subdivision 1. **Total Appropriation**	**$ -0-**	**$ 2,084,000**
Subd. 2. **Bureau of Criminal Apprehension**	-0-	484,000
Certification of Ownership		
To implement the certification of ownership requirement under Minnesota Statutes, section 624.7148. The base for this activity is $165,000 in fiscal year 2028 and thereafter.		
Subd. 3. **Office of Justice Programs**	-0-	1,600,000
(a) **Public Awareness Campaign; Extreme Risk Protection Orders**		

$100,000 is for a public awareness campaign to increase awareness of and educate the public and law enforcement about extreme risk protection orders. The commissioner may contract with a private entity for the public awareness campaign. This is a onetime appropriation.

(b) **Violence Prevention Project Research Center**

$500,000 is to fund a violence prevention project research center that operates as a nonprofit, nonpartisan research center dedicated to reducing violence in society and using data and analysis to improve criminal justice-related policy and practice in Minnesota. The research center must place an emphasis on issues related to gun violence. This is a onetime appropriation.

(c) **Nonpublic Schools; Grants**

$1,000,000 is for school safety grants to nonpublic schools. This is a onetime appropriation. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 16B.98, subdivision 14, up to five percent of the appropriation is available for grant administration.

A nonpublic school may apply for a school safety grant in the form and manner determined by the commissioner of public safety. For purposes of this paragraph, "nonpublic school" has the meaning given in Minnesota Statutes, section 123B.41, subdivision 9, excluding a home school.

The commissioner must prioritize grant awards to nonpublic schools with lower fiscal capacity, according to criteria developed by the commissioner. The commissioner must accept grant applications until January 1, 2027.

The commissioner must make grant awards no later than March 1, 2027.

A nonpublic school that receives a grant under this paragraph must consult with the

Minnesota School Safety Center for best practices on how to use the grant money.

By January 15, 2028, the commissioner must make a preliminary report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over kindergarten through grade 12 education and public safety on the grants awarded to nonpublic schools under this paragraph. The report must detail the recipient, amount, and intended use of each grant.

By January 15, 2030, the commissioner must make a final report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over kindergarten through grade 12 education and public safety on the grants awarded to nonpublic schools under this paragraph. The report must detail the recipient, amount, and reported use of each grant.

The reports must be filed according to Minnesota Statutes, section 3.195.

Grant money awarded under this paragraph may be used for any purpose authorized for the use of safe schools revenue under Minnesota Statutes, section 126C.44, subdivision 4.

Sec. 3. **HUMAN SERVICES**	**$**	**34,000**	**$**	**14,675,000**
Subdivision 1. **School-Linked Behavioral Health Grants**		-0-		2,700,000

For school-linked behavioral health grants under Minnesota Statutes, section 245.4901. This is a onetime appropriation.

Subd. 2. **Family Peer Specialist Start-Up Grants**	-0-	385,000

For start-up grants to develop certified family peer specialist services within existing children's mental health providers under Minnesota Statutes, section 245.4889, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), clause (18). This is a onetime appropriation.

Subd. 3. **Mobile Crisis Grants**	-0-	3,850,000
For mobile crisis grants under Minnesota Statutes, sections 245.4661, subdivision 9, paragraph (b), clause (15), and 245.4889, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), clause (4). This is a onetime appropriation.		
Subd. 4. **Mental Health Grants for Health Care Professionals**	-0-	1,930,000
For mental health grants for health care professionals under Laws 2022, chapter 99, article 1, section 46, as amended by Laws 2023, chapter 70, article 4, section 94. This is a onetime appropriation.		
Subd. 5. **Mental Health Reimbursement Rate Increases**	34,000	5,810,000
For mental health reimbursement rate increases under Minnesota Statutes, section 256B.761.		

Sec. 4. **EDUCATION**

Subdivision 1. **Total Appropriation**	**$ -0-**	**$ 19,037,000**
Subd. 2. **Anonymous Reporting System**	-0-	37,000
For duties related to the anonymous reporting system requirements under Minnesota Statutes, section 121A.036.		
Subd. 3. **School Safety Aid Program**	-0-	19,000,000
(a) **School Safety Aid**		
For fiscal year 2027 only, the school safety aid for a school district, charter school, intermediate district or other cooperative unit, or American Indian Tribal contract school eligible for aid under Minnesota Statutes, section 124D.83, equals $21.82 times the number of pupils enrolled in the school on October 1, 2025.		
(b) **Eligible Uses**		
Aid awarded under this subdivision may be used for any purpose authorized for the use		

of safe schools revenue under Minnesota Statutes, section 126C.44, subdivision 4.

(c) **Administration**

One hundred percent of the school safety aid must be paid in fiscal year 2027 on a schedule determined by the commissioner.

For a charter school in the first year of operation, the commissioner of education must calculate aid under paragraph (a) using the school's enrollment for the current fiscal year.

(d) **Appropriation**

$19,000,000 is for school safety aid under paragraph (a). This is a onetime appropriation.

ARTICLE 2

SEMIAUTOMATIC MILITARY-STYLE ASSAULT WEAPONS AND LARGE- CAPACITY MAGAZINES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.712, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.** (a) "Semiautomatic military-style assault weapon" means:

(1) any of the following firearms:

(i) Avtomat Kalashnikov (AK-47) semiautomatic rifle type;

(ii) Beretta AR-70 and BM-59 semiautomatic rifle types;

(iii) Colt AR-15 semiautomatic rifle type;

(iv) Daewoo Max-1 and Max-2 semiautomatic rifle types;

(v) Famas MAS semiautomatic rifle type;

(vi) Fabrique Nationale FN-LAR and FN-FNC semiautomatic rifle types;

(vii) Galil semiautomatic rifle type;

(viii) Heckler & Koch HK-91, HK-93, and HK-94 semiautomatic rifle types;

(ix) Ingram MAC-10 and MAC-11 semiautomatic pistol and carbine types;

(x) Intratec TEC-9 semiautomatic pistol type;

(xi) Sigarms SIG 550SP and SIG 551SP semiautomatic rifle types;

(xii) SKS with detachable magazine semiautomatic rifle type;

(xiii) Steyr AUG semiautomatic rifle type;

(xiv) Street Sweeper and Striker-12 revolving-cylinder shotgun types;

(xv) USAS-12 semiautomatic shotgun type;

(xvi) Uzi semiautomatic pistol and carbine types; or

(xvii) Valmet M76 and M78 semiautomatic rifle types;

(2) any firearm that is another model made by the same manufacturer as one of the firearms listed in clause (1), and has the same action design as one of the listed firearms, and is a redesigned, renamed, or renumbered version of one of the firearms listed in clause (1), or has a slight modification or enhancement, including but not limited to a folding or retractable stock; adjustable sight; case deflector for left-handed shooters; shorter barrel; wooden, plastic, or metal stock; larger clip size; different caliber; or a bayonet mount; and

(3) any firearm that has been manufactured or sold by another company under a licensing agreement with a manufacturer of one of the firearms listed in clause (1) entered into after the effective date of Laws 1993, chapter 326, to manufacture or sell firearms that are identical or nearly identical to those listed in clause (1), or described in clause (2), regardless of the company of production or country of origin.

The weapons listed in clause (1), except those listed in items (iii), (ix), (x), (xiv), and (xv), are the weapons the importation of which was barred by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the United States Department of the Treasury in July 1989.

~~Except as otherwise specifically provided in paragraph (d), a firearm is not a "semiautomatic military-style assault weapon" if it is generally recognized as particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes under United States Code, title 18, section 925, paragraph (d)(3), or any regulations adopted pursuant to that law.~~

(b) Semiautomatic military-style assault weapon also includes any:

(1) semiautomatic rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and has one or more of the following:

(i) a pistol grip or thumbhole stock;

(ii) any feature capable of functioning as a protruding grip that can be held by the nontrigger hand;

(iii) a folding or telescoping stock; or

(iv) a shroud attached to the barrel, or that partially or completely encircles the barrel, allowing the bearer to hold the firearm with the nontrigger hand without being burned, but excluding a slide that encloses the barrel;

(2) semiautomatic pistol that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and has one or more of the following:

(i) any feature capable of functioning as a protruding grip that can be held by the nontrigger hand;

(ii) a folding, telescoping, or thumbhole stock;

(iii) a shroud attached to the barrel, or that partially or completely encircles the barrel, allowing the bearer to hold the firearm with the nontrigger hand without being burned, but excluding a slide that encloses the barrel; or

(iv) the capacity to accept a detachable magazine at any location outside of the pistol grip;

(3) semiautomatic shotgun that has one or more of the following:

(i) a pistol grip or thumbhole stock;

(ii) any feature capable of functioning as a protruding grip that can be held by the nontrigger hand;

(iii) a folding or telescoping stock;

(iv) a fixed magazine capacity in excess of 17 rounds; or

(v) an ability to accept a detachable magazine;

(4) shotgun with a revolving cylinder; or

(5) conversion kit, part, or combination of parts from which an assault weapon can be assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person.

Semiautomatic military-style assault weapon does not mean any firearm described in this paragraph that has been made permanently inoperable.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.712, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 22. **Large-capacity magazine.** "Large-capacity magazine" means any ammunition feeding device with the capacity to accept more than 17 rounds or any conversion kit, part, or combination of parts from which this type of device can be assembled if those parts are in the possession or under the control of the same person. Large-capacity magazine does not mean any of the following:

(1) a feeding device that has been permanently altered so that it cannot accommodate more than 17 rounds;

(2) a .22 caliber tube ammunition feeding device; or

(3) a tubular magazine that is contained in a lever-action firearm.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7131, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 13. **Federally licensed firearms dealers; applicability of this section.** A firearms dealer, as defined in section 624.7134, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), is prohibited from selling a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large-capacity magazine under section 624.7135. The provisions of this section apply to dealers when transferring or selling a pistol.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7134, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Background check and evidence of identity.** (a) An unlicensed person is prohibited from transferring a pistol ~~or~~, semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, or large-capacity magazine to any other unlicensed person, unless: (1) for the transfer of a pistol, the transfer is made through a firearms dealer as provided for in subdivision 3; or (2) for the transfer of a pistol, semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, or large-capacity magazine, the transferee presents a valid transferee permit issued under section 624.7131 and a current state or federally issued identification.

(b) In addition to the requirements under paragraph (a), for the transfer of a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large-capacity magazine, the transferor must present proof that the transferor legally acquired the item before the date of the transfer and that it is properly certified by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Proof that the item was legally acquired may be demonstrated by a sales receipt or other sufficient proof demonstrating that the transferor purchased the item before July 1, 2027, or legally acquired it by gift, transfer upon death, or other nonprohibited legal method of acquiring the item.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7134, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Record of transfer; required information.** (a) Unless a transfer is made through a firearms dealer as provided for in subdivision 3, when two unlicensed persons complete the transfer of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, the transferor and transferee must complete a record of transfer on a form designed and made publicly available without fee for this purpose by the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Each page of the record of transfer must be signed and dated by the transferor and the transferee and contain the serial number of the pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon.

(b) The record of transfer must contain the following information:

(1) a clear copy of each person's current state or federally issued identification;

(2) a clear copy of the transferee permit presented by the transferee; ~~and~~

(3) for a transfer of a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large-capacity magazine, a clear copy of the item's certification by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and the proof described in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), that the item was legally acquired by the transferor before the date of transfer; and

(4) a signed statement by the transferee swearing that the transferee is not currently prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a firearm.

(c) For a transfer of a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, the record of transfer must also contain the following information regarding the transferred ~~pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault~~ weapon:

(1) the type of pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon;

(2) the manufacturer, make, and model of the pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon; and

(3) the pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon's manufacturer-assigned serial number.

(d) For a transfer of a large-capacity magazine, the record of transfer must contain detailed information on the item including, if applicable, the manufacturer, make, and model; the capacity; the caliber of ammunition the item accepts; the type of firearm the item is to be used with; and any serial number or other unique identifier.

(e) Both the transferor and the transferee must retain a copy of the record of transfer and any attachments to the record of transfer for 10 years from the date of the transfer. A copy in digital form shall be acceptable for the purposes of this paragraph.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 6. **[624.7135] SALES OF SEMIAUTOMATIC MILITARY-STYLE ASSAULT WEAPONS AND LARGE-CAPACITY MAGAZINES.**

Subdivision 1. **Certain sales prohibited.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a firearms dealer, as defined in section 624.7134, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), may not sell a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or a large-capacity magazine.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, an unlicensed person, as defined in section 624.7134, subdivision 1, paragraph (d), may sell a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large-capacity magazine to another unlicensed person only as provided in section 624.7134.

Subd. 2. **Penalty.** (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a person who violates this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(b) A person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for 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 semiautomatic military-style assault weapons or large-capacity magazines totaling more than ten within a 180-day period.

Subd. 3. **Exclusions.** This section shall not apply to the following:

(1) a sale to a firearms dealer as defined in section 624.7134, subdivision 1, paragraph (b);

(2) a sale to any law enforcement agency;

(3) to the extent the purchaser is acting within the course and scope of employment and official duties, a sale to:

(i) a peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (c);

(ii) a member of the United States armed forces, the National Guard, or the Reserves of the United States armed forces;

(iii) a federal law enforcement officer; or

(iv) a security guard employed by a protective agent licensed pursuant to chapter 326;

(4) a sale to an immediate family member. For purposes of this section, "immediate family member" means a spouse, domestic partner, parent, child, sibling, grandparent, or grandchild;

(5) a sale of an antique firearm as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 3;

(6) a sale of a curio or relic as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, section 478.11, if the transfer is between collectors of firearms as curios or relics as defined in United States Code, title 18, section 921(a)(13), who each have in their possession a valid collector of curio and relics license issued by the United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; or

(7) any gift, transfer at death, or temporary transfer or loan for less than 30 days, where no remuneration or consideration is given or received.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 7. **[624.7148] CERTIFICATION OF SEMIAUTOMATIC MILITARY-STYLE ASSAULT WEAPONS AND LARGE-CAPACITY MAGAZINES.**

Subdivision 1. **Prohibition.** It is unlawful for a person to own or possess a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large-capacity magazine that is not certified as required under this section.

Subd. 2. **Certification of ownership of semiautomatic military-style assault weapons and large-capacity magazines.** (a) A person who owns or possesses a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large-capacity magazine must request certification of ownership from the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension must provide the person with a duplicate copy of their request for certification.

(b) A person described in paragraph (a) must renew the certification of ownership every three years.

(c) Semiautomatic military-style assault weapons and large-capacity magazines may be transferred only as provided in sections 624.7134 and 624.7135.

(d) The Bureau of Criminal Apprehension may charge a fee for each certification and certification renewal pursuant to this subdivision.

(e) Persons lawfully acquiring semiautomatic military-style assault weapons or large-capacity magazines must, within 120 days of acquiring title, request certification of ownership of the device from the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension.

(f) The superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension must implement a certification system.

Subd. 3. **Penalties.** (a) A person who owns or possesses an uncertified semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large-capacity magazine or who otherwise knowingly violates this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. A person who is convicted of a second or subsequent violation is guilty of a felony.

(b) Notwithstanding sections 609.035 and 609.04, a prosecution or conviction for violation of this section is not a bar to conviction of, or punishment for, any other crime.

Subd. 4. **Data practices.** Data on individuals collected, created, received, maintained, or disseminated under this section by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension is classified as private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12.

Subd. 5. **Exceptions.** This section does not apply to:

(1) any person who is a government officer, agent, or employee; member of the armed forces of the United States; or peace officer, but only to the extent that the person is otherwise authorized to own or possess a semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or large-capacity magazine while acting within the scope of the person's duties;

(2) a firearms manufacturer that is properly licensed under applicable laws; or

(3) a firearms dealer that is properly licensed under applicable laws.

EFFECTIVE DATE. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), this section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

(b) The provisions of this section requiring the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to implement a certification system are effective the day following final enactment.

ARTICLE 3

OTHER FIREARMS PROVISIONS

Section 1. **[121A.036] ANONYMOUS THREAT REPORTING SYSTEM.**

Subdivision 1. **Definition; evidence-based.** For purposes of this section, "evidence-based" means a program or practice that:

(1) demonstrates a statistically significant effect on relevant outcomes based on:

(i) strong evidence from at least one well-designed and well-implemented experimental study;

(ii) moderate evidence from at least one well-designed and well-implemented quasi-experimental study; or

(iii) promising evidence from at least one well-designed and well-implemented correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias; or

(2) demonstrates a rationale based on high-quality research findings or positive evaluation that the program or practice is likely to improve relevant outcomes, and includes ongoing efforts to examine the effects of the program or practice.

Subd. 2. **Local anonymous threat reporting system.** (a) A school district or charter school is encouraged to implement a local anonymous threat reporting system. A local anonymous threat reporting system must:

(1) support anonymous reporting 24 hours a day using a mobile application and a multilingual crisis center at a minimum;

(2) include crisis centers staffed by persons with evidence-based counseling and crisis intervention training;

(3) promptly forward reported information to the appropriate school-based team;

(4) support a coordinated response by schools, 911 telecommunicators, and sworn law enforcement to an identified crisis when response by schools and sworn law enforcement is to be reasonably expected to ensure public safety and welfare;

(5) require and certify the training of a school-based team in each school to receive notice of any report submitted through the anonymous threat reporting system concerning the school, school personnel, or an enrolled student;

(6) promote public awareness and education about the anonymous threat reporting system and reporting methods before launching the system;

(7) implement an evidence-based student violence prevention training that teaches students how to identify observable warning signs and signals of an individual who may be at risk of self-harm, the importance of taking threats seriously and seeking help, and how to use the anonymous threat reporting system to report a person who is at risk of self-harm; and

(8) comply with data practices under chapter 13 and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, United States Code, title 20, section 1232g.

(b) A school that implements its own system may enter into a contract to develop and implement an anonymous threat reporting system that meets the requirements of this subdivision.

(c) In addition to the system requirements under paragraph (a), a third party providing a local anonymous threat reporting system to a school must establish:

(1) a website to educate students on the availability of the anonymous threat reporting system and provide guidance on how and when to use the system; and

(2) a toll-free hotline that can be used to provide anonymous tips regarding dangerous, violent, threatening, harmful, or potentially harmful activity that occurs or is threatened on school property or relates to an enrolled student or school personnel.

(d) A district or charter school that establishes a local anonymous threat reporting system must form a school-based team at each school site comprised of at least three school employees.

(e) A nonpublic school may implement a local anonymous threat reporting system but is not subject to the requirements of this subdivision.

(f) A district or charter school must report the following information to the Department of Education, in the form and manner determined by the commissioner:

(1) whether the district or charter school has implemented a local anonymous threat reporting system, and if so:

(i) the third party that provided the system;

(ii) contact information for each school-based team; and

(iii) the number of reports received through the local anonymous threat reporting system, how the reports were received, and the number of false reports received; and

(2) whether the district or charter school has notified students, families, employees, and community members with information about the statewide anonymous threat reporting system under subdivision 3.

(g) A school district or charter school that issues an identification card to students must provide the contact information for the anonymous threat reporting system on the student identification cards.

Subd. 3. **Statewide anonymous threat reporting system; school requirements.** (a) A district or charter school that does not implement its own local anonymous threat reporting system under subdivision 2 is encouraged to provide to students, families, employees, and community members information about the Department of Public Safety's statewide anonymous threat reporting system and how to use the system by:

(1) posting on the district's or charter school's website information about the Department of Public Safety's statewide anonymous threat reporting system;

(2) including information in the student handbook about the Department of Public Safety's statewide anonymous threat reporting system; and

(3) notifying parents annually of the availability of the Department of Public Safety's statewide anonymous threat reporting system.

(b) A school district or charter school that does not implement its own local anonymous threat reporting system and issues an identification card to its students must provide the contact information for the statewide anonymous threat reporting system on the student identification cards.

Subd. 4. **Department of Education.** (a) By September 1, 2027, the Department of Education must, in collaboration with the Department of Public Safety, provide a list of third parties that provide anonymous threat reporting systems that meet the requirements under this section to all schools where a Minnesota resident may fulfill the compulsory instruction requirements under section 120A.22. The list must include third parties that offer free or low-cost anonymous threat reporting systems.

(b) By January 15, 2029, and each year thereafter, the commissioner of education must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over kindergarten through grade 12 education and public safety that includes the following information:

(1) the total number of schools using a local anonymous threat reporting system or the Department of Public Safety's anonymous threat reporting system;

(2) the total number of reports received through a local anonymous threat reporting system for the preceding school year; and

(3) for all reports received through a local anonymous threat reporting system since July 1, 2026, the following information disaggregated by school site:

(i) the type of reports received;

(ii) the method by which the report was received; and

(iii) the number of false reports received.

Subd. 5. **Funding sources.** A district or charter school may accept funding for an anonymous threat reporting system from public and private sources, including state or federal funding, that is available to increase school safety. Acceptance of funding from a public or private source does not abrogate or modify the anonymous threat reporting system requirements established under this section.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.66, subdivision 1d, is amended to read:

Subd. 1d. **Possession on school property; penalty.** (a) Except as provided under paragraphs (d) and (f), whoever possesses, stores, or keeps a dangerous weapon while knowingly on school property is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

(b) Whoever uses or brandishes a replica firearm or a BB gun while knowingly on school property is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(c) Whoever possesses, stores, or keeps a replica firearm or a BB gun while knowingly on school property is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), (b), or (c), it is a misdemeanor for a person authorized to carry a firearm under the provisions of a permit or otherwise to carry a firearm on or about the person's clothes or person in a location the person knows is school property. Notwithstanding section 609.531, a firearm carried in violation of this paragraph is not subject to forfeiture.

(e) As used in this subdivision:

(1) "BB gun" means a device that fires or ejects a shot measuring .18 of an inch or less in diameter;

(2) "dangerous weapon" has the meaning given it in section 609.02, subdivision 6;

(3) "replica firearm" has the meaning given it in section 609.713; and

(4) "school property" means:

(i) a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school building and its improved grounds, whether leased or owned by the school;

(ii) a child care center licensed under chapter 142B during the period children are present and participating in a child care program;

(iii) the area within a school bus when that bus is being used by a school to transport one or more elementary, middle, or secondary school students to and from school-related activities, including curricular, cocurricular, noncurricular, extracurricular, and supplementary activities; ~~and~~

(iv) that portion of a building or facility under the temporary, exclusive control of a public or private school, a school district, or an association of such entities where conspicuous signs are prominently posted at each entrance that give actual notice to persons of the school-related use; and

(v) that portion of a building or facility hosting an activity or event sponsored by the Minnesota State High School League, pursuant to the authority granted to the league in chapter 128C, where conspicuous signs are prominently posted at each entrance that give actual notice to persons of the school-related use.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (h), this subdivision does not apply to:

(1) active licensed peace officers;

(2) military personnel or students participating in military training, who are on-duty, performing official duties;

(3) persons authorized to carry a pistol under section 624.714 while in a motor vehicle or outside of a motor vehicle to directly place a firearm in, or retrieve it from, the trunk or rear area of the vehicle;

~~(4) persons who keep or store in a motor vehicle pistols in accordance with section 624.714 or 624.715 or other firearms in accordance with section 97B.045;~~

~~(5)~~ (4) firearm safety or marksmanship courses or activities conducted on school property;

~~(6)~~ (5) possession of dangerous weapons, BB guns, or replica firearms by a ceremonial color guard;

~~(7)~~ (6) a gun or knife show held on school property;

(7) persons who:

(i) are employed by or under contract with a school or child care center to provide security services or who volunteer to provide security services;

(ii) hold a valid permit to carry a pistol under section 624.714;

(iii) are licensed as a protective agent or are employed by a license holder and have completed the training required for a protective agent authorized to carry a firearm under section 326.338 and Minnesota Rules, chapter 7506; and

(iv) are authorized in writing by the principal or other person having general control and supervision of the school or the director of a child care center to carry a firearm while performing official duties on school property; or

(8) retired peace officers who carry firearms in compliance with United States Code, title 18, section 926C, as amended through April 15, 2026, and who:

(i) are employed by or under contract with a school or child care center to provide security services or who volunteer to provide security services; and

(ii) are authorized in writing by the principal or other person having general control and supervision of the school or the director of a child care center to carry a firearm while performing official duties on school property.

~~(8) possession of dangerous weapons, BB guns, or replica firearms with written permission of the principal or other person having general control and supervision of the school or the director of a child care center; or~~

~~(9) persons who are on unimproved property owned or leased by a child care center, school, or school district unless the person knows that a student is currently present on the land for a school-related activity.~~

(g) Notwithstanding section 471.634, a school district or other entity composed exclusively of school districts may not regulate firearms, ammunition, or their respective components, when possessed or carried by nonstudents or nonemployees, in a manner that is inconsistent with this subdivision.

(h) Notwithstanding sections 97B.045, 624.714, and 624.715, a person who is authorized to carry a firearm on school property pursuant to paragraph (f) must secure and store their firearms as

provided in this paragraph when the person is no longer in an eligible on-duty status or not participating in that portion of the activity for which firearm possession is authorized. Each firearm subject to this paragraph must be secured and stored as follows:

(1) unloaded;

(2) in a locked container, safe, or other secure device made to contain a firearm that, when locked, cannot be readily opened without use of a key, combination, or electronic code and that is constructed to resist forced entry, tampering, and unauthorized access; and

(3) placed in a locked trunk compartment of a motor vehicle or, if the motor vehicle does not have a trunk compartment with a functioning lock, placed out of plain sight within the vehicle.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.666, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following words have the meanings given.

(a) "Firearm" means a device designed to be used as a weapon, from which is expelled a projectile by the force of any explosion or force of combustion.

(b) "Child" means a person under the age of 18 years.

(c) "Loaded" means the firearm has ammunition in the chamber or magazine, if the magazine is in the firearm~~, unless the firearm is incapable of being fired by a child who is likely to gain access to the firearm~~.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.666, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Access to firearms.** A person is guilty of a gross misdemeanor who negligently stores or leaves a loaded firearm in a location where the person knows, or reasonably should know, that a child or a person prohibited from possessing firearms under section 624.713, subdivision 1, is likely to gain access, unless reasonable action is taken to secure the firearm against access by the child or the person prohibited from possessing firearms.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 5. **[624.7145] SERIAL NUMBERS; GHOST GUNS.**

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section and sections 624.7146 and 624.7147, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Federal firearms licensee" means a licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer under United States Code, title 18, section 921(a)(9-11).

(c) "Ghost gun" means a firearm or a finished or unfinished frame or receiver that:

(1) lacks a unique serial number engraved or imprinted in metal alloy on the frame or receiver;

(2) is undetectable by a metal detector under the terms of United States Code, title 18, section 922(p), or can be readily modified to become undetectable; or

(3) is manufactured by a three-dimensional printer or computer numerical control milling machine by a person who is not a federally licensed firearm manufacturer.

Ghost gun does not include any firearm or unfinished frame or receiver that is permanently inoperable; is an antique firearm as defined in section 624.712, subdivision 3; or was manufactured prior to 1968.

(d) "Unfinished frame or receiver" means a forging, casting, printing, extrusion, machined body, or similar article that has reached a stage where it may be readily completed, assembled, or converted into a functional firearm.

(e) "Unique serial number" means the serial number and, if applicable, other information required under:

(1) United States Code, title 26, section 5842;

(2) United States Code, title 18, section 923;

(3) section 624.7147; or

(4) the law of any other state for the identification of firearms.

Subd. 2. **Alteration of serial numbers.** Any person who commits any of the following acts may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both:

(1) obliterates, removes, changes, or alters the unique serial number of a firearm; or

(2) receives or possesses a firearm, the unique serial number of which has been obliterated, removed, changed, or altered.

Subd. 3. **Prohibition on possession.** Any person who owns, possesses, or receives a ghost gun may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Sale, transfer, and distribution of ghost guns.** Any person who sells, transfers, or distributes a ghost gun may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Firearms without serial numbers.** (a) Any person who, on August 1, 2026, is in possession of a firearm or unfinished frame or receiver that lacks a unique serial number engraved or imprinted in metal alloy on the frame or receiver has 180 days to do one of the following:

(1) have a federal firearms licensee imprint a unique serial number on the firearm according to the requirements under section 624.7147;

(2) permanently remove the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver from the state;

(3) render the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver permanently inoperable; or

(4) surrender the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver to a law enforcement agency for destruction.

(b) Any person who receives a firearm or unfinished frame or receiver without a unique serial number through inheritance and who is not otherwise prohibited from possessing the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver, must, within 30 days after inheriting the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver:

(1) have a federal firearms licensee imprint a unique serial number on the firearm according to the requirements under section 624.7147;

(2) permanently remove the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver from the state;

(3) render the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver permanently inoperable; or

(4) surrender the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver to a law enforcement agency.

(c) New residents of the state in possession of a firearm or unfinished frame or receiver that lacks a unique serial number must, within 60 days of arriving in the state:

(1) have a federal firearms licensee imprint a unique serial number on the firearm according to the requirements under section 624.7147;

(2) permanently remove the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver from the state;

(3) render the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver permanently inoperable; or

(4) surrender the firearm or unfinished frame or receiver to a law enforcement agency.

Subd. 6. **Exceptions.** This section does not apply to:

(1) possession of a ghost gun by a federal firearms licensee or the sale, transfer, or distribution of a ghost gun to a federal firearms licensee;

(2) the transfer of a firearm or unfinished frame or receiver that lacks a unique serial number between the owner and a federal firearms licensee for the purposes of serialization under section 624.7147;

(3) a law enforcement officer for the purposes of enforcing this section, collecting evidence, or destroying a ghost gun; or

(4) a member of the United States armed forces for use in the course of the member's official duties.

Subd. 7. **Enforcement.** This section is enforceable under section 8.31.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 6. **[624.7146] ASSEMBLY AND MANUFACTURE OF FIREARMS.**

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Assemble" means to fit together component parts.

(c) "Manufacture" means to fabricate, make, form, produce, or construct by manual labor or machinery.

Subd. 2. **Assembling firearms; requirements; limitations.** (a) A person who is not a federal firearms licensee is prohibited from assembling or manufacturing more than three firearms in a calendar year.

(b) Before assembling or manufacturing a firearm, a person assembling or manufacturing a firearm that does not have a unique serial number or mark of identification imprinted on the frame or receiver must request a unique serial number from a federal firearms licensee that complies with the requirements under section 624.7147.

(c) Within ten days of assembling a firearm, the owner must have a federal firearms licensee imprint the firearm with the unique serial number assigned pursuant to paragraph (b).

(d) Nothing in this section permits the assembly or manufacture of ghost guns.

Subd. 3. **Manufacturing prohibitions.** (a) It is unlawful for a person, other than a federal firearms licensee, to manufacture a firearm using a computer numerical control milling machine or three-dimensional printer.

(b) Any person who violates this subdivision may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 4. **Firearm design files.** (a) It is unlawful to sell, transfer, or distribute to a person in the state, other than to a federal firearms licensee, digital instructions in the form of computer-aided design files or other code or instructions stored and displayed in electronic format as a digital model that may be used to program a three-dimensional printer to manufacture a ghost gun.

(b) A person who violates paragraph (a) may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000, or both.

Subd. 5. **Enforcement.** This section is enforceable under section 8.31.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 7. **[624.7147] SERIALIZATION OF FIREARMS.**

Subdivision 1. **Requirements.** (a) A federal firearms licensee must comply with this subdivision when assigning and applying a unique serial number to a firearm or unfinished frame or receiver owned by a resident of the state.

(b) The unique serial number must be formatted with the federal firearms licensee's abbreviated federal firearms license number as a prefix, which is the first three and last five digits of the license number, followed by a hyphen, then followed by a number that the licensee has not previously assigned as a suffix. The serial number or numbers must be imprinted in a manner that accords with the requirements under federal law for affixing serial numbers to firearms, including the requirements that the serial number or numbers be at the minimum size and depth and not susceptible to being readily obliterated, altered, or removed, and the licensee must retain records that accord with the requirements under federal law in the case of the sale of a firearm. The imprinting of any serial number upon an undetectable firearm must be done on a steel plaque under United States Code, title 18, section 922(p).

(c) A federal firearms licensee that engraves, casts, stamps, or otherwise conspicuously and permanently places a unique serial number on a firearm or unfinished frame or receiver under this section must maintain a record of each instance of imprinting a serial number indefinitely. A federal firearms licensee providing marking services under this section must make all records accessible for inspection upon the request of a state or local law enforcement agency.

(d) A federal firearms licensee that engraves, casts, stamps, or otherwise conspicuously and permanently places a unique serial number on a firearm or unfinished frame or receiver under this section must record the serial number at the time of every transaction involving the transfer of a firearm, rifle, shotgun, finished frame or receiver, or unfinished frame or receiver that has been marked in compliance with the federal guidelines under Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, section 478.124.

(e) By August 1, 2026, the commissioner of public safety must issue a public notice regarding the provisions of this section in order to educate the public. The notice must include posting on the Department of Public Safety's website and may include written notification or any other means of communication statewide to all Minnesota-based federal firearms licensees authorized to provide marking services under this section.

Subd. 2. **Data classification.** Data related to unique serial numbers under subdivision 1, paragraph (c), is classified in section 13.87, subdivision 2.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2026, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7171, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) As used in sections 624.7171 to 624.7178, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Family or household members" ~~means:~~ has the meaning given in section 518B.01, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

~~(1) spouses and former spouses of the respondent;~~

~~(2) parents and children of the respondent;~~

~~(3) persons who are presently residing with the respondent; or~~

~~(4) a person involved in a significant romantic or sexual relationship with the respondent.~~

~~In determining whether persons are in a significant romantic or sexual relationship under clause (4), the court shall consider the length of time of the relationship; type of relationship; and frequency of interaction between the parties.~~

(c) "Firearm" has the meaning given in section 609.666, subdivision 1, paragraph (a).

(d) "Mental health professional" has the meaning given in section 245I.02, subdivision 27.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7171, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Generally.** (a) There shall exist an action known as a petition for an extreme risk protection order, which order shall enjoin and prohibit the respondent from possessing or purchasing firearms for as long as the order remains in effect.

(b) A petition for relief under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 may be made by ~~the chief~~ a law enforcement ~~officer, the chief law enforcement officer's designee~~ agency, a city or county ~~attorney~~ attorney's office, any family or household members of the respondent, or a guardian, as defined in section 524.1-201, clause ~~(27)~~ (28), of the respondent. The respondent may also petition on their own behalf.

(c) A petition for relief shall allege that the respondent poses a significant danger of bodily harm to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm. The petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made under oath stating specific facts and circumstances forming a basis to allege that an extreme risk protection order should be granted. The affidavit may include but is not limited to evidence showing any of the factors described in section 624.7172, subdivision 2.

(d) A petition for emergency relief under section 624.7174 shall additionally allege that the respondent presents an immediate and present danger of either bodily harm to others or of taking their life.

(e) A petition for relief must describe, to the best of the petitioner's knowledge, the types and location of any firearms believed by the petitioner to be possessed by the respondent.

(f) The court shall provide simplified forms and clerical assistance to help with the writing and filing of a petition under this section.

(g) The state court administrator shall create all forms necessary under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178.

(h) The filing fees for an extreme risk protection order under this section are waived for the petitioner and respondent. The court administrator, the sheriff of any county in this state, and other law enforcement and corrections officers shall perform their duties relating to service of process without charge to the petitioner. The court shall direct payment of the reasonable costs of service of process if served by a private process server when the sheriff or other law enforcement or corrections officer is unavailable or if service is made by publication, without requiring the petitioner to make application under section 563.01.

(i) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to serve the respondent by alternate notice under section 624.7172, subdivision 1, paragraph (e), if the respondent is avoiding personal service by concealment or otherwise, and shall assist in the writing and filing of the affidavit.

(j) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to request a hearing under section 624.7174. If the petitioner does not request a hearing, the court shall advise the petitioner that the respondent may request a hearing and that notice of the hearing date and time will be provided to the petitioner by mail at least five days before the hearing.

(k) Any proceeding under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 shall be in addition to other civil or criminal remedies and does not restrict or limit a law enforcement agency's legal authority to respond to exigent circumstances.

(l) All health records and other health information provided in a petition or considered as evidence in a proceeding under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 shall be protected from public disclosure but may be provided to law enforcement agencies as described in this section.

(m) Any extreme risk protection order or subsequent extension issued under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 shall be forwarded by the court administrator within 24 hours to the local law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the residence of the respondent and electronically transmitted within three business days to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. When an order expires or is terminated by the court, the court must submit a request that the order be removed from the National Instant Background Check System. Each appropriate law enforcement agency shall make available to other law enforcement officers, through a system for verification, information as to the existence and status of any extreme risk protection order issued under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178.

(n) A judge shall consider a petition for emergency relief under section 624.7174 when presented to the judge by a chief law enforcement officer or the chief's designee.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7171, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Mental health professionals.** When a mental health professional has a statutory duty to warn another of a client's serious threat of physically violent behavior or determines that a client presents a significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm, the mental health professional must communicate the threat or risk to the ~~sheriff of the county~~ law enforcement agency with primary jurisdiction over where the client resides and make a recommendation ~~to the sheriff~~ regarding the client's fitness to possess firearms.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7172, is amended to read:

624.7172 EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDERS ISSUED AFTER HEARING.

Subdivision 1. **Hearing.** (a) Upon receipt of the petition for an order after a hearing, the court must schedule and hold a hearing within 14 days from the date the petition was received.

(b) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to request an emergency extreme risk protection order under section 624.7174 separately from or simultaneously with the petition under this subdivision.

(c) ~~The~~ A petitioning law enforcement agency shall be responsible for the service of an extreme risk protection order issued by the court and shall further be the agency responsible for the execution of any legal process required for the seizure and storage of firearms subject to the order. ~~Nothing in this provision limits the ability of the law enforcement agency of record from cooperating with other law enforcement entities. When a court issues an extreme risk protection order for a person who resides on Tribal territory, the chief law enforcement officer of the law enforcement agency responsible for serving the order must request the assistance and counsel of the appropriate Tribal police department prior to serving the respondent. When the petitioner is a family or household member of the respondent, the primary law enforcement agency serving the jurisdiction of residency of the respondent shall be responsible for the execution of any legal process required for the seizure and storage of firearms subject to the order.~~ When the petitioner is a city or county attorney's office or a family or household member of the respondent, the primary law enforcement agency with jurisdiction of residency of the respondent shall be responsible for the service of an extreme risk protection order issued by the court and shall further be the agency responsible for the execution of any legal process required for the seizure and storage of firearms subject to the order. Nothing in this provision limits the ability of the law enforcement agency of record from cooperating with other law enforcement entities. When a court issues an extreme risk protection order for a person who resides on Tribal land, the chief law enforcement officer of the law enforcement agency responsible for serving the order must request the assistance and counsel of the appropriate Tribal police department prior to serving the respondent.

(d) ~~Personal service of notice for the hearing may be made upon the respondent at any time up to 48 hours prior to the time set for the hearing, provided that~~ The respondent ~~at the hearing~~ may request a continuance of up to 14 days if the respondent is served less than five days prior to the hearing~~, which~~. The continuance shall be granted unless there are compelling reasons not to do so. If the court grants the requested continuance, and an existing emergency order under section 624.7174 will expire due to the continuance, the court shall also issue a written order continuing the emergency order pending the new time set for the hearing.

(e) If personal service cannot be made, the court may order service of the petition and any order issued under this section by alternate means. The application for alternate service must include the last known location of the respondent; the petitioner's most recent contacts with the respondent; the last known location of the respondent's employment; the names and locations of the respondent's parents, siblings, children, and other close relatives; the names and locations of other persons who are likely to know the respondent's whereabouts; and a description of efforts to locate those persons. The court shall consider the length of time the respondent's location has been unknown, the likelihood that the respondent's location will become known, the nature of the relief sought, and the nature of efforts made to locate the respondent. The court shall order service by first class mail, forwarding address requested, to any addresses where there is a reasonable possibility that mail or information

will be forwarded or communicated to the respondent. The court may also order publication, within or without the state, but only if it might reasonably succeed in notifying the respondent of the proceeding. Service shall be deemed complete 14 days after mailing or 14 days after court-ordered publication.

(f) ~~When a petitioner who is not the sheriff of the county where the respondent resides, the sheriff's designee, or a family or household member files a petition, the petitioner must provide notice of the action to the sheriff of the county where the respondent resides. When a family or household member is the petitioner,~~ The court must provide notice of the action to the sheriff of the county where the respondent resides.

(g) Except as otherwise required under section 624.7174, paragraph (f), an order issued pursuant to this section can be served on the respondent electronically or by first class mail.

Subd. 2. **Relief by court.** (a) At the hearing, the petitioner must prove by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent poses a significant danger to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm.

(b) In determining whether to grant the order after a hearing, the court shall consider evidence of the following, whether or not the petitioner has provided evidence of the same:

(1) a history of threats or acts of violence by the respondent directed toward another person;

(2) the history of use, attempted use, or threatened use of physical force by the respondent against another person;

(3) a violation of any court order, including but not limited to orders issued under sections 609.748 or 624.7171 to 624.7178 or chapter 260C or 518B;

(4) a prior arrest for a violent felony offense;

(5) a conviction or prior arrest for a violent misdemeanor offense, for a stalking offense under section 609.749, or for domestic assault under section 609.2242;

(6) a ~~conviction for an offense~~ history of cruelty to animals ~~under chapter 343~~;

(7) the unlawful and reckless use, display, or brandishing of a firearm by the respondent;

(8) suicide attempts by the respondent or a serious mental illness; and

(9) whether the respondent is named in an existing order in effect under sections 609.748 or 624.7171 to 624.7178 or chapter 260C or 518B~~, or party to a pending lawsuit, complaint, petition, or other action under sections 624.7171 to 624.7178 or chapter 518B~~.

(c) In determining whether to grant the order after a hearing, the court may:

(1) subpoena peace officers who have had contact with the respondent to provide written or sworn testimony regarding the officer's contacts with the respondent; and

(2) consider any other evidence that bears on whether the respondent poses a danger to others or is at risk of suicide.

(d) If the court finds there is clear and convincing evidence to issue an extreme risk protection order, the court shall issue the order prohibiting the person from possessing or purchasing a firearm for the duration of the order. The court shall inform the respondent that the respondent is prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms and shall ~~issue a~~ order the respondent to transfer ~~order under~~ the respondent's firearms pursuant to section 624.7175. The court shall also give notice to the county attorney's office, which may take action as it deems appropriate.

(e) The court shall determine the length of time the order is in effect, but may not set the length of time for less than six months or more than one year. Unless a period longer than one year is agreed upon by the respondent, orders are subject to renewal or extension under section 624.7173.

(f) If there is no existing emergency order under section 624.7174 at the time an order is granted under this section, the court shall determine by clear and convincing evidence whether the respondent presents an immediate and present danger of bodily harm. If the court so determines, the court shall order the respondent to transfer ~~order shall include the provisions~~ the respondent's firearms as described in section 624.7175, paragraph (d).

(g) If, after a hearing, the court does not issue an ~~order of protection~~ extreme risk protection order, the court shall vacate any emergency extreme risk protection order currently in effect.

(h) A respondent may waive the respondent's right to contest the hearing and consent to the court's imposition of an extreme risk protection order. ~~The court shall seal the petition filed under this section and section 624.7174 if a respondent who consents to imposition of an extreme risk protection order requests that the petition be sealed, unless the court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence that the interests of the public and public safety outweigh the disadvantages to the respondent of not sealing the petition. All extreme risk protection orders based on the respondent being a danger to others shall remain public. Extreme risk protection orders issued for respondents who are solely at risk of suicide shall not be public.~~

(i) If a party requests, the court shall consider whether a guardian ad litem should be appointed pursuant to rule 17.02 of the Rules of Civil Procedure for the respondent.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7173, is amended to read:

624.7173 SUBSEQUENT EXTENSIONS AND TERMINATION.

(a) Upon application by any party entitled to petition for an order under section 624.7172, and after notice to the respondent and a hearing, the court may extend the relief granted in ~~an~~ the existing order ~~granted after a hearing under section 624.7172~~. Application for an extension may be made any time within the three months before the expiration of the existing order. The court may extend the order if the court ~~makes the same findings~~ finds by clear and convincing evidence ~~as required for granting of an initial order under section 624.7172, subdivision 2, paragraph (d)~~ that the respondent still poses a significant danger of bodily harm to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm. The minimum length ~~of time~~ of an extension is six months and the maximum length of time of an extension is one year. The court shall consider the same types of evidence as required for the initial order under section 624.7172, subdivision 2, paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) An extreme risk protection order may be extended for a period of up to five years if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent still poses a significant danger of bodily harm to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm and:

(1) the respondent has violated a prior or existing extreme risk protection order on two or more occasions; or

(2) the respondent is or has been subject to two or more extreme risk protection orders.

~~(b)~~ (c) Upon application by the respondent to an order issued under section 624.7172, the court may ~~terminate~~ vacate an order after a hearing at which the respondent shall bear the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent does not pose a significant danger to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm. Application ~~for termination~~ to vacate may be made one time ~~for~~ every six months an order is in effect. If an order has been issued for a period of six months, the respondent may apply ~~for termination~~ to vacate one time. If the court finds that the respondent has not met the burden of proof, the court shall deny the request and no request may be made to vacate the extreme risk protection order until six months have elapsed from the date of denial.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7174, is amended to read:

624.7174 EMERGENCY ISSUANCE OF EXTREME RISK PROTECTION ORDER.

(a) In determining whether to grant an emergency extreme risk protection order, the court shall consider evidence of all facts identified in section 624.7172, subdivision 2, paragraphs (b) and (c).

(b) The court shall advise the petitioner of the right to request an order after a hearing under section 624.7172 separately from or simultaneously with the petition.

(c) If the court finds there is probable cause that (1) the respondent poses a significant danger of bodily harm to other persons or is at significant risk of suicide by possessing a firearm, and (2) the respondent presents an immediate and present danger of either bodily harm to others or of taking their life, the court shall issue an ex parte emergency order prohibiting the respondent from possessing or purchasing a firearm for the duration of the order. The order shall inform the respondent that the respondent is prohibited from possessing or purchasing firearms and shall ~~issue a~~ order the respondent to transfer ~~order under~~ the respondent's firearms pursuant to section 624.7175, paragraph (d).

(d) A finding by the court that there is a basis for issuing an emergency extreme risk protection order constitutes a finding that sufficient reasons exist not to require notice under applicable court rules governing applications for ex parte relief.

(e) The emergency order shall have a fixed period of 14 days unless a hearing is set under section 624.7172 on an earlier date, in which case the order shall expire upon a judge's finding that no order is issued under section 624.7172.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (g), the respondent shall be personally served immediately with a copy of the emergency order and a copy of the petition and, if a hearing is requested by the petitioner under section 624.7172, notice of the date set for the hearing. If the petitioner does not request a hearing under section 624.7172, the respondent has a right to request a hearing within five

days of service of the order. An order served on a respondent under this section must include a notice advising the respondent of the right to request a hearing challenging the issuance of the emergency order, ~~and~~ must be accompanied by a form that can be used by the respondent to request a hearing, and must include a conspicuous notice that a hearing will not be held unless requested by the respondent within five days of service of the order.

(g) Service of the emergency order may be made by alternate service as provided under section 624.7172, subdivision 1, paragraph (e), provided that the petitioner files the affidavit required under that subdivision. If the petitioner does not request a hearing under section 624.7172, the petition mailed to the respondent's residence, if known, must be accompanied by the form for requesting a hearing described in paragraph (f).

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7175, is amended to read:

624.7175 TRANSFER OF FIREARMS.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph or as provided in paragraph (b), upon issuance of an extreme risk protection order, the court shall direct the respondent to transfer any firearms the person possesses as soon as reasonably practicable, but in no case later than 24 hours, to a federally licensed firearms dealer ~~or~~, a law enforcement agency, or a third party who may lawfully receive the firearms. When a peace officer presents a respondent with a search warrant issued pursuant to paragraph (d), the respondent must surrender all firearms in the respondent's possession to the peace officer immediately. If the respondent elects to transfer the respondent's firearms to a law enforcement agency, the agency must accept the transfer. The transfer may be permanent or temporary. A temporary firearm transfer only entitles the receiving party to possess the firearm and does not transfer ownership or title. The respondent may not transfer the firearms to a third party who resides with the respondent. If the respondent makes a temporary transfer to a federally licensed firearms dealer, the dealer may charge the respondent a reasonable fee to store the firearms. If the temporary transfer is made to a law enforcement agency, the agency may not charge the respondent any storage or other associated fee. A dealer or agency ~~may~~ shall establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms~~, provided~~. These policies ~~require~~ must provide that the respondent be notified prior to disposal of abandoned firearms. ~~If a respondent permanently transfers the respondent's firearms to a law enforcement agency, the agency must compensate the respondent at fair market value and may not charge the respondent any processing or other fees.~~

(b) A person directed to transfer any firearms pursuant to paragraph (a) may transfer any antique firearm, as defined in United States Code, title 18, section 921, paragraph (a), clause (16), as amended, or a curio or relic as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 27, section 478.11, as amended, to a relative who does not live with the respondent after confirming that the relative may lawfully own ~~or~~ and possess a firearm.

(c) The respondent must file proof of transfer with the court as provided in this paragraph.

(1) A law enforcement agency ~~or~~, federally licensed firearms dealer, or third party accepting transfer of a firearm pursuant to this section shall provide proof of transfer to the respondent. The proof of transfer must specify whether the firearms were permanently or temporarily transferred and must include the name of the respondent, date of transfer, and the serial number, manufacturer, and model of all transferred firearms. ~~If transfer is made to a federally licensed firearms dealer,~~ The

respondent shall, within two business days after being served with the order, file a copy of proof of transfer with the ~~law enforcement agency~~ court and attest that all firearms owned or possessed at the time of the order have been transferred in accordance with this section and that the person currently does not possess any firearms. If the respondent claims not to own or possess firearms, the respondent shall file a declaration of nonpossession with the ~~law enforcement agency~~ court attesting that, at the time of the order, the respondent neither owned nor possessed any firearms, and that the respondent currently neither owns nor possesses any firearms. If the transfer is made to a relative pursuant to paragraph (b), the relative must sign an affidavit under oath before a notary public either acknowledging that the respondent permanently transferred the respondent's antique firearms, curios, or relics to the relative or agreeing to temporarily store the respondent's antique firearms, curios, or relics until such time as the respondent is legally permitted to possess firearms. To the extent possible, the affidavit shall indicate the serial number, make, and model of all antique firearms, curios, or relics transferred by the respondent to the relative.

(2) The court shall ~~seal~~ make confidential affidavits, proofs of transfer, and declarations of nonpossession filed pursuant to this paragraph.

(d) If a court issues an emergency order under section 624.7174, or makes a finding of immediate and present danger under section 624.7172, subdivision 2, paragraph (f), and there is probable cause to believe the respondent possesses firearms, the court shall issue a search warrant ~~to the local law enforcement agency~~ to take possession of all firearms ~~in~~ the ~~respondent's possession~~ respondent possesses or owns as soon as practicable. The ~~chief law enforcement officer, or the chief's designee,~~ officer or officers tasked with serving the search warrant shall notify the respondent of the option to voluntarily comply with the order by surrendering the respondent's firearms to law enforcement prior to execution of the search warrant. Only if the respondent refuses to voluntarily comply with the order to surrender the respondent's firearms shall the officer or officers tasked with serving the search warrant execute the warrant.

(e) If the respondent voluntarily agrees to comply with the order by surrendering the respondent's firearms to law enforcement prior to execution of the search warrant, the respondent is immune from criminal prosecution for unlawful possession of the firearms under section 624.713.

(f) The local law enforcement agency shall, upon written notice from the respondent, transfer the firearms to a federally licensed firearms dealer. Before a local law enforcement agency transfers a firearm under this paragraph, the agency shall require the federally licensed firearms dealer receiving the firearm to submit a proof of transfer that complies with the requirements for proofs of transfer established in paragraph (c). The ~~agency shall file~~ respondent is responsible for filing all proofs of transfer received ~~by~~ with the court within two business days of the transfer. A federally licensed firearms dealer who accepts a firearm transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall comply with paragraphs (a) and (c) as if accepting transfer directly from the respondent. ~~A law enforcement agency may establish policies for disposal of abandoned firearms, provided these policies require that the respondent be notified prior to disposal of abandoned firearms.~~

(g) A respondent may sell their firearms while subject to an extreme risk protection order. The sale of firearms by the respondent must comply with paragraph (f).

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7176, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Law enforcement.** A local law enforcement agency that accepted temporary transfer of firearms under section 624.7175 shall return the firearms to the respondent after the expiration of the order, provided the respondent is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law and the respondent lawfully possessed the firearms prior to surrendering the firearms.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7176, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Firearms dealer or third party.** A federally licensed firearms dealer or third party that accepted temporary transfer of firearms under section 624.7175 shall return the transferred firearms to the respondent upon request after the expiration of the order, provided the respondent is not otherwise prohibited from possessing firearms under state or federal law. A federally licensed firearms dealer returning firearms shall comply with state and federal law as though transferring a firearm from the dealer's own inventory.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7177, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Violation of order.** A person who possesses a firearm and knows or should have known that the person is prohibited from doing so by an extreme risk protection order under section 624.7172 or 624.7174, or by an ~~order of protection~~ extreme risk protection order granted by a judge or referee pursuant to a substantially similar law of another state, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be prohibited from possessing firearms for a period of five years. Each extreme risk protection order granted under this chapter must contain a conspicuous notice to the respondent regarding the penalty for violation of the order.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7178, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Liability protection for petition.** A chief law enforcement officer, the chief law enforcement officer's designee, ~~or~~ a law enforcement agency, a city or county attorney ~~who~~, or a city or county attorney's office that, in good faith, decides not to petition for an extreme risk protection order or emergency extreme risk protection order shall be immune from criminal or civil liability.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7178, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Liability protection for mental health professionals.** A mental health professional who provides notice to the ~~sheriff~~ law enforcement agency under section 624.7171, subdivision 5, is immune from monetary liability and no cause of action, or disciplinary action by the person's licensing board may arise against the mental health professional for disclosure of confidences to the ~~sheriff~~ law enforcement agency, for failure to disclose confidences to the ~~sheriff~~ law enforcement agency, or for erroneous disclosure of confidences to the ~~sheriff~~ law enforcement agency in a good faith effort to warn against or take precautions against a client's violent behavior or threat of suicide.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 626.553, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Discharge firearm; kill animal.** (a) Whenever a peace officer discharges a firearm in the course of duty, other than for training purposes or the killing of an animal that is sick, injured, or dangerous, notification shall be filed within 30 days of the incident by the officer's department head with the commissioner of public safety. The commissioner of public safety shall forward a copy of the filing to the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training. The notification shall contain

information concerning the reason for and circumstances surrounding discharge of the firearm. The commissioner of public safety shall file a report with the legislature by November 15 of each even-numbered year containing summary information concerning use of firearms by peace officers.

(b) If the discharge under paragraph (a) is accidental or due to the officer's negligence, the notification to the commissioner and the Peace Officer Standards and Training Board and subsequent report to the legislature must include the make, model, and caliber of the firearm and information on any of the firearm's accessories, including but not limited to lights, lasers, and holsters. The required information on accessories must specify whether the accessory was part of the manufacturing process or was an after-market addition. This paragraph expires August 1, 2031.

Sec. 21. **REENACTMENT OF BAN ON BINARY TRIGGERS.**

Laws 2024, chapter 127, article 36, section 2, is reenacted retroactively and without interruption from January 1, 2025.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2026, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 22. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.667, is repealed.

ARTICLE 4

HUMAN SERVICES MENTAL HEALTH

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 256B.761, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. **Psychological testing and assessment rates.** (a) Effective for services rendered on or after January 1, 2027, or on or after the date of federal approval, whichever is later, the commissioner must pay 100 percent of the total published Medicare payment rate, as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, section 438.6, for the following services:

(1) neuropsychological assessments under section 256B.0671, subdivision 8;

(2) neuropsychological testing under section 256B.0671, subdivision 9; and

(3) psychological testing under section 256B.0671, subdivision 10.

(b) Managed care and county-based purchasing plans must reimburse providers at an amount that is at least equal to the fee-for-service rate for services under this subdivision. The commissioner must monitor the effect of this rate adjustment on enrollee access to mental health services. If for any contract year federal approval is not received for this paragraph, the commissioner must adjust the capitation rates paid to managed care and county-based purchasing plans for that contract year to reflect the removal of this paragraph. Contracts between managed care and county-based purchasing plans and providers to whom this paragraph applies must allow recovery of payments from those

providers if capitation rates are adjusted in accordance with this paragraph. Payment recoveries must not exceed the amount equal to any increase in rates that results from this paragraph.

(c) This subdivision expires on the effective date of Laws 2025, First Special Session chapter 3, article 8, section 29.

Sec. 2. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 256B.0625, subdivision 38, is repealed.

ARTICLE 5

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.66, subdivision 1f, is amended to read:

Subd. 1f. **Gross misdemeanor; transferring firearm without background check.** A person, other than a federally licensed firearms dealer, who transfers a pistol ~~or~~, semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, or large-capacity magazine to another without complying with the transfer requirements of ~~section 624.7132~~ sections 624.7131, 624.7134, and 624.7135, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor if the transferee possesses or uses the weapon within one year after the transfer in furtherance of a felony crime of violence, and if:

(1) the transferee was prohibited from possessing the weapon under section 624.713 at the time of the transfer; or

(2) it was reasonably foreseeable at the time of the transfer that the transferee was likely to use or possess the weapon in furtherance of a felony crime of violence.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, section 624.7132, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Required information.** Except as provided in this section and section 624.7131, every person who agrees to transfer a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ shall report the following information in writing to the chief of police of the organized full-time police department of the municipality where the proposed transferee resides or to the appropriate county sheriff if there is no such local chief of police:

(1) the name, residence, telephone number, and driver's license number or nonqualification certificate number, if any, of the proposed transferee;

(2) the sex, date of birth, height, weight, and color of eyes, and distinguishing physical characteristics, if any, of the proposed transferee;

(3) a statement that the proposed transferee authorizes the release to the local police authority of commitment information about the proposed transferee maintained by the Direct Care and Treatment executive board, to the extent that the information relates to the proposed transferee's

eligibility to possess a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ under section 624.713, subdivision 1;

(4) a statement by the proposed transferee that the transferee is not prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~; and

(5) the address of the place of business of the transferor.

The report shall be signed and dated by the transferor and the proposed transferee. The report shall be delivered by the transferor to the chief of police or sheriff no later than three days after the date of the agreement to transfer, excluding weekends and legal holidays. The statement under clause (3) must comply with any applicable requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, sections 2.31 to 2.35, with respect to consent to disclosure of alcohol or drug abuse patient records.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7132, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Notification.** The chief of police or sheriff shall notify the transferor and proposed transferee in writing as soon as possible if the chief or sheriff determines that the proposed transferee is prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~. The notification to the transferee shall specify the grounds for the disqualification of the proposed transferee and shall set forth in detail the transferee's right of appeal under subdivision 13.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7132, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Delivery.** Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 7 or 8, no person shall deliver a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ to a proposed transferee until 30 days after the date the agreement to transfer is delivered to a chief of police or sheriff in accordance with subdivision 1 unless the chief of police or sheriff waives all or a portion of the waiting period. The chief of police or sheriff may waive all or a portion of the waiting period in writing if the chief of police or sheriff: (1) determines the proposed transferee is not disqualified prior to the waiting period concluding; or (2) finds that the transferee requires access to a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ because of a threat to the life of the transferee or of any member of the household of the transferee. Prior to modifying the waiting period under the authority granted in clause (2), the chief of police or sheriff must first determine that the proposed transferee is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law.

No person shall deliver a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ to a proposed transferee after receiving a written notification that the chief of police or sheriff has determined that the proposed transferee is prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~.

If the transferor makes a report of transfer and receives no written notification of disqualification of the proposed transferee within 30 business days after delivery of the agreement to transfer, the pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ may be delivered to the transferee, unless the transferor knows the transferee is ineligible to possess a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7132, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Grounds for disqualification.** (a) The chief of police or sheriff shall deny an application if the proposed transferee is: (1) prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~; (2) determined to be a danger to self or the public when in possession of firearms under paragraph (b); or (3) listed in the criminal gang investigative data system under section 299C.091.

(b) A chief of police or sheriff shall deny an application if there exists a substantial likelihood that the proposed transferee is a danger to self or the public when in possession of a firearm. To deny the application under this paragraph, the chief of police or sheriff must provide the applicant with written notification and the specific factual basis justifying the denial, including the source of the factual basis. The chief of police or sheriff must inform the applicant of the applicant's right to submit, within 20 business days, any additional documentation relating to the propriety of the denial. Upon receiving any additional documentation, the chief of police or sheriff must reconsider the denial and inform the applicant within 15 business days of the result of the reconsideration. Any denial after reconsideration must be in the same form and substance as the original denial and must specifically address any continued deficiencies in light of the additional documentation submitted by the applicant. The applicant must be informed of the right to seek de novo review of the denial as provided in subdivision 13.

(c) A chief of police or sheriff need not process an application under this section if the person has had an application denied pursuant to paragraph (b) and less than six months have elapsed since the denial was issued or the person's appeal under subdivision 13 was denied, whichever is later.

(d) A chief of police or sheriff who denies an application pursuant to paragraph (b) must provide a copy of the notice of disqualification to the chief of police or sheriff with joint jurisdiction over the applicant's residence.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7132, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **Number of pistols ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons~~.** Any number of pistols ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons~~ may be the subject of a single transfer agreement and report to the chief of police or sheriff. Nothing in this section or section 624.7131 shall be construed to limit or restrict the number of pistols ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapons~~ a person may acquire.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7132, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **Restriction on records.** Except as provided for in section 624.7134, subdivision 3, paragraph (e), if, after a determination that the transferee is not a person prohibited by section 624.713 from possessing a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~, a transferee requests that no record be maintained of the fact of who is the transferee of a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~, the chief of police or sheriff shall sign the transfer report and return it to the transferee as soon as possible. Thereafter, no government employee or agency shall maintain a record of the transfer that identifies the transferee, and the transferee shall retain the report of transfer.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7132, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. **Exclusions.** Except as otherwise provided in section 609.66, subdivision 1f, this section shall not apply to transfers of antique firearms as curiosities or for their historical significance or value, transfers to or between federally licensed firearms dealers, transfers by order of court, involuntary transfers, transfers at death or the following transfers:

(1) a transfer by a person other than a federally licensed firearms dealer;

(2) a loan to a prospective transferee if the loan is intended for a period of no more than one day;

(3) the delivery of a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ to a person for the purpose of repair, reconditioning or remodeling;

(4) a loan by a teacher to a student in a course designed to teach marksmanship or safety with a pistol and approved by the commissioner of natural resources;

(5) a loan between persons at a firearms collectors exhibition;

(6) a loan between persons lawfully engaged in hunting or target shooting if the loan is intended for a period of no more than 12 hours;

(7) a loan between law enforcement officers who have the power to make arrests other than citizen arrests; and

(8) a loan between employees or between the employer and an employee in a business if the employee is required to carry a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ by reason of employment and is the holder of a valid permit to carry a pistol.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7132, subdivision 15, is amended to read:

Subd. 15. **Penalties.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), a person who does any of the following is guilty of a gross misdemeanor:

(1) transfers a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ in violation of subdivisions 1 to 13;

(2) transfers a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ to a person who has made a false statement in order to become a transferee, if the transferor knows or has reason to know the transferee has made the false statement;

(3) knowingly becomes a transferee in violation of subdivisions 1 to 13; or

(4) makes a false statement in order to become a transferee of a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ knowing or having reason to know the statement is false.

(b) A person who does either of the following is guilty of a felony:

(1) transfers a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ to a person under the age of 18 in violation of subdivisions 1 to 13; or

(2) transfers a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ to a person under the age of 18 who has made a false statement in order to become a transferee, if the transferor knows or has reason to know the transferee has made the false statement.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7134, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Background check conducted by federally licensed firearms dealer.** (a) Where both parties to a prospective transfer of a pistol ~~or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon~~ are unlicensed persons, the transferor and transferee may appear jointly before a federally licensed firearms dealer with the firearm and request that the federally licensed firearms dealer conduct a background check on the transferee and facilitate the transfer.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a federally licensed firearms dealer who agrees to facilitate a transfer under this section shall:

(1) process the transfer as though transferring the firearm from the dealer's inventory to the transferee; and

(2) comply with all requirements of federal and state law that would apply if the firearms dealer were making the transfer, including at a minimum all background checks and record keeping requirements. The exception to the report of transfer process in section 624.7132, subdivision 12, clause (1), does not apply to transfers completed under this subdivision.

(c) If the transferee is prohibited by federal law from purchasing or possessing the firearm or not entitled under state law to possess the firearm, neither the federally licensed firearms dealer nor the transferor shall transfer the firearm to the transferee.

(d) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, this section shall not prevent the transferor from:

(1) removing the firearm from the premises of the federally licensed firearms dealer, or the gun show or event where the federally licensed firearms dealer is conducting business, as applicable, while the background check is being conducted, provided that the transferor must return to the federally licensed firearms dealer with the transferee before the transfer takes place, and the federally licensed firearms dealer must take possession of the firearm in order to complete the transfer; and

(2) removing the firearm from the business premises of the federally licensed firearms dealer if the results of the background check indicate the transferee is prohibited by federal law from purchasing or possessing the firearm or not entitled under state law to possess the firearm.

(e) A transferee who consents to participate in a transfer under this subdivision is not entitled to have the transfer report returned as provided for in section 624.7132, subdivision 10.

(f) A firearms dealer may charge a reasonable fee for conducting a background check and facilitating a transfer between the transferor and transferee pursuant to this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7134, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Compulsory production of a record of transfer; misdemeanor penalty.** (a) Unless a transfer was completed under subdivision 3, the transferor and transferee of a pistol ~~or~~, semiautomatic military-style assault weapon, or large-capacity magazine transferred under subdivision 4 must produce the record of transfer when a peace officer requests the record as part of a criminal investigation.

(b) A person who refuses or is unable to produce a record of transfer for ~~a firearm~~ an item transferred under this section in response to a request for production made by a peace officer pursuant to paragraph (a) is guilty of a misdemeanor. A prosecution or conviction for violation of this subdivision is not a bar to conviction of, or punishment for, any other crime committed involving the transferred ~~firearm~~ item.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7141, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Transfer prohibited.** (a) A person is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to two years and to payment of a fine of not more than $10,000 if the person intentionally transfers a firearm or large-capacity magazine to another and the person knows or reasonably should know that the transferee:

(1) has been denied a permit to carry under section 624.714 because the transferee is not eligible under section 624.713 to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or any other firearm;

(2) has been found ineligible to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon by a chief of police or sheriff as a result of an application for a transferee permit or a transfer report; or

(3) is disqualified under section 624.713 from possessing a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon or any other firearm.

(b) Paragraph (a) does not apply to the transfer of a firearm other than a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon to a person under the age of 18 who is not disqualified from possessing any other firearm.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7141, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Aggravated offense.** A person who violates this section may be sentenced to imprisonment for up to five years and to payment of a fine of not more than $20,000 if the transferee possesses or uses the weapon or large-capacity magazine within one year after the transfer in furtherance of a felony crime of violence.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 624.7141, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Subsequent eligibility.** This section is not applicable to a transfer to a person who became eligible to possess a pistol or semiautomatic military-style assault weapon under section 624.713 after the transfer occurred but before the transferee used or possessed the weapon or large-capacity magazine in furtherance of any crime.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date."

Delete the title and insert:

"A bill for an act relating to public safety; regulating the ownership, possession, and sale of semiautomatic military-style assault weapons and large-capacity magazines; modifying provisions for possessing dangerous weapons in schools, negligently storing firearms, and reporting on firearms discharge by law enforcement; reenacting the binary trigger ban; criminalizing ghost guns; modifying and clarifying the extreme risk protection order law; encouraging schools to implement local anonymous threat reporting systems; modifying reimbursement rates for mental health providers in the medical assistance program; requiring reports; providing criminal penalties; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, sections 609.66, subdivisions 1d, 1f; 609.666, subdivisions 1, 2; 624.712, subdivision 7, by adding a subdivision; 624.7131, by adding a subdivision; 624.7132,

subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15; 624.7134, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 5; 624.7141, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 624.7171, subdivisions 1, 4, 5; 624.7172; 624.7173; 624.7174; 624.7175; 624.7176, subdivisions 1, 2; 624.7177, subdivision 2; 624.7178, subdivisions 1, 4; 626.553, subdivision 2; Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, sections 256B.761, by adding a subdivision; 624.7132, subdivision 1; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 121A; 624; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2024, sections 256B.0625, subdivision 38; 609.667."

And when so amended the bill do pass. Amendments adopted. Report adopted.

Senator Klein from the Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection, to which was referred

S.F. No. 4696: A bill for an act relating to civil law; establishing requirements for social media platforms related to accounts for minors; establishing enforcement mechanisms for regulations on child social media accounts; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 325M.

Reports the same back with the recommendation that the bill be amended as follows:

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

"Section 1. **[325M.40] STOP HARMS FROM ADDICTIVE SOCIAL MEDIA.**

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Account holder" means a resident of the state who has an account or a profile with a covered social media platform with a unique identifier during any period in which that covered social media platform knows or should reasonably know the account holder is physically located in the state.

(c) "Addictive interface features" means:

(1) infinite scrolling meaning either continuously loading content, content that loads as the account holder scrolls down the page without the need to open a separate page, seamless content, or the use of pages with no visible or apparent end or page breaks;

(2) display of a profile-based feed;

(3) push notifications, whether audible, visual, or tactile, designed to call the attention of the account holder to newly posted content, user responses to content posted by the account holder, or other specific activities or events related to the account holder's account, but not including notifications for the purposes of alerting the account holder to incoming calls, text messages, email messages, or similar messages sent by human contact and delivered by means of any application;

(4) autoplay video or video that begins to play without the account holder first clicking on the video or on a play button for that video;

(5) display of personal metrics that indicate the number of times other users have clicked a button or taken other action to indicate their reaction to content posted by the account holder or have shared or reposted content posted by the account holder; or

(6) display of awards, badges, tiers, or any form of recognition of the account holder based on hours spent by the account holder on the covered social media platform, numbers of followers, numbers of postings, frequency or regularity of postings, or any other metric of usage or performance on the covered social media platform.

(d) "Child" means an individual who is age 15 or younger and residing in Minnesota.

(e) "Covered social media platform" means a social media platform that earned at least $1,000,000,000 in advertising revenues worldwide in one or more of the preceding three years.

(f) "Minor" means an individual who is under the age of 18.

(g) "Paid commercial advertising" is advertising for which the covered social media platform receives compensation of any sort in return for displaying the advertising and that seeks to encourage the account holder to purchase a product or service or otherwise engage in a commercial transaction or to follow a link to a website that encourages the account holder to engage in a commercial transaction.

(h) "Parent" means any parent under state law or any legal guardian or legal custodian of a child who is a resident of the state.

(i) "Personal information" means information about an account holder collected online that comprises personal information within the meaning of the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, United States Code, title 15, section 6501(8), and the implementing regulations at Code of Federal Regulations, title 16, section 312.2. Personal information also includes any record of or derived from online activity or history, search history, or online communications of an account holder with respect to any application, website, or covered social media platform; any photograph or biometric information that is used or could reasonably be used to identify the account holder, including but not limited to fingerprints, voiceprints, iris or retina imagery scans, facial templates, or gait imagery or metrics; and any geolocation information associated with an account holder or with a device of an account holder. Personal information does not include an express search term, request, or selection submitted by the account holder during the current session on the covered social media platform; an identifier used solely for the purpose of directing personal communications to or from the account holder; information that comprises account holder-selected or parent-selected settings relating to privacy, accessibility, or blocking of age-inappropriate content; or technical information concerning the account holder's device.

(j) "Profile-based feed" means a feed in which the material presented has been selected or prioritized by the covered social media platform for display to an account holder based in whole or in part on personal information of that account holder, except that inclusion in a feed of content created by a third party that is displayed to the account holder because the account holder has taken an affirmative step to select the third party's content for inclusion in the feed displayed to the account holder, such as by following, friending, or engaging in similar actions in relation to the third party and not otherwise selected or prioritized for display to the account holder based on personal information, shall not render the feed a profile-based feed. Additionally, exclusion by a covered social media platform of certain content from the feed of an account holder based on information about or any estimate of the age of an account holder solely for the purpose of excluding content that (1) is obscene as to children age 15 or younger, or (2) by policy of the covered social media

platform is not suitable for presentation to children of that age shall not render that feed a profile-based feed.

(k) "Social media platform" means an Internet website or application that is open to the public, allows a user to create an account, enables an account holder to communicate with other users for the primary purpose of posting and viewing information, comments, messages, images, or videos, and utilizes addictive interface features, provides profile-based feeds, or utilizes personal information to display targeted paid commercial advertising. Social media platform does not include:

(1) a broadband Internet access service as defined by the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) an online service, website, or application where the exclusive function is the support of communications, including email, video conference capabilities, or direct messaging consisting of text, photographs, pictures, images, or videos only between the sender and recipients specifically identified by the sender, without displaying or posting publicly or to other users not specifically identified as the recipients by the sender;

(3) an online service, application, or website with content consisting primarily of information or content that is not user generated; or

(4) a streaming service, online video game, e-commerce, or other Internet website where the content is not user generated but where interactive functions enable chat, comments, reviews, or other interactive functionality that is incidental to, directly related to, or dependent upon providing the content.

(l) "Targeted paid commercial advertising" means paid commercial advertising that has been selected or prioritized for display to an account holder based in whole or in part on account activity or personal information of the account holder by or with the participation of the covered social media platform, except that advertising selected for display to an account holder shall not constitute targeted paid commercial advertising if that selection process considers information about or an estimate of the age of the account holder solely for the purpose of excluding advertisements that by law or policy of the covered social media platform are not suitable for presentation to a child of that age.

(m) "Verifiable parental consent" has the meaning established in the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, United States Code, title 15, section 6501(9), and the implementing regulations under Code of Federal Regulations, title 16, section 312.5.

Subd. 2. **Age estimation; requirements.** (a) When a new account holder has been on the covered social media platform for 25 hours or more within a six-month period, the covered social media platform has 14 days to estimate the age of the account holder using reasonable efforts, taking into consideration available technology and the data in the possession of the covered social media platform. If the covered social media platform is able to conclude with a percentage confidence score of 80 percent or greater that the user is 16 years old or older, the covered social media platform may treat the account holder to be other than a child for purposes of this section. Otherwise, the covered social media platform must treat the account holder as a child for purposes of this section.

(b) When a new account holder has been on the covered social media platform for 50 hours or more within a six-month period, the covered social media platform has 14 days to use reasonable

efforts to revise the covered social media platform's initial estimate of the age of the account holder. If the covered social media platform is able to conclude with a percentage confidence score of 90 percent or more that the account holder is 16 years old or older, the covered social media platform may treat the account holder to be other than a child for purposes of this section. Otherwise, the covered social media platform must treat the account holder as a child for purposes of this section.

(c) A covered social media platform shall update its estimate of the age of each account holder after every six months that the account holder is on the platform, or as often as the covered social media platform applies any form of data analytics or artificial intelligence to update the covered social media platform's estimate of any other demographic characteristics of the account holder for any reason, whichever period is shorter. If the covered social media platform is able to conclude with a percentage confidence score of 90 percent or more that the account holder is 16 years old or older, the covered social media platform may treat the account holder to be other than a child for purposes of this section. Otherwise, the covered social media platform must treat the account holder as a child for purposes of this section.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to create any duty on the part of a covered social media platform to request, collect, or retain any information from or about any account holder, except as provided under subdivision 7. The age estimate required by this section shall be derived based on information collected and retained by the covered social media platform in the ordinary course of operation of the covered social media platform, and a covered social media platform shall have no obligation under this section to estimate the age of an account holder who has had an account with the covered social media platform continuously for at least seven years or to take any action with respect to the account.

Subd. 3. **Creation and maintenance of account of a child.** (a) A covered social media platform shall require applicants for an account to provide the month and year of their birth date as part of the account application process, and shall not provide a default birthdate in any form or query used to obtain that information.

(b) A covered social media platform may not create an account for a user identified as a child pursuant to this section, or change the terms and conditions of an account of a child, without first obtaining verifiable parental consent. A covered social media platform that is required to treat an account holder as a child pursuant to subdivision 2 must not maintain an account of a child without verifiable parental consent consistent with the process in subdivision 6, paragraph (c). Information collected for the purpose of obtaining verifiable parental consent shall not be used for any purpose other than obtaining verifiable parental consent and shall not be sold, transferred, or disclosed, except to the extent necessary to comply with any other applicable state or federal law or regulation.

(c) A covered social media platform shall provide clear, simple, and easy-to-locate information through a link about the creation or maintenance of an account of a child and include that information in the terms and services agreement.

Subd. 4. **Privacy and parental limitations for account of a child.** (a) An account for a child shall have all privacy settings set by default at the most private levels.

(b) A covered social media platform may not change the privacy settings of an account of a child without first obtaining verifiable parental consent for the change so long as the account holder remains a child.

(c) In the course of obtaining verifiable parental consent for the establishment or continuation of an account of a child, a covered social media platform shall prominently provide and explain an option for the parent to:

(1) monitor the amount of time the child spends using the covered social media platform;

(2) set daily and weekly time limits on use of the covered social media platform; and

(3) set limits on times of day when the covered social media platform can be accessed by the child.

Subd. 5. **Prohibition on addictive interface; presentation of paid commercial advertising.** (a) A covered social media platform may not present addictive interface features in the display or feed of any account of a child.

(b) A covered social media platform may not present targeted paid commercial advertising in the display or feed of any account of a child.

Subd. 6. **Termination of an account of a child.** (a) A covered social media platform shall terminate an account of a child within no more than seven days after receipt of a request for termination from the account holder.

(b) A covered social media platform shall terminate the account of a child within 14 days of the receipt of a request for termination from a parent of the account holder. Upon receipt of the parent's request, the covered social media platform shall verify that the requesting party is a parent of the account holder by whatever means of verification the covered social media platform uses for purposes of ascertaining the validity of verifiable parental consent. A covered social media platform shall provide clear, simple, and easy-to-locate means for the parent of any child to request termination of any account of a child.

(c) A covered social media platform must terminate an account if it concludes, consistent with the age estimation requirements in subdivision 2, that an account holder is a child unless verifiable parental consent is obtained for the account. The covered social media platform shall provide 30 days from the date of the notice for the account holder to dispute the age classification and complete an age verification process or to provide verifiable parental consent. If an account holder disputes his or her classification as a child, a covered social media platform may rely on any commercially reasonable age verification process to resolve the dispute. A covered social media platform shall make a reasonable determination of the dispute within 30 days of the completion of the age verification. In the event a covered social media platform concludes after considering a dispute and the result of any age verification that the covered social media platform is obligated to terminate an account, it shall terminate that account within seven days of making that determination.

Subd. 7. **Verifiable parental consent; documentation.** A covered social media platform must retain documentation sufficient to reasonably establish that it has obtained verifiable parental consent as required under this section.

Subd. 8. **Contracts.** (a) Contracts formed in violation of this section are void and unenforceable. No part of this section may be waived in a contract or terms of service agreement.

(b) If a covered social media platform permits a child to open or continue an account on the platform in the absence of parental consent sufficient for the formation of a binding contract with a minor under ordinary principles of contract law under the laws of this state, any purported contract pertaining to the account is void and unenforceable as contrary to public policy, including but not limited to any arbitration provision, limitation of liability, or limitation of remedies, without regard to whether the covered social media platform had actual or constructive knowledge that the account holder was a child.

Subd. 9. **Enforcement; remedies.** (a) A child or parent shall have a private right of action for a violation of this section. The court may award declaratory or injunctive relief, general and special damages, court costs and fees, reasonable attorney fees, and any other appropriate relief as a result of a negligent, reckless, or knowing violation of this section.

(b) If a covered social media platform's violation was reckless or knowing, a child or parent who prevails on a claim based on any violation of this section shall be entitled to recover actual damages or $10,000 in statutory damages, whichever is greater.

(c) If a covered social media platform's violation was part of a consistent pattern of reckless or knowing conduct, punitive damages may be awarded.

(d) A covered social media platform shall not be liable for any violation of this section if it has used reasonable efforts, taking into consideration available technology and the data in possession of the covered social media platform, to comply with the requirements of this section.

(e) A civil action for damages for a violation of this section must be brought within three years of the date the plaintiff knew, or reasonably should have known, of the alleged violation. However, this limitation period for the action shall be tolled until the holder of an account of a child reaches the age of 18.

Subd. 10. **Deceptive trade practices.** Any knowing or reckless violation of this section shall constitute a deceptive trade practice and a violation of section 325D.44. The attorney general shall have enforcement authority under section 8.31.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2027, and applies to accounts created before, on, or after that date."

And when so amended the bill do pass.

Pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6, the bill was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

S.F. No. 4067 was read the second time.

INTRODUCTION AND FIRST READING OF SENATE BILLS

The following bills were read the first time.

Senators Bahr and Mathews introduced--

S.F. No. 5248: A bill for an act relating to elections; changing the date of the state primary from August to March; amending requirements for the presidential nomination primary; modifying the process to place legislative and congressional candidates on the ballot; establishing a process for political parties to nominate legislative candidates to be placed on the ballot; making technical and conforming changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, sections 10A.20, subdivisions 2, 2a; 204B.03; 204B.09, subdivision 1; 204B.14, subdivision 4; 204B.21, subdivision 1; 204D.03, subdivision 1; 204D.05, subdivision 1; 204D.08, subdivisions 1, 4, by adding a subdivision; 204D.09, subdivision 1; 204D.10, subdivision 1; 204D.12; 204D.17, subdivision 2; 204D.20, by adding a subdivision; 204D.22, subdivisions 1, 3, 4; 204D.23, subdivisions 1, 2, 5; 204D.24, subdivisions 1, 2; 204D.25, subdivision 1; 204D.27, subdivisions 1, 12; 204D.28, subdivisions 2, 6, 8, 9; 204D.29, subdivision 4, by adding a subdivision; 205.065, subdivisions 1, 2; 205.10, subdivision 3a; 205A.03, subdivisions 1, 2; 205A.11, subdivision 2a; 206.61, subdivision 5; 206.82, subdivision 2; 207A.11; 207A.12; 207A.13, subdivision 1; Minnesota Statutes 2025 Supplement, sections 204B.14, subdivision 2; 204C.10; 204D.195; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 204B; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2024, sections 202A.18, subdivision 2a; 204D.20, subdivisions 1, 2; 204D.21; 204D.27, subdivisions 2, 3, 5; 204D.28, subdivisions 5, 7; 204D.29, subdivisions 2, 3; 207A.14; 207A.15.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Senators Fateh, Marty, Boldon, and Oumou Verbeten introduced--

S.F. No. 5249: A bill for an act relating to state government; proposing an amendment to the Minnesota Constitution, Article IV, section 22; allowing the lieutenant governor to cast a vote in the house of representatives in the case of a tie.

Referred to the Committee on State and Local Government.

Senator Limmer introduced--

S.F. No. 5250: A bill for an act relating to capital investment; appropriating money for public health infrastructure for the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District; authorizing the sale and issuance of state bonds.

Referred to the Committee on Capital Investment.

Senators Fateh, Dibble, Marty, Mann, and Hoffman introduced--

S.F. No. 5251: A bill for an act relating to taxation; local sales and use; authorizing Hennepin County to impose a local sales tax; requiring reports; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297A.

Referred to the Committee on Taxes.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Senator Oumou Verbeten moved that the name of Senator Clark be added as a co-author to S.F. No. 667. The motion prevailed.

Senator Duckworth moved that the name of Senator Gustafson be added as a co-author to S.F. No. 3338. The motion prevailed.

Senator Port moved that the name of Senator Fateh be added as a co-author to S.F. No. 3490. The motion prevailed.

Senator Kreun moved that the name of Senator Rasmusson be added as a co-author to S.F. No. 4696. The motion prevailed.

Senator Hoffman moved that H.F. No. 3379, No. 32 on General Orders, be stricken and re-referred to the Committee on Finance. The motion prevailed.

SPECIAL ORDERS

Pursuant to Rule 26, Senator Murphy, Chair of the Committee on Rules and Administration, designated the following bills a Special Orders Calendar to be heard immediately:

H.F. No. 2358; S.F. Nos. 4511, 4474, 4535; H.F. No. 4224; S.F. No. 4367; and H.F. No. 3970.

SPECIAL ORDER

H.F. No. 2358: A bill for an act relating to public safety; providing enhanced criminal penalty for certain violations of coercion crime; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 609.27, subdivision 2.

Senator Lang moved that the amendment made to H.F. No. 2358 by the Committee on Rules and Administration in the report adopted April 22, 2026, pursuant to Rule 45, be stricken. The motion prevailed. So the amendment was stricken.

H.F. No. 2358 was read the third time and placed on its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 67 and nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Dahms	Frentz	Hoffman	Koran
Bahr	Dibble	Green	Holmstrom	Kreun
Boldon	Dornink	Gruenhagen	Housley	Kunesh
Carlson	Draheim	Gustafson	Howe	Kupec
Champion	Drazkowski	Hauschild	Jasinski	Lang
Clark	Duckworth	Hawj	Johnson	Latz
Coleman	Farnsworth	Heintzeman	Johnson Stewart	Lieske
Cwodzinski	Fateh	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Klein	Limmer

Lucero	Miller	Pha	Rest	Westrom
Mann	Mohamed	Port	Seeberger	Wiklund
Marty	Murphy	Pratt	Utke	Xiong
Mathews	Nelson	Putnam	Weber	
Maye Quade	Oumou Verbeten	Rarick	Wesenberg	
McEwen	Pappas	Rasmusson	Westlin	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Latz, McEwen, Pappas, Port, and Putnam.

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Draheim, Howe, Lieske, and Miller.

So the bill passed and its title was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER

S.F. No. 4511: A bill for an act relating to public safety; prohibiting certain wagers and other activities regarding prediction markets; making certain criminal convictions a disqualification for receiving a lawful gambling license; providing criminal penalties; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, sections 299L.03, subdivision 12; 609.75, subdivision 3; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 609.

Senator Marty moved to amend S.F. No. 4511 as follows (A-7):

Page 4, lines 26 and 30, after "consumers" insert "in violation of this section"

The motion prevailed. So the amendment was adopted.

Senator Johnson moved to amend S.F. No. 4511 as follows (A-8):

Page 3, line 31, delete "the" and insert "short-term" and after "weather" insert "events or conditions"

The motion prevailed. So the amendment was adopted.

S.F. No. 4511 was read the third time, as amended, and placed on its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, as amended.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 56 and nays 10, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Fateh	Howe	Maye Quade	Rasmusson
Bahr	Frentz	Johnson Stewart	McEwen	Rest
Boldon	Green	Klein	Mohamed	Seeberger
Carlson	Gruenhagen	Koran	Murphy	Utke
Champion	Gustafson	Kreun	Nelson	Weber
Clark	Hauschild	Kunesh	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Coleman	Hawj	Kupec	Pappas	Wiklund
Cwodzinski	Heintzeman	Latz	Pha	Xiong
Dibble	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Limmer	Port	
Dornink	Hoffman	Lucero	Pratt	
Drazkowski	Holmstrom	Mann	Putnam	
Farnsworth	Housley	Marty	Rarick	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Boldon cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Hauschild, Hawj, Klein, McEwen, Mohamed, Pappas, Port, Putnam, and Wiklund.

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Howe, Koran, and Rarick.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Dahms	Duckworth	Johnson	Lieske	Wesenberg
Draheim	Jasinski	Lang	Mathews	Westrom

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senator: Draheim.

So the bill, as amended, was passed and its title was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER

S.F. No. 4474: A bill for an act relating to commerce; prohibiting online sweepstakes games; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 325F.

S.F. No. 4474 was read the third time and placed on its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 62 and nays 3, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Farnsworth	Howe	Marty	Rarick
Boldon	Fateh	Jasinski	Mathews	Rasmusson
Carlson	Frentz	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Rest
Champion	Green	Klein	McEwen	Seeberger
Clark	Gruenhagen	Koran	Mohamed	Utke
Coleman	Gustafson	Kreun	Murphy	Weber
Cwodzinski	Hauschild	Kunesh	Nelson	Westlin
Dahms	Hawj	Kupec	Oumou Verbeten	Westrom
Dibble	Heintzeman	Lang	Pappas	Wiklund
Dornink	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Latz	Pha	Xiong
Draheim	Hoffman	Limmer	Port	
Drazkowski	Holmstrom	Lucero	Pratt	
Duckworth	Housley	Mann	Putnam	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Frentz, Klein, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Port, Putnam, and Wiklund.

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Draheim, Howe, and Koran.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Bahr	Lieske	Wesenberg

So the bill passed and its title was agreed to.

President Champion called President Pro Tem Rest to preside.

SPECIAL ORDER

S.F. No. 4535: A bill for an act relating to economic development; establishing a Minnesota business recovery loan program; canceling prior appropriations; appropriating and transferring money; requiring a report.

Senator Dornink moved to amend S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A16):

Page 5, line 23, after "members" insert "of the senate and house of representatives committees"

Page 5, line 24, after "organization" insert "or business"

Page 5, lines 29 and 32, after "fund" insert "account"

Page 5, line 34, delete everything after "upon" and insert "submission of the final report required under paragraph (c)."

The motion prevailed. So the amendment was adopted.

Senator Kreun moved to amend S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A24):

Page 2, line 3, delete the comma and insert ": (1)"

Page 2, line 6, delete the period and insert "; and"

Page 2, after line 6, insert:

"(2) five percent must be used by the Office of the Legislative Auditor or Bureau of Criminal Apprehension to evaluate compliance with the requirements of this section, detect and prevent misuse of funds distributed under this section, and investigate fraud related to this section."

Senator Champion moved to amend the Kreun (A24) amendment to S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A51):

Page 1, line 5, before "five" insert "up to" and delete "must" and insert "may"

The question was taken on the adoption of the Champion (A51) amendment to the Kreun (A24) amendment.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 34 and nays 32, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Boldon	Frentz	Klein	McEwen	Putnam
Carlson	Gustafson	Kunesh	Mohamed	Rest
Champion	Hauschild	Kupec	Murphy	Seeberger
Clark	Hawj	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Mann	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hoffman	Marty	Pha	Xiong
Fateh	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Port	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hemmingsen-Jaeger, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, and Putnam.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Abeler	Duckworth	Howe	Limmer	Utke
Bahr	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Lucero	Weber
Coleman	Green	Johnson	Mathews	Wesenberg
Dahms	Gruenhagen	Koran	Nelson	Westrom
Dornink	Heintzeman	Kreun	Pratt	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Lang	Rarick	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lieske	Rasmusson	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Howe, Johnson, and Koran.

The motion prevailed. So the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Senator Champion moved to amend the Champion (A51) amendment to S.F. No. 4535, adopted by the Senate April 30, 2026, as follows (A52):

Page 1, line 3, before "up" insert "the commissioner of employment and economic development must authorize" and delete "may" and insert "to"

The question was taken on the adoption of the Champion (A52) amendment to the Champion (A51) amendment.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 34 and nays 32, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Boldon	Frentz	Klein	McEwen	Putnam
Carlson	Gustafson	Kunesh	Mohamed	Rest
Champion	Hauschild	Kupec	Murphy	Seeberger
Clark	Hawj	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Mann	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hoffman	Marty	Pha	Xiong
Fateh	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Port	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Boldon cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hawj, Hoffman, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, and Xiong.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Abeler	Duckworth	Howe	Limmer	Utke
Bahr	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Lucero	Weber
Coleman	Green	Johnson	Mathews	Wesenberg
Dahms	Gruenhagen	Koran	Nelson	Westrom
Dornink	Heintzeman	Kreun	Pratt	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Lang	Rarick	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lieske	Rasmusson	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Howe, Johnson, and Lang.

The motion prevailed. So the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

CALL OF THE SENATE

Senator Lucero imposed a call of the Senate for the balance of the proceedings on the Kreun (A24) amendment, as amended, to S.F. No. 4535. The Sergeant at Arms was instructed to bring in the absent members.

The question recurred on the adoption of the Kreun (A24) amendment, as amended.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 66 and nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Marty	Rasmusson
Bahr	Fateh	Johnson	Mathews	Rest
Boldon	Frentz	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Seeberger
Carlson	Green	Klein	McEwen	Utke
Champion	Gruenhagen	Koran	Mohamed	Weber
Clark	Gustafson	Kreun	Murphy	Wesenberg
Coleman	Hauschild	Kunesh	Nelson	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hawj	Kupec	Oumou Verbeten	Westrom
Dahms	Heintzeman	Lang	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Latz	Pha	Xiong
Dornink	Hoffman	Lieske	Port	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Limmer	Pratt	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lucero	Putnam	
Duckworth	Howe	Mann	Rarick	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hawj, Hoffman, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, and Xiong.

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Howe, and Johnson.

The motion prevailed. So the amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Senator Pratt moved to amend S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A18):

Page 4, after line 16, insert:

"Subd. 9. **Eligibility verification.** A partner organization that administers loans under this section must require an applicant to submit documentation to verify that the applicant is eligible and to determine the loan amount for which an applicant qualifies. Applicant self-attestation alone is insufficient documentation for eligibility verification and determination of loan amount."

Renumber the subdivisions in sequence and correct the internal references

The motion prevailed. So the amendment was adopted.

Senator Pratt moved to amend S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A26):

Page 6, line 3, after "ENFORCEMENT" insert "AND STATE-ADMINISTERED PROGRAM FRAUD"

Page 6, line 6, after the second comma, insert "and fraudulent payments from state-administered programs since January 7, 2019,"

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 32 and nays 34, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Duckworth	Howe	Limmer	Utke
Bahr	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Lucero	Weber
Coleman	Green	Johnson	Mathews	Wesenberg
Dahms	Gruenhagen	Koran	Nelson	Westrom
Dornink	Heintzeman	Kreun	Pratt	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Lang	Rarick	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lieske	Rasmusson	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Howe, Johnson, and Lieske.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Boldon	Frentz	Klein	McEwen	Putnam
Carlson	Gustafson	Kunesh	Mohamed	Rest
Champion	Hauschild	Kupec	Murphy	Seeberger
Clark	Hawj	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Mann	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hoffman	Marty	Pha	Xiong
Fateh	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Port	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Boldon cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hauschild, Hawj, Hoffman, Latz, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, and Xiong.

The motion did not prevail. So the amendment was not adopted.

Senator Housley moved to amend S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A20):

Page 2, line 28, after "awarded" insert "and throughout the life of the loan"

The motion prevailed. So the amendment was adopted.

Senator Drazkowski moved to amend S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A50):

Page 2, line 23, before "To" insert "(a)"

Page 3, after line 3, insert:

"(b) No loan may be made under this section to The Quality Learing Center, Inc."

Senator Champion moved to amend the Drazkowski (A50) amendment to S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A53):

Page 1, line 4, delete everything after "to" and insert "any business found guilty of committing fraud or individual pardoned for committing fraud"

The question was taken on the adoption of the Champion (A53) amendment to the Drazkowski (A50) amendment.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 66 and nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Marty	Rasmusson
Bahr	Fateh	Johnson	Mathews	Rest
Boldon	Frentz	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Seeberger
Carlson	Green	Klein	McEwen	Utke
Champion	Gruenhagen	Koran	Mohamed	Weber
Clark	Gustafson	Kreun	Murphy	Wesenberg
Coleman	Hauschild	Kunesh	Nelson	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hawj	Kupec	Oumou Verbeten	Westrom
Dahms	Heintzeman	Lang	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Latz	Pha	Xiong
Dornink	Hoffman	Lieske	Port	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Limmer	Pratt	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lucero	Putnam	
Duckworth	Howe	Mann	Rarick	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hawj, Hoffman, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, Westlin, and Xiong.

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Housley, Howe, Johnson, Lieske, and Nelson.

The motion prevailed. So the amendment to the amendment was adopted.

Senator Drazkowski moved to amend the Champion (A53) amendment to S.F. No. 4535, adopted by the Senate April 30, 2026, as follows (A54):

Page 1, line 4, after the second "fraud" insert "or to The Quality Learing Center, Inc"

The question was taken on the adoption of the Drazkowski (A54) amendment to the Champion (A53) amendment.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 32 and nays 33, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Duckworth	Howe	Limmer	Utke
Bahr	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Lucero	Weber
Coleman	Green	Johnson	Mathews	Wesenberg
Dahms	Gruenhagen	Koran	Nelson	Westrom
Dornink	Heintzeman	Kreun	Pratt	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Lang	Rarick	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lieske	Rasmusson	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Howe, Johnson, Lieske, and Pratt.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Boldon	Frentz	Klein	Mohamed	Rest
Carlson	Gustafson	Kunesh	Murphy	Seeberger
Champion	Hauschild	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Clark	Hawj	Mann	Pappas	Wiklund
Cwodzinski	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Marty	Pha	Xiong
Dibble	Hoffman	Maye Quade	Port	
Fateh	Johnson Stewart	McEwen	Putnam	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hawj, Hoffman, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, Westlin, and Xiong.

The motion did not prevail. So the amendment to the amendment was not adopted.

The question recurred on the adoption of the Drazkowski (A50) amendment, as amended.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 66 and nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Marty	Rasmusson
Bahr	Fateh	Johnson	Mathews	Rest
Boldon	Frentz	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Seeberger
Carlson	Green	Klein	McEwen	Utke
Champion	Gruenhagen	Koran	Mohamed	Weber
Clark	Gustafson	Kreun	Murphy	Wesenberg
Coleman	Hauschild	Kunesh	Nelson	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hawj	Kupec	Oumou Verbeten	Westrom
Dahms	Heintzeman	Lang	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Latz	Pha	Xiong
Dornink	Hoffman	Lieske	Port	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Limmer	Pratt	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lucero	Putnam	
Duckworth	Howe	Mann	Rarick	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hawj, Hoffman, Klein, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, Westlin, and Xiong.

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Howe, Lieske, and Pratt.

The motion prevailed. So the amendment, as amended, was adopted.

Senator Lucero moved to amend S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A25):

Page 2, line 25, before the semicolon, insert "with lawful immigration status"

CALL OF THE SENATE

Senator Lucero imposed a call of the Senate for the balance of the proceedings on S.F. No. 4535. The Sergeant at Arms was instructed to bring in the absent members.

Senator Lucero moved to amend the Lucero (A25) amendment to S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A55):

Page 1, line 2, after "status" insert "and not an illegal alien"

The question was taken on the adoption of the Lucero (A55) amendment to the Lucero (A25) amendment.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 32 and nays 34, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Duckworth	Howe	Limmer	Utke
Bahr	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Lucero	Weber
Coleman	Green	Johnson	Mathews	Wesenberg
Dahms	Gruenhagen	Koran	Nelson	Westrom
Dornink	Heintzeman	Kreun	Pratt	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Lang	Rarick	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lieske	Rasmusson	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Howe, Lieske, and Pratt.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Boldon	Frentz	Klein	McEwen	Putnam
Carlson	Gustafson	Kunesh	Mohamed	Rest
Champion	Hauschild	Kupec	Murphy	Seeberger
Clark	Hawj	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Mann	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hoffman	Marty	Pha	Xiong
Fateh	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Port	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Frentz cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hauschild, Hawj, Hoffman, Klein, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, and Xiong.

The motion did not prevail. So the amendment to the amendment was not adopted.

The question was taken on the adoption of the Lucero (A25) amendment.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 32 and nays 34, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Duckworth	Howe	Limmer	Utke
Bahr	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Lucero	Weber
Coleman	Green	Johnson	Mathews	Wesenberg
Dahms	Gruenhagen	Koran	Nelson	Westrom
Dornink	Heintzeman	Kreun	Pratt	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Lang	Rarick	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lieske	Rasmusson	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Howe, Lieske, and Pratt.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Boldon	Frentz	Klein	McEwen	Putnam
Carlson	Gustafson	Kunesh	Mohamed	Rest
Champion	Hauschild	Kupec	Murphy	Seeberger
Clark	Hawj	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Mann	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hoffman	Marty	Pha	Xiong
Fateh	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Port	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Frentz cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hauschild, Hawj, Hoffman, Klein, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, and Xiong.

The motion did not prevail. So the amendment was not adopted.

Senator Lucero moved to amend S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A22):

Page 4, delete subdivision 10

Renumber the subdivisions in sequence

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 32 and nays 34, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Duckworth	Howe	Limmer	Utke
Bahr	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Lucero	Weber
Coleman	Green	Johnson	Mathews	Wesenberg
Dahms	Gruenhagen	Koran	Nelson	Westrom
Dornink	Heintzeman	Kreun	Pratt	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Lang	Rarick	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lieske	Rasmusson	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Howe, and Lieske.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Boldon	Frentz	Klein	McEwen	Putnam
Carlson	Gustafson	Kunesh	Mohamed	Rest
Champion	Hauschild	Kupec	Murphy	Seeberger
Clark	Hawj	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Mann	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hoffman	Marty	Pha	Xiong
Fateh	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Port	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Frentz cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hauschild, Hawj, Hoffman, Klein, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, Wiklund, and Xiong.

The motion did not prevail. So the amendment was not adopted.

Senator Lucero moved to amend S.F. No. 4535 as follows (A23):

Page 4, line 19, delete "24" and insert "36"

Page 4, line 20, delete "60" and insert "50"

The question was taken on the adoption of the amendment.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 32 and nays 34, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Duckworth	Howe	Limmer	Utke
Bahr	Farnsworth	Jasinski	Lucero	Weber
Coleman	Green	Johnson	Mathews	Wesenberg
Dahms	Gruenhagen	Koran	Nelson	Westrom
Dornink	Heintzeman	Kreun	Pratt	
Draheim	Holmstrom	Lang	Rarick	
Drazkowski	Housley	Lieske	Rasmusson	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Gruenhagen, Howe, and Lieske.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Boldon	Frentz	Klein	McEwen	Putnam
Carlson	Gustafson	Kunesh	Mohamed	Rest
Champion	Hauschild	Kupec	Murphy	Seeberger
Clark	Hawj	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Mann	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hoffman	Marty	Pha	Xiong
Fateh	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Port	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Frentz cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hauschild, Hoffman, Klein, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Murphy, Pha, Port, Putnam, Wiklund, and Xiong.

The motion did not prevail. So the amendment was not adopted.

S.F. No. 4535 was read the third time, as amended, and placed on its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, as amended.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 35 and nays 31, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Fateh	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Port
Boldon	Frentz	Klein	McEwen	Putnam
Carlson	Gustafson	Kunesh	Mohamed	Rest
Champion	Hauschild	Kupec	Murphy	Seeberger
Clark	Hawj	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Cwodzinski	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Mann	Pappas	Wiklund
Dibble	Hoffman	Marty	Pha	Xiong

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Fateh, Hoffman, Johnson Stewart, Klein, Latz, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Port, Putnam, and Wiklund.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Bahr	Dornink	Duckworth	Gruenhagen	Housley
Coleman	Draheim	Farnsworth	Heintzeman	Howe
Dahms	Drazkowski	Green	Holmstrom	Jasinski

Johnson	Lieske	Nelson	Utke
Koran	Limmer	Pratt	Weber
Kreun	Lucero	Rarick	Wesenberg
Lang	Mathews	Rasmusson	Westrom

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Duckworth, Gruenhagen, Howe, and Lieske.

So the bill, as amended, was passed and its title was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER

H.F. No. 4224: A bill for an act relating to environment; modifying notice requirements for water discharges; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 115.061.

President Champion resumed the Chair.

H.F. No. 4224 was read the third time and placed on its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 65 and nays 0, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Duckworth	Housley	Limmer	Pratt
Bahr	Farnsworth	Howe	Mann	Putnam
Boldon	Fateh	Jasinski	Marty	Rarick
Carlson	Frentz	Johnson	Mathews	Rasmusson
Champion	Green	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Rest
Clark	Gruenhagen	Klein	McEwen	Seeberger
Coleman	Gustafson	Koran	Mohamed	Utke
Cwodzinski	Hauschild	Kreun	Murphy	Weber
Dahms	Hawj	Kunesh	Nelson	Wesenberg
Dibble	Heintzeman	Kupec	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Dornink	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Lang	Pappas	Westrom
Draheim	Hoffman	Latz	Pha	Wiklund
Drazkowski	Holmstrom	Lieske	Port	Xiong

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Dibble, Fateh, Hoffman, Johnson Stewart, Klein, Latz, Mann, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Pha, Port, Putnam, and Wiklund.

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Duckworth, Gruenhagen, Howe, Lang, and Lieske.

So the bill passed and its title was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER

S.F. No. 4367: A bill for an act relating to local government; authorizing housing and redevelopment agencies to utilize certain long-term equity investment authority; modifying investment types in which a qualifying government may invest; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 118A.09, subdivisions 2, 4, by adding a subdivision.

S.F. No. 4367 was read the third time and placed on its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 45 and nays 21, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Draheim	Hoffman	Limmer	Pappas
Boldon	Farnsworth	Housley	Mann	Pha
Carlson	Fateh	Johnson	Marty	Port
Champion	Frentz	Johnson Stewart	Maye Quade	Putnam
Clark	Gruenhagen	Klein	McEwen	Rest
Coleman	Gustafson	Kreun	Mohamed	Seeberger
Cwodzinski	Hauschild	Kunesh	Murphy	Westlin
Dibble	Hawj	Kupec	Nelson	Wiklund
Dornink	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Latz	Oumou Verbeten	Xiong

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Dibble, Fateh, Hoffman, Johnson Stewart, Klein, Kunesh, Latz, Mann, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Pha, Port, Putnam, and Wiklund.

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, and Gruenhagen.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Bahr	Heintzeman	Lang	Rarick	Westrom
Dahms	Holmstrom	Lieske	Rasmusson	
Drazkowski	Howe	Lucero	Utke	
Duckworth	Jasinski	Mathews	Weber	
Green	Koran	Pratt	Wesenberg	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the negative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Duckworth, Howe, Lang, and Lieske.

So the bill passed and its title was agreed to.

SPECIAL ORDER

H.F. No. 3970: A bill for an act relating to civil law; establishing a remedy to extinguish a joint interest in a contract for deed of a perpetrator of domestic abuse or sexual assault; amending Minnesota Statutes 2024, section 559.21, by adding a subdivision; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 559.

Senator Gustafson moved that the amendment made to H.F. No. 3970 by the Committee on Rules and Administration in the report adopted April 28, 2026, pursuant to Rule 45, be stricken. The motion prevailed. So the amendment was stricken.

H.F. No. 3970 was read the third time and placed on its final passage.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill.

The roll was called, and there were yeas 64 and nays 2, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Abeler	Fateh	Jasinski	Mann	Putnam
Boldon	Frentz	Johnson	Marty	Rarick
Carlson	Green	Johnson Stewart	Mathews	Rasmusson
Champion	Gruenhagen	Klein	Maye Quade	Rest
Clark	Gustafson	Koran	McEwen	Seeberger
Coleman	Hauschild	Kreun	Mohamed	Utke
Cwodzinski	Hawj	Kunesh	Murphy	Weber
Dahms	Heintzeman	Kupec	Nelson	Wesenberg
Dibble	Hemmingsen-Jaeger	Lang	Oumou Verbeten	Westlin
Dornink	Hoffman	Latz	Pappas	Westrom
Draheim	Holmstrom	Lieske	Pha	Wiklund
Duckworth	Housley	Limmer	Port	Xiong
Farnsworth	Howe	Lucero	Pratt	

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Hauschild cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Carlson, Dibble, Fateh, Hoffman, Johnson Stewart, Klein, Kunesh, Latz, Mann, Marty, McEwen, Mohamed, Pha, Port, Putnam, and Wiklund.

Pursuant to Rule 40, Senator Jasinski cast the affirmative vote on behalf of the following Senators: Coleman, Draheim, Duckworth, Gruenhagen, Howe, Lang, and Lieske.

Those who voted in the negative were:

Bahr	Drazkowski

So the bill passed and its title was agreed to.

MEMBERS EXCUSED

Senator Miller was excused from the Session of today at 11:20 a.m. Senator Johnson was excused from the Session of today from 12:35 to 12:50 p.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Senator Murphy moved that the Senate do now adjourn until 11:00 a.m., Monday, May 4, 2026. The motion prevailed.

Thomas S. Bottern, Secretary of the Senate