

HB 2880 -- JUVENILE OFFENSES

SPONSOR: Murphy

This bill specifies that the juvenile court will have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court over any child who is alleged to have committed an offense that would be classified as a class B felony or higher if committed by an adult.

The bill specifies that if a petition alleges that any child committed the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm or any of the offenses listed in the bill if committed by an adult, or has committed an offense in which the child used a firearm in the commission of the offense and such offense would be considered a felony if committed by an adult, the court must order a hearing.

This bill specifies that identifying information of a child may be released to the public if the child escaped while in custody for an offense that would be considered a felony offense if committed by an adult.

The bill specifies that a person commits unlawful possession of a firearm if such person knowingly has any firearm in his or her possession and such person is under 18 and has been adjudicated a delinquent for committing an offense that would be considered a felony offense if committed by an adult.

This bill specifies that a person who is a parent or guardian of a child commits the offense of failure to supervise a child in possession of a firearm if:

- (1) The child has been adjudicated as a delinquent;
- (2) The person knowingly sells, leases, loans, gives away, or delivers a firearm to the child;
- (3) The person knowingly fails to supervise the child; and
- (4) The child uses the firearm in the commission of an offense or causes serious bodily injury or death resulting from the use of the firearm.

Failure to supervise a child in possession of a firearm is a class A misdemeanor, unless that child causes serious bodily injury or death resulting from use of the firearm, in which case the offense is a class D felony.

This bill is the same as HB 2881 (2024).