

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

**LS 6530**  
**BILL NUMBER: SB 130**

**NOTE PREPARED:** Dec 9, 2025  
**BILL AMENDED:**

**SUBJECT:** Firearm Storage.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Hunley  
**FIRST SPONSOR:**

**BILL STATUS:** As Introduced

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

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** This bill provides that a person having the care of a dependent who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally fails to secure a loaded firearm in the person's residence or vehicle commits neglect of a dependent, a Level 6 felony, if the dependent uses the firearm to cause bodily injury or death to any person. It enhances the offense to a Level 5 felony in particular instances. It also specifies exceptions and defenses.

The bill specifies sign requirements for retail dealers.

The bill requires the Indiana Department of Health (IDOH) to develop educational resources and training concerning secure firearm storage for pediatric health care practitioners. It allows certain practitioners, at each well-child visit, to ask the child's parent or guardian about firearm safety and provide information concerning secure firearm storage practices. The bill defines terms and makes conforming amendments. It also makes an appropriation.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** *Firearm Safety Resources:* This bill requires IDOH to develop and publish firearm safety resources for healthcare practitioners on its website as well as distributing printed resources. It also requires IDOH to develop training for pediatric healthcare practitioners on effective ways to communicate with patients and their families about safe firearm storage. The bill appropriates \$50,000 from the General Fund in FY 2027 for these purposes, which should offset all or most of the additional workload and direct short-term costs.

*Child Neglect and Firearms:* This bill expands the existing crime of neglect of dependent to include failure to secure a loaded firearm under certain circumstances. This is likely to increase the number of people charged and convicted of neglect of a dependent. The number of cases in which provisions of this bill could be applied is unknown.

A Level 6 felony is punishable by a prison term ranging from 6 to 30 months, with an advisory sentence of 1 year. 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. However, any additional expenditures are likely to be small.

**Explanation of State Revenues:** *Child Neglect and Firearms:* 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 Level 5 and 6 felonies 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.](#)

*Firearm Dealer Signage:* The bill requires licensed firearm dealers to display a sign with specific verbiage at their place of business. Failure to do so is a Class C infraction, or a Class A infraction if the dealer has previously been cited. Fines of up to \$500 can be imposed for a Class C infraction and up to \$10,000 for a Class A infraction. State-level court fees of between \$85.50 and \$103 are collected for civil cases.

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:** *Child Neglect and Firearms:* 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:** *Firearm Dealer Signage:* The bill requires licensed firearm dealers to display a sign with specific verbiage at their place of business. Failure to do so is a Class C infraction, or a Class A infraction if the dealer has previously been cited. If additional court actions occur and a judgment is entered, more revenue will be collected by certain local units. If the case is filed in a court of record, the county will receive \$33.90 and qualifying municipalities will receive a share of \$2.10. If the case is filed in a municipal court, the county receives \$20, and the municipality will receive \$33.50.

*Child Neglect and Firearms:* If additional court actions result in a guilty verdict, certain local units will collect more revenue. 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, Department of Health.

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

**Information Sources:** Indiana Sheriffs' Association, Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual; Department of Corrections; Indiana Gateway for Government Units, 2023 Annual Financial Reports, <https://gateway.ifionline.org/public/download.aspx> Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2023 Annual Survey of Jails Data Series, <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/7>.

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