

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Judiciary

BILL: SB 152

INTRODUCER: Senator Steube

SUBJECT: Sale of Firearms

DATE: November 6, 2017

REVISED: _____

| | ANALYST | STAFF DIRECTOR | REFERENCE | ACTION |
|----|---------|----------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1. | Davis | Cibula | JU | Pre-meeting |
| 2. | | | ACJ | |
| 3. | | | AP | |

I. Summary:

SB 152 requires the Florida Department of Law Enforcement to provide additional payment options to licensed firearm dealers, importers, and manufactures when paying for criminal history record checks. Currently, the only payment methods authorized by administrative rule are personal checks, money orders, or cashier’s checks. The bill requires FDLE to establish, by rule, procedures that permit electronic payment or transmittal by debit cards, credit cards, or electronic funds transfers, but the payment methods are not limited solely to those options.

II. Present Situation:

Statutory Procedure for Purchasing a Firearm

Before a potential buyer may purchase a firearm from a licensed importer, manufacturer, or dealer¹ in this state, several statutory requirements must be met.

- The potential buyer must first fill out a background check form² that is produced by the Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.
- When the form is completed, the potential buyer must provide to the dealer a \$5 non-refundable processing fee for a criminal history check and also submit a valid government issued form of identification.
- The dealer submits the background information either in a toll-free phone call to an operator at the Florida Department of Law Enforcement Firearm Purchase Program or electronically to the program’s website. The Firearm Purchase Program is operational from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. each day of the year except Christmas and New Year’s Day.

¹ Florida Administrative Rule 11C-6.009(1), *Sale and Delivery of Firearms*, uses the term “federally licensed firearm dealer” to include licensed firearm importers, licensed firearm manufacturers, and licensed firearm dealers. For ease of description in this analysis, the term “dealer” is used to also include importers and manufacturers.

² U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, *Firearms Transaction Record* (ATF F- 4473, Revised October 2016) available at <https://www.atf.gov/file/61446/download>.

- FDLE makes a determination, based upon the criminal history background check, whether the potential buyer is eligible to purchase the firearm. FDLE must issue a transaction identification number to the dealer and a decision on whether the potential buyer is permitted to purchase a weapon. This dealer must then record that information on the buyer's background check form.³

Multiple weapons may be transferred in a single transaction. Accordingly, it is not necessary for a potential buyer to submit a separate form and pay an additional processing fee for each firearm transfer if several are made at that same time.

FDLE reports that there are currently 3,761 licensed firearm dealers in its database.⁴ Some dealers are large, interstate sporting goods stores while some are small family businesses.

The \$5 Fee for Processing a Criminal History Background Check

The statutes permit FDLE to collect a fee of no more than \$8 from the potential buyer to cover the cost of processing the criminal history check.⁵ FDLE currently charges \$5 to process the criminal history check.⁶ Procedurally, FDLE hand processes and mails licensed firearm dealers an invoice each month stating how much money is due from them. The dealer then sends a personal check, money order, or cashier's check to the Department of Revenue. There is currently no statutory authorization for a licensed dealer to pay these invoices electronically.

Criminal History Background Checks Performed in Recent Years

Between January 2 and October 29, 2017, FDLE reports that 772,891 background checks were performed. The following background checks⁷ were performed in years 2010-2016.

| Annual Background Checks Performed | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Year | Background Checks |
| 2010 | 531,845 |
| 2011 | 606,655 |
| 2012 | 797,610 |
| 2013 | 869,560 |
| 2014 | 774,363 |
| 2015 | 885,086 |
| 2016 | 1,037,483 |

³ See s. 790.065(1)(a), F.S., and Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *Firearm Purchase Process*, available at <http://www.fdle.state.fl.us/cms/FPP/FAQs1.aspx> (last visited Nov. 2, 2017).

⁴ Email from Brenda Johnson, FDLE Office of External Affairs (Nov. 1, 2017) (on file with the Senate Committee on Judiciary).

⁵ Section 790.065(1)(a)2., F.S.

⁶ Fla. Admin. Code R. 11C-6.009.

⁷ Email attachment from Brenda Johnson, FDLE Office of External Affairs (Oct. 31, 2017) (on file with the Senate Committee on Judiciary).

Invoices Mailed and Revenue Received

The following data is supplied by FDLE for the Firearm Purchase Program. The data shows the number of invoices mailed and the revenue returned for Fiscal Year 2016-2017.⁸

| Firearm Purchase Program Invoices and Revenue - Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Month | Invoices Mailed | Revenue Received |
| July | 2,071 | 520,092 |
| August | 2,050 | 487,685 |
| September | 2,020 | 442,541 |
| October | 2,016 | 376,299 |
| November | 2,069 | 438,117 |
| December | 2,123 | 336,219 |
| January | 2,021 | 376,710 |
| February | 2,043 | 484,297 |
| March | 2,084 | 373,384 |
| April | 2,001 | 390,330 |
| May | 1,999 | 435,183 |
| June | 1,984 | 462,313 |
| | 24,481 | \$5,123,170 |

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

This bill authorizes licensed firearm dealers, importers, and manufacturers to electronically submit payments when paying FDLE for criminal history record checks. The payment methods and associated procedures will be established by FDLE rules, but the rules must, at a minimum, allow for payments by debit and credit cards and electronic funds transfers.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

⁸ Email attachment from Brenda Johnson, FDLE Office of External Affairs (Oct. 31, 2017) (on file with the Senate Committee on Judiciary).

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

By allowing licensed firearm dealers to pay their invoices electronically, it will save postage and paper that is currently used for checks and envelopes.

C. Government Sector Impact:

FDLE states that it will absorb the fiscal impact of this bill by diverting existing staff and resources. This reassigning of resources will result in extending existing agency project timelines. FDLE notes in its bill analysis that it will need additional time to complete the transition to accepting electronic payments and recommends that the effective date of the bill be extended to accommodate these changes.⁹ Many credit and debit card companies charge a vendor a specified percentage for completing each electronic transaction. Unless FDLE passes this convenience cost along to the dealers, FDLE might receive less money per transaction than when checks, money orders, and cashier's checks are used and no merchant fee is charged.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends s. 790.065 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:**A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:**

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.

⁹ Florida Department of Law Enforcement, *2018 FDLE Legislative Bill Analysis, SB 152* (Aug. 31, 2017) (on file with the Senate Committee on Judiciary).