



Fiscal Impact Statement for Proposed Legislation
Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission

House Bill 40
Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute
(Patron Prior to Substitute – Simon)

LD#: 26108434

Date: 02/23/2026

Topic: Sale or possession of undetectable firearm components

Fiscal Impact Summary:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Adult Correctional Facilities: \$50,000 * • Local Adult Correctional Facilities: Cannot be determined • Adult Community Corrections Programs: Cannot be determined 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juvenile Direct Care: Cannot be determined ** • Juvenile Detention Facilities: Cannot be determined ** <p style="text-align: center;">** Provided by the Department of Juvenile Justice</p>
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* The estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of imprisonment in state adult correctional facilities; therefore, Chapter 725 of the Acts of Assembly of 2025, requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission to assign a minimum fiscal impact of \$50,000.

Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4, fiscal impact statements prepared by the Virginia Criminal Sentencing Commission only include the estimated increase in operating costs associated with additional state-responsible prison beds and do not reflect any other costs or savings that may be associated with the proposed legislation.

Summary of Proposed Legislation:

Currently, under § 18.2-308.5, it is a Class 5 felony for any person to manufacture, import, sell, transfer, or possess any plastic firearm as defined in that section. The proposed legislation would expand the Class 5 felony defined in § 18.2-308.5 to include any firearm that, after removal of all parts other than a major component (as defined in the bill), is not detectable as a firearm by the types of detection devices commonly used for security screening.

Under the proposed § 18.2-308.5:2(B), it would be unlawful for any person to knowingly import, purchase, sell, offer for sale, or transfer ownership of any completed or unfinished frame or receiver, unless the completed or unfinished frame or receiver (i) is deemed to be a firearm pursuant to federal law, and (ii) is imprinted with a valid serial number. As proposed in § 18.2-308.5:2(C), it would be unlawful for any person to knowingly possess a firearm or any completed or unfinished frame or receiver that is not imprinted with a valid serial number. Under the proposed § 18.2-308.5:2(D), it would be unlawful for any person to manufacture or assemble, cause to be manufactured or assembled, import, purchase, sell, offer for sale, or transfer ownership of any firearm that is not imprinted with a valid serial number. Finally, as proposed in § 18.2-308.5:2(E), it would be unlawful for any person who does not have a valid federal license to manufacture or assemble firearms to sell or transfer ownership of a firearm, except as authorized by law. The proposal specifies that any person who violates the proposed § 18.2-308.5:2

would be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation under this provision would be punishable as a Class 4 felony. Certain aspects of the proposal have a delayed effective date of either January 1 or July 1, 2027.

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

Analysis:

According to the Circuit Court Case Management System (CMS) for fiscal year (FY) 2020 through FY2025, there were no convictions under § 18.2-308.5 during the most recent six-year period.

Offenders convicted of the proposed Class 1 misdemeanor who accumulate three or more weapon convictions could be found guilty of a Class 6 felony under § 18.2-311.2. According to the Circuit Court CMS data for the same six-year period, 12 offenders were convicted of a felony under § 18.2-311.2 for a third or subsequent weapon offense. The felony violation of § 18.2-311.2 was the primary, or most serious, offense for six offenders; of these, one offender (16.7%) did not receive an active term of incarceration to serve after sentencing, two offenders (33.3%) were given local-responsible (jail) terms of 6 and 11 months, and the remaining three offenders (50.0%) received state-responsible (prison) terms of 1 year, 1.3 years, and 1.5 years.

Existing data sources do not contain sufficient detail to identify the number of individuals who would be subject to the expanded or proposed felony offenses.

Impact of Proposed Legislation:

State adult correctional facilities. By expanding existing felonies and creating a new felony offense for which imprisonment is authorized, the proposal may increase the future state-responsible (prison) bed space needs of the Commonwealth. However, available data do not provide sufficient detail to estimate the number of new felony convictions that may result from enactment of the proposal. Therefore, the magnitude of the impact on prison bed space needs cannot be determined.

Local adult correctional facilities. By defining new misdemeanor crimes and expanding/creating felonies, the proposal may also increase local-responsible (jail) bed space needs, but the magnitude of the impact cannot be quantified.

Adult community corrections programs. 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 state community corrections resources. Since the number of cases that may be affected by the proposal cannot be determined, the potential impact on community corrections cannot be estimated.

Virginia's Sentencing Guidelines. Felony convictions under § 18.2-308.5 are not covered by the Sentencing Guidelines when this offense is the primary, or most serious, offense in a case. As a new felony, convictions under the proposed § 18.2-308.5:2 also would not be covered. However, convictions under these statutes could augment the Guidelines recommendation if the most serious offense at sentencing is covered by the Guidelines. These offenses are not defined as violent under § 17.1-805(C) for the Guidelines purposes. No adjustment to the Guidelines would be necessary under the proposal.

¹ Under current law, the felony offenses defined in §§ 18.2-308.5 and 18.2-311.2 are eligible for the enhanced sentence credits specified in § 53.1-202.3, whereby offenders will serve a minimum of 67% of the sentence ordered by the court. The proposed legislation does not change the earned sentence credits available to offenders convicted of these felonies. The felony proposed in § 18.2-308.5:2 would also be eligible for the enhanced sentence credits.

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 of the Code of Virginia, the estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of imprisonment in state adult correctional facilities; therefore, Chapter 725 of the Acts of Assembly of 2025, 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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