

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

**LS 6290**  
**BILL NUMBER: SB 62**

**NOTE PREPARED:** Nov 21, 2025  
**BILL AMENDED:**

**SUBJECT:** Unlawful Possession of a Firearm by a Child.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Taylor G  
**FIRST SPONSOR:**

**BILL STATUS:** As Introduced

**FUNDS AFFECTED:** X GENERAL  
                          X DEDICATED  
                          FEDERAL

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** *Juvenile Courts:* The bill adds felony unlawful possession of a firearm by a child to the list of crimes for which a juvenile court shall, upon motion of the prosecuting attorney, waive jurisdiction under certain circumstances. It also removes certain crimes concerning children and firearms from the list of crimes in which a juvenile court does not have jurisdiction for an alleged violation. This bill provides that the unlawful carrying of a handgun statute applies to a person who has been adjudicated as a delinquent child under the statute, and is at least 18 years of age but less than 23 years of age.

*Child Firearm Possession:* This bill also renames the "dangerous possession of a firearm" crime to "unlawful possession of a firearm by a child" and provides that the enhanced penalty applies if the offense was committed: (1) on or in school property; (2) within 500 feet of school property; or (3) on a school bus. It also makes technical changes.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2026.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** *Child Firearm Possession:* This bill creates a Level 5 felony for child firearm offenses done by repeat offenders, adjudicated delinquents, and offenses done in a school or school bus. A Level 5 felony is punishable by a prison term ranging from 1 to 6 years, with an advisory sentence of 3 years. The sentence depends on mitigating and aggravating circumstances. 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. The marginal cost for juvenile facilities was \$8,986 annually or \$24.62 daily in FY 2025. However, any additional expenditures are likely to be small.

**Explanation of State Revenues:** *Child Firearm Possession:* If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund (from criminal fines) and the state General Fund (from court fees) would increase. The maximum fine for a Level 5 felony is \$10,000. 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:** *Juvenile Courts:* This bill changes the workload expected of juvenile courts in relation to possession of firearms by children. The bill adds felony unlawful possession of a firearm by a child to the list of areas a prosecuting attorney can make a motion for a juvenile court to waive its jurisdiction. This will likely lead to a lessened workload on juvenile courts. It also, however, removes crimes regarding children and firearms from the list that juvenile courts does not have jurisdiction over, which would increase juvenile courts' workloads.

The overall estimated effect on juvenile courts' workloads is indeterminable. The overall effect may depend on how many child firearm cases will be felonies.

*Child Firearm Possession:* If more defendants are detained in county jails prior to their court hearings, local expenditures for jail operations may increase. However, any additional expenditures would likely be small.

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** *Child Firearm Possession:* If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, more revenue will be collected by certain local units. If the case is filed in a court of record, the county general fund will receive \$47.40 and qualifying municipalities will receive a share of \$3.60. If the case is filed in a municipal court, the county receives \$30, and the municipality will receive \$46. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

**State Agencies Affected:** Department of Correction.

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

**Information Sources:** Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual; Department of Correction

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