



**MN Gun Owners Law Center - SF2320**

Chair and Members of the Senate Judiciary and Public Safety Committee:

On behalf of the Minnesota Gun Owners Law Center, I write in opposition to SF 2320.

SF 2320 is overbroad in both scope and effect. It does not merely regulate possession in secured government buildings. It authorizes counties, cities, and towns to prohibit or restrict possession of a dangerous weapon, ammunition, or explosives in any building or on any land owned or leased by the local governmental unit, notwithstanding Minnesota's existing carry-permit exclusivity and local-preemption statutes.

That is a sharp break from the structure of current Minnesota carry law. Under existing law governing private establishments, posted notice is not itself the crime. The statute requires a "reasonable request," and the offense occurs only when a person fails to leave when so requested. It also makes clear that section 624.714 provides the exclusive notice and penalty rules for otherwise lawful firearm possession in those settings. Minn. Stat. § 624.714, subd. 17(a), (b), (g).

SF 2320 discards that longstanding compliance model and replaces it with immediate criminal liability. Once a local government posts signs, a person who possesses a covered item on the property is guilty of a misdemeanor. There is no requirement of personal notice, no opportunity to depart, and no refusal element. A citizen who simply does not see a sign can become a criminal without ever being told to leave.

The bill is also broader than many will assume. It extends to land, not just buildings. It reaches ammunition, not just firearms. It contains no exception for vehicles, parking areas, or temporary presence while traveling through government property. A lawful permit holder could be exposed to criminal liability simply by entering or parking on posted local government land while possessing a firearm or ammunition.

The bill also creates a troubling double standard. Ordinary permit holders face criminal punishment, while possession is still allowed with the "express consent" of the local chief law enforcement officer or governing body. SF 2320. Rights should not depend on subjective, ad hoc official permission.

Minnesota's existing permit statute was built around statewide uniformity, clear notice, and compliance before punishment. SF 2320 moves in the opposite direction. It expands local patchwork regulation, criminalizes otherwise lawful conduct on public land, and punishes missed notice rather than defiant refusal.

Respectfully submitted,

Rob Doar

President - Minnesota Gun Owners Law Center