



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Bill Analysis

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Sub. S.B. 61*

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(As Reported by S. Judiciary – Criminal Justice)

Sens. Wilson, Wagoner, Cafaro, Grendell, Bacon, Seitz, Jordan, Jones, Daniels, Beagle, Manning

BILL SUMMARY

- Eliminates the prohibition under the offense of "having weapons under disability" against persons with certain misdemeanor drug offense convictions from acquiring or possessing firearms or dangerous ordnance.
- Expands the categories of persons who may apply for relief from a disability against acquiring, having, carrying, or using any firearm so that any person who is prohibited from acquiring, having, carrying, or using firearms may apply for relief; currently, only a person who is so prohibited solely by reason of the person's disability resulting from an indictment for, conviction of, or delinquent child adjudication for a felony offense of violence or an offense involving the illegal possession, use, sale, administration, distribution, or trafficking in a drug of abuse may apply for relief.
- Specifies that, if a person is prohibited from acquiring, having, carrying, or using firearms and a court of common pleas grants the person relief from the disability, the relief from the disability restores the person to all civil firearms rights to the full extent enjoyed by any citizen, subject to certain conditions described in the next dot point.
- Regarding the conditions that apply to a relief from disability described in the preceding dot point, eliminates the provision that currently specifies that the relief does not apply with respect to dangerous ordnance, but retains the conditions

* This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate Judiciary – Criminal Justice Committee appeared in the Senate Journal. Note that the list of co-sponsors and the legislative history may be incomplete.

(conformed to the changes described in the preceding dot points) that currently specify that it: (1) applies only with respect to the basis of the disability recited in the application and only with respect to firearms the person lawfully acquires, possesses, carries, or uses, (2) may be revoked by the court at any time for good cause shown and upon notice to the person, and (3) is automatically void upon the person's commission of any felony offense of violence or any specified type of drug-related offense or upon becoming one of any other class of persons to whom the offense of "having weapons while under disability" applies.

- Specifies that: (1) it is the intent of the General Assembly in making the changes described above to apply the changes retroactively to any restoration of rights granted previously to any person under any version of the statute providing for the relief from disability, and (2) the General Assembly is explicitly making those changes to clarify that relief from a weapons disability granted under that statute restores a person's civil firearm rights to such an extent that the uniform federal ban on possessing any firearms at all does not apply to that person, in correlation with a decision of the U.S. Supreme Court interpreting a statute of another state related to the federal ban.
- Specifies that the residential and familial information of probation officers and bailiffs is not a public record.

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CONTENT AND OPERATION

Having weapons while under disability

Operation of the bill

The bill limits a prohibition under the offense of "having weapons while under disability" that currently prohibits a person who is under indictment for or has been convicted of a drug abuse offense involving specified conduct and who has not been "relieved from disability" or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an act that would be such an offense if committed by an adult and has not been "relieved from disability" from knowingly acquiring, having, carrying, or using any "firearm" or "dangerous ordnance," so that the prohibition applies only if the offense is a felony offense or would be a felony offense if committed by an adult. Thus, the bill eliminates the application of the prohibition to persons under indictment for, convicted of, or adjudicated a delinquent child for committing a misdemeanor drug abuse offense involving the specified conduct. The prohibition, as modified by the bill, applies to any felony offense involving the illegal possession, use, sale, administration, distribution, or trafficking in any drug of abuse.¹

Under existing law and the bill, a violation of the prohibition described above is the offense of "having weapons while under disability," a felony of the third degree.² Under existing law and the bill, the "relief from disability" referred to in the prohibition is the relief provided in R.C. 2923.14, described below in "**Relief from disability**" and the terms "firearm" and "dangerous ordnance" have the meanings specified below in "**Definitions of firearms and dangerous ordnance**," under "**Background**."

Existing law – other prohibitions under "having weapons while under disability"

Existing law includes several other prohibitions under the offense of "having weapons while under disability." Those prohibitions, none of which are changed by the bill, prohibit a person, unless "relieved from disability," from knowingly acquiring, having, carrying, or using any "firearm" or "dangerous ordnance," if: (1) the person is a fugitive from justice, (2) the person is under indictment for or has been convicted of any felony offense of violence or has been adjudicated a delinquent child for committing an offense that, if committed by an adult, would have been a felony offense of violence, (3) the person is drug dependent, in danger of drug dependence, or a chronic alcoholic, or

¹ R.C. 2923.13(A)(3)

² R.C. 2923.13(B)

(4) the person is under adjudication of mental incompetence, has been adjudicated as a mental defective, has been committed to a mental institution, has been found by a court to be a mentally ill person subject to hospitalization by court order, or is an involuntary patient other than one who is a patient only for purposes of observation.

Relief from disability

Operation of the bill

Currently, for two of the categories of persons to whom the prohibitions under the offense of "having weapons while under disability" apply (see "**Having weapons while under disability**"), a person who is prohibited from acquiring, having, carrying, or using firearms solely by reason of being in either of those categories may apply to a specified court of common pleas for relief from the prohibition. The law specifies the required contents of the application and procedures for the consideration and possible granting of the application. A more detailed summary of the existing disability relief mechanism is provided below in "**Existing law.**"³

The bill modifies the existing disability relief mechanism in three ways:⁴

(1) First, it expands the categories of persons who may apply for relief from disability so that *any person who is prohibited from acquiring, having, carrying, or using firearms* may apply for relief. Currently, as described below in "**Existing law,**" only a person who is so prohibited solely by reason of the person's disability resulting from the person's indictment for, conviction of, or delinquent child adjudication for a felony offense of violence or an offense involving the illegal possession, use, sale, administration, distribution, or trafficking in a drug of abuse may apply for relief. The bill makes conforming changes to the disability relief application process and the procedures for granting the relief that are related to this substantive change.

(2) Second, it eliminates an existing provision that specifies that relief from the disability does not apply with respect to dangerous ordnance (but see "**Other prohibitions related to dangerous ordnance**" under "**Background,**" below).

(3) Third, it specifies that relief from the disability restores the applicant to all civil firearms rights to the full extent enjoyed by any citizen, subject to the conditions, retained from existing law (with additions in italics), that the relief: (a) applies only with respect to indictments, convictions, or adjudications, *or to the other factor, recited in the application as the basis for the applicant's disability* and only with respect to firearms

³ R.C. 2923.14

⁴ R.C. 2923.14(A), (B), (D), and (F)

lawfully acquired, possessed, carried, or used by the applicant, (b) may be revoked by the court at any time for good cause shown and upon notice to the applicant, and (c) is automatically void upon commission by the applicant of any felony offense of violence or any offense involving the illegal possession, use, sale, administration, distribution, or trafficking in any drug of abuse or upon the applicant's becoming one of any other class of persons to whom "having weapons while under disability" applies.

The bill specifies in uncodified law that: (1) it is the intent of the General Assembly in making the changes described above to apply the changes retroactively to any restoration of rights granted previously to any applicant under R.C. 2923.14 or under any previous version of that section, and (2) the General Assembly is explicitly making those changes to clarify that relief from a weapons disability granted under R.C. 2923.14 restores a person's civil firearm rights to such an extent that the uniform federal ban on possessing any firearms at all, 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1), does not apply to that person, in correlation with the U.S. Supreme Court's interpretation of 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(20) in *Caron v. U.S.* (1998), 524 U.S. 308⁵ (see "**U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Caron v. U.S. (1998), 524 U.S. 308***," under "**Background**," below).

Existing law

Under the existing disability relief mechanism, any person who, solely by reason of the person's disability resulting from the person's indictment for, conviction of, or delinquent child adjudication for a felony offense of violence or an offense involving the illegal possession, use, sale, administration, distribution, or trafficking in any drug of abuse is prohibited under the offense of "having weapons while under disability" from acquiring, having, carrying, or using firearms, may apply to the court of common pleas in the county in which the person resides for relief from the prohibition.

The application must recite: (1) all indictments, convictions, or adjudications upon which the applicant's disability is based, the sentence imposed and served, and any release granted under a community control sanction, post-release control sanction, or parole, any partial or conditional pardon granted, or other disposition of each case, and (2) facts showing the applicant to be a fit subject for relief under the relief mechanism. A copy of the application must be served on the county prosecutor, who must cause the matter to be investigated and must raise before the court any objections to granting relief that the investigation reveals. Costs of the proceeding are charged as in other civil cases, and taxed to the applicant.

Upon hearing, the court may grant the applicant relief pursuant to the relief mechanism, if all of the following apply: (1) the applicant has been fully discharged

⁵ Section 3 of the bill.

from imprisonment, community control, post-release control, and parole, or, if the applicant is under indictment, has been released on bail or recognizance, (2) the applicant has led a law-abiding life since discharge or release, and appears likely to continue to do so, and (3) the applicant is not otherwise prohibited by law from acquiring, having, or using firearms.

Relief from disability granted pursuant to the relief mechanism applies only with respect to indictments, convictions, or adjudications recited in the application and only with respect to firearms lawfully acquired, possessed, carried, or used by the applicant. The relief does not apply with respect to "dangerous ordnance" (see "**Definitions of firearms and dangerous ordnance**" under "**Background**," below). The relief may be revoked by the court at any time for good cause shown and upon notice to the applicant. The relief is automatically void upon commission by the applicant of any felony offense of violence or any offense involving the illegal possession, use, sale, administration, distribution, or trafficking in any drug of abuse or upon the applicant's becoming one of any other class of persons to whom "having weapons while under disability" applies.⁶

Public Records Law – exclusion of residential and familial information of probation officers and bailiffs

Introduction

The state's Public Records Law provides that, upon request and subject to an exception regarding certain incarcerated persons, all "public records" responsive to the request must be promptly prepared and made available for inspection to any person at all reasonable times during regular business hours. Upon request and subject to that exception, a public office or person responsible for public records must make copies of the requested public record available at cost and within a reasonable period of time. If a public record contains information that is exempt from the duty to permit public inspection or to copy the public record, the public office or the person responsible for the public record must make available all of the information within the public record that is not exempt. When making that public record available for public inspection or copying that public record, the public office or the person responsible for the public record must notify the requester of any redaction or make the redaction plainly visible. A redaction is deemed a denial of a request to inspect or copy the redacted information, except if federal or state law authorizes or requires a public office to make the redaction. The Law sets forth other procedures regarding public records and the satisfaction of a request for them, provides for a mandamus action for persons aggrieved by a failure to comply with its provisions, and provides sanctions that apply if a judgment in a

⁶ R.C. 2923.14.

mandamus action is rendered against a public office or person responsible for the public record.⁷

"Public records" and exclusions

As used in the Public Records Law, except as described below, "public record" means records kept by any public office, including, but not limited to, state, county, city, village, township, and school district units, and records pertaining to the delivery of educational services by an alternative school in Ohio kept by the nonprofit or for profit entity operating the alternative school. The Public Records Law excludes many types of records from the definition of "public record," including "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information."

As used in the Public Records Law, "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" means any information that discloses any of the following about a peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau:

(1) The address of the actual personal residence of a person in any of the specified categories of persons, except for the state or political subdivision in which the person resides;

(2) Information compiled from referral to or participation in an employee assistance program;

(3) The Social Security number, the residential telephone number, any bank account, debit card, charge card, or credit card number, or the emergency telephone number of, or any medical information pertaining to, a person in any of the specified categories of persons;

(4) The name of any beneficiary of employment benefits, including, but not limited to, life insurance benefits, provided to a person in any of the specified categories of persons by the person's employer;

⁷ R.C. 149.43.

(5) The identity and amount of any charitable or employment benefit deduction made by the employer of a person in any of the specified categories of persons from the person's compensation unless the amount of the deduction is required by state or federal law;

(6) The name, the residential address, the name of the employer, the address of the employer, the Social Security number, the residential telephone number, any bank account, debit card, charge card, or credit card number, or the emergency telephone number of the spouse, a former spouse, or any child of a person in any of the specified categories of persons;

(7) A photograph of a peace officer who holds a position or has an assignment that may include undercover or plain clothes positions or assignments as determined by the peace officer's appointing authority.

The bill does all of the following:⁸

(1) Expands the definition of "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" so that it also includes probation officers and bailiffs;

(2) Modifies the term itself so that it will refer to "peace officer, parole officer, *probation officer, bailiff*, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information";

(3) Modifies the related current exclusion from the definition of "public record" so that it now excludes from that definition "peace officer, parole officer, *probation officer, bailiff*, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information."

Journalist access to specified information regarding a peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation

Currently, upon written request made and signed by a journalist on or after December 16, 1999, a public office, or person responsible for public records, having

⁸ R.C. 149.43(A)(1)(p) and (A)(7).

custody of the records of the agency employing a specified peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation is required to disclose to the journalist the address of the actual personal residence of the specified person and, if the specified person's spouse, former spouse, or child is employed by a public office, the name and address of the employer of the specified person's spouse, former spouse, or child. The request must include the journalist's name and title and the name and address of the journalist's employer and state that disclosure of the information sought would be in the public interest. As used in this provision, "journalist" means a person engaged in, connected with, or employed by any news medium, including a newspaper, magazine, press association, news agency, or wire service, a radio or television station, or a similar medium, for the purpose of gathering, processing, transmitting, compiling, editing, or disseminating information for the general public.

The bill expands this journalist access provision so that it also applies regarding the address of the actual personal residence of a probation officer or bailiff and, if the probation officer's or bailiff's spouse, former spouse, or child is employed by a public office, the name and address of the employer of the probation officer's or bailiff's spouse, former spouse, or child.⁹

Limitation on Internet publication of public records

Existing law authorizes a peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation to request that a public office other than a county auditor or a person responsible for the public records of any such public office redact the address of the person making the request from any record made available to the general public on the Internet that includes "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" of the person making the request. Upon receiving a written request for such a redaction, a public office other than a county auditor or a person responsible for the public records must act within five business days in accordance with the request to redact the address of the requesting person from any record made available to the general public on the Internet that includes "peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal

⁹ R.C. 149.43(B)(9).

Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" of the requesting person. If a redaction is not practicable, the public office or person responsible for the records must verbally or in writing within five business days after receiving the written request explain to the requesting person why the redaction is impracticable. Subject to limited specified exceptions, a public office other than an employer of a peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation or a person responsible for the public records of the employer is not required to redact the "residential and familial information of the peace officer, parole officer, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation" from other records maintained by the public office.

The bill incorporates by reference the expanded definition of "peace officer, parole officer, *probation officer, bailiff*, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information" the bill adopts under the Public Records Law, and it modifies all of the provisions described in the preceding paragraph so that they now apply regarding "peace officer, parole officer, *probation officer, bailiff*, prosecuting attorney, assistant prosecuting attorney, correctional employee, youth services employee, firefighter, EMT, or investigator of the Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation residential and familial information."¹⁰

Existing law, unchanged by the bill, also generally prohibits a public office or person responsible for a public office's public records from making available to the general public on the Internet any document that contains an individual's Social Security number without otherwise redacting, encrypting, or truncating the Social Security number and authorizes any individual to request that a public office or a person responsible for a public office's public records redact personal information of that individual from any record made available to the general public on the Internet.¹¹

¹⁰ R.C. 149.45(A) and (D).

¹¹ R.C. 149.45(A) to (C).

Background

Definitions of firearm and dangerous ordnance

Existing R.C. 2923.11, not in the bill, defines a series of terms for purposes of R.C. 2923.11 to 2923.24. Under the section, relevant to the bill:

(1) "Firearm" means any deadly weapon capable of expelling or propelling one or more projectiles by the action of an explosive or combustible propellant. "Firearm" includes an unloaded firearm, and any firearm that is inoperable but that can readily be rendered operable. When determining whether a firearm is capable of expelling or propelling one or more projectiles by the action of an explosive or combustible propellant, the trier of fact may rely upon circumstantial evidence, including, but not limited to, the representations and actions of the individual exercising control over the firearm.

(2) "Dangerous ordnance" means any of the following, except as described in the next paragraph: (a) any automatic or sawed-off firearm, zip-gun, or ballistic knife, (b) any explosive device or incendiary device, (c) nitroglycerin, nitrocellulose, nitrostarch, PETN, cyclonite, TNT, picric acid, and other high explosives; amatol, tritonal, tetrytol, pentolite, pecretol, cyclitol, and other high explosive compositions; plastic explosives; dynamite, blasting gelatin, gelatin dynamite, sensitized ammonium nitrate, liquid-oxygen blasting explosives, blasting powder, and other blasting agents; and any other explosive substance having sufficient brisance or power to be particularly suitable for use as a military explosive, or for use in mining, quarrying, excavating, or demolitions, (d) any firearm, rocket launcher, mortar, artillery piece, grenade, mine, bomb, torpedo, or similar weapon, designed and manufactured for military purposes, and the ammunition for that weapon, (e) any firearm muffler or silencer, or (f) any combination of parts that is intended by the owner for use in converting any firearm or other device into a dangerous ordnance.

"Dangerous ordnance" does not include any of the following: (a) any firearm, including a military weapon and the ammunition for that weapon, and regardless of its actual age, that employs a percussion cap or other obsolete ignition system, or that is designed and safe for use only with black powder, (b) any pistol, rifle, or shotgun, designed or suitable for sporting purposes, including a military weapon as issued or as modified, and the ammunition for that weapon, unless the firearm is an automatic or sawed-off firearm, (c) any cannon or other artillery piece that, regardless of its actual age, is of a type in accepted use prior to 1887, has no mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, or other system for absorbing recoil and returning the tube into battery without displacing the carriage, and is designed and safe for use only with black powder, (d) black powder, priming quills, and percussion caps possessed and lawfully used to fire a

cannon of a type defined in clause (c) of this paragraph during displays, celebrations, organized matches or shoots, and target practice, and smokeless and black powder, primers, and percussion caps possessed and lawfully used as a propellant or ignition device in small-arms or small-arms ammunition, (e) dangerous ordnance that is inoperable or inert and cannot readily be rendered operable or activated, and that is kept as a trophy, souvenir, curio, or museum piece, or (f) any device that is expressly excepted from the definition of a destructive device pursuant to the federal "Gun Control Act of 1968," as amended, and regulations issued under that act.

Other prohibitions that relate to dangerous ordnance

Although the bill eliminates the current provision that specifies that relief from the R.C. 2923.13 prohibition does not apply with respect to dangerous ordnance, this change does not remove or negate other Ohio prohibitions that relate to the acquisition, possession, or use of dangerous ordnance or federal prohibitions that relate to the transport, transfer, or possession of a destructive device, machinegun, short-barreled shotgun, short-barreled rifle, or explosive. Among the Ohio and federal prohibitions (18 U.S.C. § 844 and 18 U.S.C. § 925 provide a few limited exemptions from some of the listed federal prohibitions):

(1) R.C. 2923.17 prohibits a person from knowingly acquiring, having, carrying, or using any dangerous ordnance. The prohibition does not apply to: (a) officers, agents, or employees of Ohio or any other state or the United States, members of the armed forces of the United States or the organized militia of Ohio or any other state, and law enforcement officers, to the extent that any such person is authorized to acquire, have, carry, or use dangerous ordnance and is acting within the scope of the person's duties, (b) importers, manufacturers, dealers, and users of explosives, having a license or user permit issued and in effect pursuant to federal law, with respect to explosives and explosive devices lawfully acquired, possessed, carried, or used under Ohio law and applicable federal law, (c) importers, manufacturers, and dealers having a license to deal in destructive devices or their ammunition, issued and in effect pursuant to federal law, with respect to dangerous ordnance lawfully acquired, possessed, carried, or used under Ohio law and applicable federal law, (d) persons to whom surplus ordnance has been sold, loaned, or given by the secretary of the army pursuant to federal law, with respect to dangerous ordnance when lawfully possessed and used for the purposes specified in that law, (e) owners of dangerous ordnance registered in the National Firearms Registration and Transfer Record pursuant to federal law, (f) carriers, warehousemen, and others engaged in the business of transporting or storing goods for hire, with respect to dangerous ordnance lawfully transported or stored in the usual course of their business and in compliance with Ohio law and applicable federal law, and (g) the holders of a license or temporary permit issued and in effect pursuant to R.C. 2923.18, with respect to dangerous ordnance lawfully acquired, possessed,

carried, or used for the purposes and in the manner specified in such license or permit. A violation of the prohibition is the offense of "unlawful possession of dangerous ordnance," a felony of the fifth degree.

Related to the prohibition described in the preceding paragraph, R.C. 2923.18 authorizes a sheriff, upon application and if specified criteria are satisfied, to issue a license or temporary permit to the applicant to acquire, possess, carry, or use dangerous ordnance, for certain specified business, occupational, industrial, research, educational, or other proper purposes.

(2) R.C. 2923.19 prohibits a person, in acquiring, possessing, carrying, or using any dangerous ordnance, from negligently failing to take proper precautions: (i) to secure the dangerous ordnance against theft, or against its acquisition or use by any unauthorized or incompetent person, or (ii) to insure the safety of persons and property. A violation of the prohibition is the offense of "failure to secure dangerous ordnance," a misdemeanor of the second degree.

(3) 18 U.S.C. § 842(a)(3) prohibits any person, other than a licensee, from knowingly transporting, shipping, causing to be transported, or receiving any explosive materials, or distributing explosive materials to any person other than a licensee or permittee. Under 18 U.S.C. § 844, a violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years, a fine in a specified amount, or both.

(4) 18 U.S.C. § 842(b) prohibits any licensee or permittee from knowingly distributing any explosive materials to any person other than a licensee; a holder of a user permit; or a holder of a limited permit who is a resident of the state where distribution is made and in which the premises of the transferor are located. Under 18 U.S.C. § 844, a violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years, a fine in a specified amount, or both.

(5) 18 U.S.C. § 842(c) prohibits any licensee from distributing explosive materials to any person who the licensee has reason to believe intends to transport such explosive materials into a state where the purchase, possession, or use of explosive materials is prohibited or which does not permit its residents to transport or ship explosive materials into it or to receive explosive materials in it. Under 18 U.S.C. § 844, a violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years, a fine in a specified amount, or both.

(6) 18 U.S.C. § 842(d) prohibits any person from knowingly distributing explosive materials to any individual who: (a) is under 21, (b) has been convicted in any court of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, (c) is under indictment for a "crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one

year" (see below), (d) is a fugitive from justice, (e) is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance, (f) has been adjudicated a mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution, (g) is an alien, subject to certain exceptions, (h) has been discharged from the armed forces under dishonorable conditions, or (i) having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced the citizenship of that person. Under 18 U.S.C. 841(l), as used in this provision, "crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year" does not mean any federal or state offense pertaining to certain specified business conduct or any state offense (other than one involving a firearm or explosive) classified by the laws of the state as a misdemeanor and punishable by a term of two years or less. Under 18 U.S.C. § 844, a violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years, a fine in a specified amount, or both.

(7) 18 U.S.C. § 842(e) prohibits any licensee from knowingly distributing any explosive materials to any person in any state where the purchase, possession, or use by such person of such explosive materials would be in violation of any state law or any published ordinance applicable at the place of distribution. Under 18 U.S.C. § 844, a violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years, a fine in a specified amount, or both.

(8) 18 U.S.C. § 842(i) prohibits any person from shipping or transporting any explosive in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce or from receiving or possessing any explosive that has been shipped or transported in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce if the person: (a) is under indictment for, or who has been convicted in any court of, a "crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year" (see the second preceding paragraph), (b) is a fugitive from justice, (c) is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance, (d) has been adjudicated as a mental defective or who has been committed to a mental institution, (e) is an alien, subject to certain exceptions, (f) has been discharged from the armed forces under dishonorable conditions, or (g) having been a citizen of the United States, has renounced the citizenship of that person. Under 18 U.S.C. § 844, a violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years, a fine in a specified amount, or both.

(9) 18 U.S.C. § 922(a)(4) prohibits any person, other than a licensed importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector, from transporting in interstate or foreign commerce any destructive device, machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, except as specifically authorized by the U.S. Attorney General consistent with public safety and necessity. Under 18 U.S.C. § 924, a knowing violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, a fine in a specified amount, or both.

(10) 18 U.S.C. § 922(b)(4) prohibits any licensed importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector, from selling or delivering to any person, other than another licensed importer, manufacturer, dealer, or collector, any destructive device, machine gun, short-barreled shotgun, or short-barreled rifle, except as specifically authorized by the U.S. Attorney General consistent with public safety and necessity. Under 18 U.S.C. § 924, a willful violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years, a fine in a specified amount, or both.

(11) 18 U.S.C. § 922(o) prohibits any person from transferring or possessing a machinegun, unless: (a) the transfer is to or by, or the possession is by or under the authority of, the United States or any of its departments or agencies, or a state or a department, agency, or political subdivision of a state, or (b) the transfer or possession is lawful and is of a machinegun that was lawfully possessed before the effective date of the prohibition. Under 18 U.S.C. § 924, a knowing violation of this prohibition is punishable by imprisonment for not more than ten years, a fine in a specified amount, or both.

U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Caron v. U.S.* (1998), 524 U.S. 308

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Caron, supra*, involved a situation in which law enforcement officers searched a person's home in Massachusetts pursuant to a valid search warrant and, while there, seized rifles and shotguns. The person was convicted of a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 922(g)(1). That provision, in relevant part, prohibits any person who has been convicted in any court of a *crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year* from shipping or transporting in interstate or foreign commerce, or possessing in or affecting commerce, any firearm or ammunition; or from receiving any firearm or ammunition that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce. Under 18 U.S.C. § 924(e), a three-time violent felon who violates 18 U.S.C. § 922(g) receives an enhanced penalty. Regarding the term "crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year," 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(20) specifies that: (1) the term does not include certain specified offenses, (2) what constitutes a conviction of such a crime is to be determined in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction in which the proceedings were held, and (3) any conviction that has been expunged, or set aside or for which a person has been pardoned or has had civil rights restored is not to be considered a conviction for purposes of the firearms law, *unless the pardon, expungement, or restoration of civil rights expressly provides that the person may not ship, transport, possess, or receive firearms.*

The trial court enhanced the person's sentence under 18 U.S.C. § 924(e), because he was at least a three-time violent felon, based on one California conviction and three Massachusetts convictions. The U.S. Court of Appeals vacated the sentence, concluding that the person's civil rights had been restored *by operation of a Massachusetts law that*

permitted him to possess rifles and shotguns but restricted his right to carry handguns. On remand, the trial court disregarded the Massachusetts convictions in sentencing the person, finding that 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(20)'s "unless clause" was not activated because, it determined, Massachusetts law allowed the person to possess rifles, and that the handgun restriction was irrelevant because the case involved rifles and shotguns. The Government appealed and the U.S. Court of Appeals reversed, holding that the Massachusetts convictions counted as prior convictions, because the person remained subject to significant firearms restrictions. The person sought *certiorari* to the U.S. Supreme Court, which was granted.

The Supreme Court held that the Massachusetts handgun restriction activates 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(20)'s "unless clause," making the Massachusetts convictions count under federal law. It stated that there were two possible "all-or-nothing" interpretations of the phrase "may not . . . possess . . . firearms" in 18 U.S.C. § 921(a)(20). Under the first interpretation identified by the Court, the provision would apply when the state forbids one or more types of firearms (this is the interpretation contended by the Government). Under the second interpretation identified by the Court, the provision would not apply if the state permits one or more types of firearms, regardless of the one possessed in the particular case. *The Court stated that it agreed with the Government's approach, under which a state weapons limitation activates the uniform federal ban on possessing any firearms at all, and that, even if a state permitted an offender to have the guns he possessed, federal law uses the state's determination that the offender is more dangerous than law-abiding citizens to impose its own broader stricture.*

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	02-03-11
Reported, S. Judiciary – Criminal Justice	---

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