



Fiscal Impact Statement for Proposed Legislation

Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

House Bill No. 717 (Patron – Plum)

LD#: 18102332

Date: 12/13/2017

Topic: Criminal history checks at firearms shows

Fiscal Impact Summary:

- **State Adult Correctional Facilities:**
\$50,000 *
- **Local Adult Correctional Facilities:**
Cannot be determined
- **Adult Community Corrections Programs:**
Cannot be determined

- **Juvenile Direct Care:**
Cannot be determined **
- **Juvenile Detention Facilities:**
Cannot be determined **

**Provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice

* The estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of imprisonment in state adult correctional facilities; therefore, Chapter 836 of the 2017 Acts of Assembly requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to assign a minimum fiscal impact of \$50,000.

Summary of Proposed Legislation:

The proposal amends §§ 54.1-4200 and 54.1-4201.1 of the *Code of Virginia* and adds provisions relating to purchases at firearms shows. Under the proposed § 18.2-308.2:5, gun show vendors would be required to obtain verification from a licensed firearms dealer that a prospective purchaser is not prohibited from possessing a firearm under state or federal law. The transfer of antique firearms, curios, or relics, as defined in § 18.2-308.2:2, would be exempt from these requirements.

In addition, the proposed amendments to § 54.1-4200 define the terms “firearms show vendor” and “promoter.” Under these definitions, firearms show vendors would include all persons selling or trading firearms, regardless of whether they have arranged with the promoter to have an exhibit space. Currently, licensed firearms dealers are required to conduct background checks on their potential buyers, even when the dealer conducts the sale at a firearms show. Section 54.1-4201.2, which was enacted by the 2016 General Assembly, provides for voluntary background checks at firearms shows for firearm transactions by persons other than dealers. The proposal repeals this provision.

The penalties proposed for firearms show vendors and their prospective buyers parallel existing penalties for licensed dealers and their prospective buyers. Making a materially false statement on a consent form required to purchase a firearm (as specified in § 18.2-308.2:2) or related federal firearm transaction records is a Class 5 felony. Any person who willfully and intentionally sells, rents, trades, or transfers a firearm in violation of these provisions is guilty of a Class 6 felony. Willfully and intentionally

requesting or obtaining criminal history information under false pretenses or unlawfully disseminating criminal history record information is a Class 2 misdemeanor.

Analysis:

According to fiscal year (FY) 2016 and FY2017 Sentencing Guidelines data, there were 194 felony convictions under § 18.2-308.2:2(K) for making a false statement on a consent form. This offense was the primary, or most serious, offense in 188 of the cases. Of these offenders, the majority (77.7%) did not receive an active term of incarceration to serve after sentencing. Another 14.4% of the offenders were sentenced to a local-responsible (jail) term for which the median sentence was seven months. The remaining 8.0% were sentenced to a state-responsible (prison) term. For offenders sentenced to prison, the median sentence length was two years.

The Circuit Court Case Management System (CMS) for FY2016 and FY2017 indicates that no offenders were convicted of a Class 6 felony under § 18.2-308.2:2(L) relating to dealers selling or transferring firearms in violation of § 18.2-308.2:2.

According to General District Court CMS data for FY2016 and FY2017, eight individuals were convicted of a misdemeanor under § 18.2-308.2:2(F) for unlawfully disseminating criminal history information or obtaining criminal history information under false pretenses. Four of these offenders received an active term of incarceration with a median sentence of 10 days.

Impact of Proposed Legislation:

State adult correctional facilities. Because it creates new felony offenses, the proposal may increase the future state-responsible (prison) bed space needs of the Commonwealth. Existing databases do not provide sufficient detail to estimate the number of new felony convictions likely to result from enactment of the proposal. As a result, the magnitude of the impact on prison beds cannot be quantified.

Local adult correctional facilities. Similarly, the proposal may increase local-responsible (jail) bed space needs; however, the magnitude of the impact cannot be determined.

Adult community corrections resources. Because the proposal could result in felony convictions and subsequent supervision requirements for an additional number of offenders, the proposal may increase the need for adult community corrections resources. Since the number of cases that may be affected cannot be determined, the potential impact on community corrections resources cannot be quantified.

Virginia's sentencing guidelines. As new felony offenses, convictions under the proposed section of the *Code* would not be covered by the sentencing guidelines as the primary, or most serious, offense. Such a conviction, however, could augment the guidelines recommendation if the most serious offense at sentencing is covered by the guidelines. No adjustment to the guidelines is necessary under the proposal.

Juvenile direct care. According to the Department of Juvenile Justice, the impact of the proposal on direct care (juvenile correctional center or an alternative commitment placement) bed space needs cannot be determined.

Juvenile detention facilities. The Department of Juvenile Justice reports that the impact of the proposal on the bed space needs of juvenile detention facilities cannot be determined.

Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4, the estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of imprisonment in state adult correctional facilities; therefore, Chapter 836 of the 2017 Acts of Assembly requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to assign a minimum fiscal impact of \$50,000.

Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4, the estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of commitment to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice.

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