



Fiscal Impact Statement for Proposed Legislation

Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

House Bill No. 2244

(Patron – Sullivan)

LD#: 19101312

Date: 12/12/2018

Topic: Possession of firearms following certain convictions

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 2 of the Acts of Assembly of 2018, Special Session I, requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to assign a minimum fiscal impact of \$50,000.

Summary of Proposed Legislation:

The proposal adds § 18.2-308.1:6 to the *Code of Virginia*, relating to the possession or transportation of firearms by persons convicted of certain offenses. Under the proposal, any person who knowingly and intentionally possesses or transports a firearm following a misdemeanor conviction for a simple assault which was committed because of the victim's race, religious conviction, color, or national origin, committed on or after July 1, 2019, would be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The proposal includes a process for a court to restore firearm rights for affected individuals.

The proposal expands the applicability of several existing felony offenses to include offenders prohibited from possessing or transporting a firearm under § 18.2-308.1:6. Under the proposed modifications to § 18.2-308.2:1, for instance, individuals who sell, barter, give, or furnish a firearm to a person who is prohibited from possessing a firearm under § 18.2-308.1:6 would be guilty of a Class 4 felony. Also, additional individuals would be ineligible to receive a firearm from a licensed firearms dealer. Currently, under § 18.2-308.2:2(M), purchasing a firearm with the intent to transfer it to an individual who is ineligible to purchase a firearm from a dealer is a Class 4 felony that carries a mandatory minimum term of one year. Offenders who transfer more than one firearm in violation of § 18.2-308.2:2(M) are subject to a mandatory minimum term of five years. Subsection N of § 18.2-308.2:2 makes it a Class 4 felony for any person ineligible to purchase or possess a firearm to solicit, employ, or assist any person in purchasing a firearm in violation of § 18.2-308.2:2(M); a violation of this subsection also carries a mandatory minimum term of five years.

Under § 18.2-308.2:2(K), making a materially false statement on a consent form that is required to purchase a firearm from a licensed dealer is a Class 5 felony. The proposal would amend the Virginia consent form to add a question regarding prior convictions for a misdemeanor listed in § 18.2-308.1:6.

Pursuant to § 18.2-311.2, a third or subsequent Class 1 misdemeanor firearm violation (defined in Article 4, 5, 6, or 7 of Chapter 7 of Title 18.2) is punishable as a Class 6 felony.

Analysis:

According to the Virginia State Police *Crime in Virginia* report for calendar years 2016 and 2017,¹ there were 339 instances of hate-motivated acts based on the race, religion, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or disability of the victim. Of the total, 151 instances were a simple or aggravated assault. More specifically, 75 victims of assault were targeted because of their race, 24 victims of assault were targeted because of their ethnicity, and 18 victims of assault were targeted due to their religious conviction.

According to General District Court Case Management System (CMS) data for fiscal year (FY) 2013 through FY2018, a misdemeanor hate-crime assault (under the existing § 18.2-57(A)) was the primary, or most serious, offense at sentencing for 22 offenders. Of these, 68.2% were sentenced to a local-responsible (jail) term with a median sentence of approximately 1.5 months. The remaining 31.8% received probation or were sentenced to the time served by the offender while awaiting trial.

Existing data sources do not contain sufficient detail to estimate how many felony convictions would result from enactment of the proposal. However, affected offenders may be sentenced similarly to those who are currently convicted of a felony under the existing provisions (see table below).

Offenders convicted of the proposed Class 1 firearm misdemeanor who accumulate three or more firearm convictions could be found guilty of a Class 6 felony under § 18.2-311.2. A review of fiscal year (FY) 2013 through FY2018 Circuit Court Case Management System (CMS) data for all felony convictions under § 18.2-311.2 resulting from a third or subsequent misdemeanor firearms violation revealed that, during the six-year period, none of the offenders received a state-responsible (prison) sentence.

Offenders Convicted of Select Felony Firearm Offenses, FY2017-FY2018

Primary Offense	Total Number of Cases	Percent Sentenced to Probation	Percent Sentenced to Jail	Median Jail Sentence	Percent Sentenced to Prison	Median Prison Sentence
Sell, give, etc., firearm to ineligible person (§ 18.2-308.2:1)	10	40%	40%	6.5 months	20%	2.25 years
False statement on firearm consent form (§ 18.2-308.2:2(K))	199	80.4%	13.6%	3 months	6.0%	1.9 years
Dealer sell/transfer firearm in violation of section (§ 18.2-308.2:2(L))	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solicit, etc., dealer to transfer firearm to another (§ 18.2-308.2:2(L1))	2	50%	N/A	N/A	50%	1.0 year
Provide > 1 firearm to ineligible person (§ 18.2-308.2:2(M))	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Purchase firearm to provide to ineligible person (§ 18.2-308.2:2(M,i))	1	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

¹ Virginia State Police. (2017). *Crime in Virginia 2016*.

www.vsp.state.va.us/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime_in_Virginia_2016.pdf

Virginia State Police. (2018). *Crime in Virginia 2017*.

www.vsp.state.va.us/VSP%20site/VSP/downloads/Crime_in_Virginia/Crime%20in%20Virginia_2017.pdf

Offenders Convicted of Select Felony Firearm Offenses, FY2017-FY2018 (continued)

Transport firearm out of state to provide to ineligible person (§ 18.2-308.2:2(M,ii))	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solicit violation of § 18.2-308.2:2(M) (§ 18.2-308.2:2(N))	5	20%	N/A	N/A	80%	4.3 years
False statement on affidavit (§ 18.2-308.2:3(C,1))	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
False statement on required personal descriptive information (§ 18.2-308.2:3(J))	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note: The analysis is based on cases in which the specified offense was the primary, or most serious, offense in the sentencing event.

Sources: Supreme Court of Virginia - Circuit Court Case Management System (CMS), FY2017-FY2018 and Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission - Sentencing Guidelines Database, FY2017-FY2018

Impact of Proposed Legislation:

State adult correctional facilities. Offenders convicted of the proposed Class 1 misdemeanor offense under § 18.2-308.1:6 could, in the future, be convicted of a Class 6 felony under § 18.2-311.2 if they accumulate three or more firearm convictions. In the six most recent fiscal years, however, no offender convicted of a felony under § 18.2-311.2 has received a state-responsible (prison) sentence. Therefore, this portion of the proposal is not expected to have an impact on the state-responsible (prison) bed space needs of the Commonwealth during the six-year window specified by § 30-19.1:4 for legislative impact statements.

However, by expanding the applicability of other existing felony offenses, the proposal may increase the future state-responsible (prison) bed space needs of the Commonwealth. Existing data do not provide sufficient detail to estimate the number of new felony convictions that would result from enactment of the proposal. Therefore, the impact on prison bed space needs cannot be determined.

Local adult correctional facilities. By creating a new Class 1 misdemeanor offense and expanding certain felony offenses, the proposal may increase local-responsible (jail) bed space needs. Because the number of new convictions that may result from enactment of the proposal cannot be determined, the magnitude of the impact on jail bed space needs cannot be estimated.

Adult community corrections programs. Because the proposal could result in both misdemeanor and 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 cannot be quantified.

Virginia's sentencing guidelines. Felony violations of § 18.2-308.2:2(K) are covered by the sentencing guidelines. Felony convictions under the other affected sections of the *Code* are not 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 alternative commitment placement) bed space needs cannot be determined.

Juvenile detention facilities. The Department of Juvenile Justice reports that the proposal's impact 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 2 of the Acts of Assembly of 2018, Special Session I, 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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