

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS
FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

LS 7012
BILL NUMBER: HB 1375

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 6, 2026
BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Repeal of Involuntary Firearm Removal Process.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Payne
FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
 X DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: This bill repeals provisions concerning the: (1) confiscation and retention of firearms from a dangerous person; (2) compilation and publication of statistics related to the confiscation and retention of firearms from a dangerous person; and (3) making of a false report that a person is dangerous. It also modifies a provision concerning a petition to find that an individual is no longer dangerous.

Effective Date: July 1, 2026.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *Dangerous Person Criminal Penalties:* This bill removes the definition of a dangerous individual and the associated crimes of falsely reporting someone to police as dangerous and carrying a handgun as a dangerous individual. Making the false report that someone is dangerous was a Class B misdemeanor. An individual adjudicated as dangerous and carrying a gun was a Class A misdemeanor and Level 5 felony for repeated offenses, and the unlawful transfer of a gun to a dangerous individual is a Level 5 felony.

State expenditures could decrease if fewer offenders are incarcerated, or incarcerated for less time in a state prison. However, any reduction in expenditures is likely to be small. A Level 5 felony is punishable by a prison term ranging from 1 to 6 years, with an advisory sentence of 3 years. Depending upon mitigating and aggravating circumstances. A Level 6 felony is punishable by a prison term ranging from 6 to 30 months, with an advisory sentence of 1 year. Assuming offenders can be housed in existing facilities with no additional staff, the marginal cost for medical care, food, and clothing is approximately \$4,825 annually, or \$13.22 daily, per prisoner.

Publications of Firearm Statistics: This bill will reduce the Office of Judicial Administration's workload for repealing the statute requiring the Office of Judicial Administration from compiling and publishing statistics related to confiscating firearms.

Confiscation and Retention of Firearms: The workload of state law enforcement agencies will be reduced since this bill repeals courts issuing warrants to seize and return guns of individuals considered dangerous.

Additional Information - The Indiana Crime Guns Task Force, comprised of state and local law enforcement and agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives seized 381 firearms in CY 2022, 369 firearms in CY 2023, and 278 in CY 2024.

Explanation of State Revenues: *Dangerous Person Criminal Penalties:* A reduction in revenue is likely to occur as a result of this bill since fewer criminal fines and court fees would be assessed for crimes related to being a dangerous person. Revenue to the Common School Fund and state General Fund may decrease. The maximum fine for a Class B misdemeanor is \$1,000, while the maximum fine for a Class A misdemeanor is \$5,000. The maximum fine for all felony levels is \$10,000. However, any reduction in revenue is expected to be small.

The total fee revenue per case would range between \$113 and \$138. The amount of court fees deposited will vary depending on whether the case is filed in a court of record or a municipal court. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Dangerous Person Criminal Penalties:* The maximum term of imprisonment for a Class B misdemeanor is up to 180 days, while the maximum term for a Class A misdemeanor is up to one year. However, any reduced costs to local governments are likely to be small.

Confiscation and Retention of Firearms: The workload of local law enforcement agencies will be reduced since this bill repeals courts issuing warrants to seize and return guns of individuals considered dangerous.

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Dangerous Person Criminal Penalties:* If less cases go to court, the local units will receive less revenue.

State Agencies Affected: Department of Correction.

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: Indiana Sheriffs' Association, Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual; Department of Correction; Indiana Gateway for Government Units, 2023 Annual Financial Reports, <https://gateway.ifonline.org/public/download.aspx> Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2023 Annual Survey of Jails Data Series, <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/7>. 2024 Annual Report, Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department. <https://www.indy.gov/activity/police-department-annual-reports-statistics> .

Fiscal Analyst: Alexander Raggio, 317-234-9485.