

TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



FISCAL NOTE

SB 2240 - HB 2347

February 18, 2020

SUMMARY OF BILL: Specifies that it is an offense for a person to purchase or possess a firearm if they have been prohibited from purchasing or possessing under the laws of another state. Specifies that it is an offense for a person to sell a firearm to a person knowing they have been prohibited from purchasing or possessing under the laws of another state.

ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:

Increase Local Expenditures - \$8,600/FY20-21 and Subsequent Years*

Assumptions:

- Pursuant to Tenn. Code Ann. § 39-17-1316(q), it is a Class A misdemeanor offense for a person to purchase or attempt to purchase a firearm knowing that the person is prohibited by state or federal law from owning, possessing or purchasing a firearm. It is also a Class A misdemeanor offense to sell or offer to sell a firearm to a person knowing that the person is prohibited by state or federal law from owning, possessing or purchasing a firearm.
- It can be reasonably assumed that expanding this to include those prohibited from purchasing or possessing firearms under the laws of another state will result in nine additional Class A misdemeanor prosecutions each year, or three per Grand Division.
- This analysis assumes individuals convicted of a Class A misdemeanor are spending an average of 15 days in local jail.
- The average cost to local governments to house an inmate in a local jail facility is \$64 per day.
- The mandatory recurring increase in local expenditures is \$8,640 [(9 x 15) x \$64] in FY20-21 and subsequent years.
- Based on the Fiscal Review Committee's 2008 study and the Administrative Office of the Courts' 2012 study on collection of court costs, fees, and fines, collection in criminal cases is insignificant. The proposed legislation will not significantly increase local revenue.
- Any increase in caseloads to trial courts can be accommodated within existing resources without an increased appropriation or reduced reversion.

*Article II, Section 24 of the Tennessee Constitution provides that: *no law of general application shall impose increased expenditure requirements on cities or counties unless the General Assembly shall provide that the state share in the cost.*

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Krista Lee Carsner". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Krista Lee Carsner, Executive Director

/jmg