## **HOUSE BILL No. 1279**

#### DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

**Citations Affected:** IC 7.1-5-7; IC 8-23-2-15; IC 9; IC 10-11-2-26; IC 14-15-11-14; IC 31-37; IC 31-40-2-1.7; IC 33-39-1-8; IC 34-24-1-1; IC 35.

**Synopsis:** Various motor vehicle issues. Makes various changes to criminal law provisions in the motor vehicles law. Modifies statutes concerning driver's license suspension and revocation. Modifies the duties of an operator of a motor vehicle if the operator is involved in certain accidents. Modifies the definition of "highway work zone". Repeals sections concerning "street cars". Repeals certain motor vehicle fraud provisions, and creates a new motor vehicle fraud statute. Creates specialized driving privileges. Prohibits driving a motor vehicle with windows that have certain degrees of tinting. Provides that a vehicle may be stopped to determine compliance with this statute but may not be inspected, searched, or detained because of a violation of this statute. Creates the habitual vehicular substance offender designation and sentencing.

Effective: July 1, 2014.

### **McMillin**

January 14, 2014, read first time and referred to Committee on Roads and Transportation.



#### Second Regular Session 118th General Assembly (2014)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2013 Regular Session and 2013 First Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

## **HOUSE BILL No. 1279**

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning motor vehicles.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

1	SECTION 1. IC 7.1-5-7-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
2	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. (a) It is a Class C misdemeanor for a minor to
4	knowingly or intentionally make a false statement of the minor's age or
5	to present or offer false or fraudulent evidence of majority or identity
6	to a permittee for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to
7	purchase, or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure an alcoholic
8	beverage.
9	(b) In addition to the penalty under subsection (a), a minor who:
10	(1) uses a false or altered driver's license or the driver's license of
11	another person as evidence of majority under this section; or
12	(2) is convicted of purchasing or procuring an alcoholic beverage
13	with or without using a false or altered driver's license;
14	shall have the minor's driver's license, permit, or driving privileges
15	suspended for up to one (1) year in accordance with IC 9-24-18-8 and
16	<del>IC 9-30-4-9.</del>



1	(c) Upon entering a judgment of conviction for the misdemeanor
2	under this section, the court shall forward a copy of the judgment to the
3	bureau of motor vehicles for the purpose of complying with subsection
4	<del>(b).</del>
5	SECTION 2. IC 7.1-5-7-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
6	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
7	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) Subject to IC 7.1-5-1-6.5, it is a Class C
8	misdemeanor for a minor to knowingly:
9	(1) possess an alcoholic beverage;
10	(2) consume an alcoholic beverage; or
11	(3) transport an alcoholic beverage on a public highway when not
12	accompanied by at least one (1) of the minor's parents or
13	guardians.
14	(b) If a minor is found to have violated subsection (a) while
15	operating a vehicle, the court may order the minor's driving privileges
16	suspended for up to one (1) year. However, if the minor is less than
17	eighteen (18) years of age, the court shall order the minor's driving
18	privileges suspended for at least sixty (60) days.
19	(c) The court shall deliver any order suspending a minor's driving
20	privileges under this section to the bureau of motor vehicles, which
21	shall suspend the minor's driving privileges under IC 9-24-18-12 for
22	the period ordered by the court.
23	SECTION 3. IC 7.1-5-7-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
24	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
25	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 10. (a) It is a Class C misdemeanor for a minor to
26	recklessly knowingly or intentionally be in a tavern, bar, or other
27	public place where alcoholic beverages are sold, bartered, exchanged,
28	given away, provided, or furnished. In addition to other penalties under
29	this subsection, the minor's driver's license, permit, or driving
30	privileges shall be suspended for up to one (1) year in accordance with
31	IC 9-24-18-8 and IC 9-30-4-9.
32	(b) It is a Class C misdemeanor for a permittee to recklessly permit
33	a minor to be in the prohibited place beyond a reasonable time in which
34	an ordinary prudent person can check identification to confirm the age
35	of a patron.
36	SECTION 4. IC 8-23-2-15 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
37	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 15. (a) As used in this
38	section, "highway work zone" means an area where:
39	(1) highway construction, reconstruction, or maintenance is
40	actually occurring; and
41	(2) notice is posted in accordance with the:
42	(A) Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices; or



1 2	(B) Indiana Work Site Traffic Control Manual; indicating that the highway work zone is a specific area designated with
3	signage on the highway.
4	to indicate that highway construction, reconstruction, or maintenance
5	is occurring.
6	(b) The department may contract with the state police department
7	or local law enforcement agencies to hire off duty police officers to
8	patrol highway work zones. The duties of a police officer who is hired
9	under this section:
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11	(1) are limited to those duties that the police officer normally
12	performs while on active duty; and
	(2) do not include the duties of a:
13	(A) flagman; or
14	(B) security officer.
15	(c) The department shall use the money transferred to the
16	department under IC 33-37-9-4(6) IC 33-37-9-4(a)(6) to pay the costs
17	of hiring off duty police officers to perform the duties described in
18	subsection (b).
19	(d) All money transferred to the department under IC 33-37-9-4(6)
20	IC 33-37-9-4(a)(6) is annually appropriated to pay off duty police
21	officers to perform the duties described in subsection (b).
22	SECTION 5. IC 9-13-2-75 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
23	2014]. Sec. 75. "Identification number", for purposes of IC 9-17-4-18,
24	has the meaning set forth in IC 9-17-4-18.
25	SECTION 6. IC 9-13-2-146 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
26	2014]. Sec. 146. "Railroad" does not include street car.
27	SECTION 7. IC 9-13-2-149.8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
28	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
29	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 149.8. "Recovery vehicle" means
30	a:
31	(1) Class A recovery vehicle as defined in section 26 of this
32	chapter; or
33	(2) Class B recovery vehicle as defined in section 27 of this
34	chapter.
35	SECTION 8. IC 9-13-2-176 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
36	2014]. Sec. 176. "Street car" means a car other than a railroad train for
37	transporting persons or property and operated upon rails principally
38	within a municipality.
39	SECTION 9. IC 9-13-2-182 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
40	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 182. "Traffic" means
41	pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, street ears, vehicles, and other
42	conveyances either singly or together while using any highway for



1	purposes of travel.
2	SECTION 10. IC 9-13-2-196.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
3	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
4	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 196.3. "Vehicular substance
5	offense", for purposes of IC 9-30-15.5, has the meaning set forth in
6	IC 9-30-15.5-1.
7	SECTION 11. IC 9-17-2-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
8	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 14. (a) Except as
9	provided in:
10	(1) subsection (b); and
11	(2) section 15 of this chapter; and
12	(3) section 16 of this chapter;
13	a person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.
14	(b) A person who violates section 6 of this chapter commits a Class
15	B infraction.
16	SECTION 12. IC 9-17-2-16 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
17	2014]. Sec. 16. (a) A person who counterfeits or falsely reproduces a
18	certificate of title for a motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational
19	vehicle with intent to:
20	(1) use the certificate of title; or
21	(2) permit another person to use the certificate of title;
22	commits a Class B misdemeanor.
23	(b) The bureau shall suspend the driver's license or permit of a
24	person who uses or possesses a certificate of title described under
25	subsection (a) for ninety (90) days. This mandatory suspension is in
26	addition to sanctions provided in IC 9-30-4-9.
27	SECTION 13. IC 9-17-3-3.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013,
28	SECTION 137, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
29	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 3.2. (a) When a certificate of title
30	is available and a vehicle is sold or transferred to a person other than
31	a dealer licensed in Indiana, the seller or transferor shall fill in all
32	blanks on the certificate of title relating to buyer information, including
33	the sale price.
34	(b) The knowing or intentional failure of the seller or transferor to
35	fill in all buyer information is a Class A misdemeanor for the first
36	offense and a Level 6 felony for the second or subsequent offense
37	under section 7(c)(2) of this chapter. Class B infraction.
38	SECTION 14. IC 9-17-3-3.4, AS ADDED BY P.L.262-2013,
39	SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE

JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 3.4. (a) If a vehicle for which a certificate of title

has been issued is sold or if the ownership of the vehicle is transferred

in any manner other than by a transfer on death conveyance under



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1	section 9 of this chapter, the person who holds the certificate of this
2	must do the following:
3	(1) Endorse on the certificate of title an assignment of the
4	certificate of title with warranty of title, in a form printed on the
5	certificate of title, with a statement describing all liens or
6	encumbrances on the vehicle.
7	(2) Deliver the certificate of title to the purchaser or transferee at
8	the time of the sale or delivery to the purchaser or transferee of
9	the vehicle, if the purchaser or transferee has made all agreed
0	upon initial payments for the vehicle, including delivery of a
1	trade-in vehicle without hidden or undisclosed statutory liens.
2	(3) Unless the vehicle is being sold or transferred to a dealer
3	licensed under IC 9-32, complete all information concerning the
4	purchase on the certificate of title, including, but not limited to:
5	(A) the name and address of the purchaser; and
6	(B) the sale price of the vehicle.
7	(b) If a vehicle for which a certificate of title has been issued by
8	another state is sold or delivered, the person selling or delivering the
9	vehicle must deliver to the purchaser or receiver of the vehicle a proper
0.	certificate of title with an assignment of the certificate of title in a form
21	prescribed by the bureau.
22	(c) The original certificate of title and all assignments and
23	subsequent reissues of the certificate of title shall be retained by the
24	bureau and appropriately classified and indexed in the most convenient
25	manner to trace title to the vehicle described in the certificate of title
26	(d) A person who violates subsection (a)(1) or (a)(3) commits a
27	Class B infraction.
28	SECTION 15. IC 9-17-3-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.262-2013,
.9	SECTION 25, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
0	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) This section does not apply to section 5 of
1	this chapter.
2	(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), section 3.4(d) of this
3	chapter, a person who violates this chapter commits a Class C
4	infraction.
5	(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates:
6	(1) section 3.4(a)(1) or 3.4(a)(2) of this chapter commits a Class
7	B misdemeanor; or
8	(2) section 3.4(a)(3) of this chapter commits:
9	(A) a Class A misdemeanor for the first violation; or
0	(B) a Class D felony for the second violation or any
-1	subsequent violation.
2	SECTION 16 IC 0.17.4.7 AS ADDED BY DI 262.2012



1	SECTION 31, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
2	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) Not more than twenty (20) days after a
3	person becomes the owner, custodian, or possessor of a motor vehicle
4	that:
5	(1) was manufactured after December 31, 1954; and
6	(2) either:
7	(A) does not have a manufacturer's identification number
8	installed on the motor vehicle; or
9	(B) has an original manufacturer's identification number tha
10	is altered, destroyed, obliterated, or defaced;
11	the person shall apply to the bureau for permission to make or stamp a
12	special identification number on the motor vehicle.
13	(b) The bureau shall prescribe the form of an application under
14	subsection (a). The application must contain the following:
15	(1) A description of the motor vehicle, including the make, style
16	and year of model of the motor vehicle.
17	(2) A description of:
18	(A) the original manufacturer's identification number, is
19	possible; or
20	(B) any distinguishing marks on the engine or body of the
21	motor vehicle.
22	(3) The name and address of the applicant.
23	(4) The date on which the applicant purchased or took possession
24	of the motor vehicle.
25	(5) The name and address of the person from whom the applican
26	purchased or acquired the motor vehicle.
27	(6) Any application fee required under IC 9-29 for a special
28	identification number.
29	(7) Any other information the bureau requires.
30	(c) A person who owns or possesses a motor vehicle described in
31	subsection (a) and fails to comply with this section commits a Class
32	B infraction.
33	SECTION 17. IC 9-17-4-8, AS ADDED BY P.L.262-2013
34	SECTION 32, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
35	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 8. (a) The bureau shall review an application
36	submitted under section 7 of this chapter. If the bureau determines the
37	application is complete, the bureau shall issue to the applicant writter
38	permission to make or stamp a special identification number on the
39	motor vehicle. The bureau shall designate the special identification
40	number and the location of the special identification number on the
41	motor vehicle.

(b) A new special identification number may not cover or otherwise



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1 2	obscure an original identification number that is visible on a motor vehicle.
3	(c) A new special identification number that is stamped or otherwise
4	placed on a motor vehicle under this chapter becomes the lawful
5	identification number of the motor vehicle for all purposes, including
6	for purposes of selling or transferring the motor vehicle.
7	(d) A person who covers or obscures an original or special
8	identification number as described in subsection (b) commits a
9	Class B infraction.
10	SECTION 18. IC 9-17-4-14 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
1	2014]. Sec. 14. A person who owns or possesses a motor vehicle that
12	the person knows violates section 7 or 8 of this chapter commits a
13	Class D felony.
14	SECTION 19. IC 9-17-4-15 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
15	2014]. Sec. 15. (a) A person who knowingly:
16	(1) damages;
17	(2) removes; or
18	(3) alters;
19	an original or a special identification number commits a Class C felony.
20	(b) A person who, with the intent to conceal evidence of the
21	commission of a crime, covers an original or special identification
22	number commits a Class C felony.
23	SECTION 20. IC 9-17-4-16 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
24	2014]. Sec. 16. A person who knowingly sells or offers for sale a motor
25	vehicle with an original or a special identification number that is:
26	(1) destroyed;
27	(2) removed;
28	(3) altered;
29	(4) covered; or
30	(5) defaced;
31	commits a Class D felony.
32	SECTION 21. IC 9-17-4-17 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
33	2014]. Sec. 17. A person who knowingly or intentionally sells or offers
34	for sale a motor vehicle part with an identification number that is:
35	(1) destroyed;
36	(2) removed;
37	(3) altered;
38	(4) covered; or
39	(5) defaced;
10	commits a Class D felony.
11	SECTION 22. IC 9-17-4-18 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
12	2014]. Sec. 18. (a) For purposes of this section, "identification number"



1	means a set of numbers, letters, or both numbers and letters that is
2	assigned to a motor vehicle or motor vehicle part by:
3	(1) a manufacturer of motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts; or
4	(2) a governmental entity to replace an original identification
5	number that is destroyed, removed, altered, or defaced.
6	(b) Subsection (c) does not apply to a person who manufactures or
7	installs a plate or label containing an identification number:
8	(1) in a program authorized by a manufacturer of motor vehicles
9	or motor vehicle parts; or
10	(2) as authorized by the bureau under this chapter.
11	(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally possesses a plate or
12	label that:
13	(1) contains an identification number; and
14	(2) is not attached to the motor vehicle or motor vehicle part to
15	which the identification number was assigned by the
16	manufacturer or a governmental entity;
17	commits a Class D felony.
18	(d) A person who knowingly or intentionally possesses a plate or
19	label on which the identification number is altered or removed commits
20	a Class D felony.
21	(e) A person who, with intent to defraud, possesses a plate or label
22	containing a set of numbers, letters, or both numbers and letters that
23	purports to be an identification number commits a Class D felony.
24	SECTION 23. IC 9-18-2-42 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
25	2014]. Sec. 42. (a) This section does not apply to section 21 of this
26	<del>chapter.</del>
27	(b) A person who counterfeits or falsely reproduces a certificate of
28	registration for a motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle with
29	intent to:
30	(1) use the certificate of registration; or
31	(2) permit another person to use the certificate of registration;
32	commits a Class B misdemeanor.
33	(c) The bureau shall suspend the driver's license or permit of a
34	person who uses or possesses a certificate of registration described
35	under subsection (b) for ninety (90) days. This mandatory suspension
36	is in addition to sanctions provided in IC 9-30-4-9.
37	SECTION 24. IC 9-18-2.5-12, AS ADDED BY P.L.259-2013
38	SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
39	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 12. (a) A manufacturer of an off-road vehicle of
40	snowmobile shall stamp an identifying vehicle number into the frame
41	of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile. A manufacturer that violates
42	this subsection commits a Class A infraction.

this subsection commits a Class A infraction.



1	(b) The vehicle number shall be stamped where the number may be
2	easily seen with a minimum of physical effort. A manufacturer that
3	violates this subsection commits a Class A infraction.
4	(c) Upon request, a manufacturer shall furnish information as to the
5	location of vehicle numbers on off-road vehicles and snowmobiles the
6	manufacturer produces to a police officer or the bureau. A
7	manufacturer that violates this subsection commits a Class A
8	infraction.
9	(d) A person may not possess an off-road vehicle or snowmobile
10	with an altered, defaced, or obliterated vehicle number. A person who
11	knowingly or intentionally violates this subsection commits a Class
12	B misdemeanor.
13	SECTION 25. IC 9-18-2.5-16, AS ADDED BY P.L.259-2013,
14	SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
15	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b),
16	section 12 of this chapter, a person that violates this chapter commits
17	a Class C infraction.
18	(b) A person that violates section 12(d) of this chapter commits a
19	Class B misdemeanor.
20	SECTION 26. IC 9-18-4-8 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
21	2014]. Sec. 8. A person who knowingly violates this chapter commits
22	a Class B misdemeanor.
23	SECTION 27. IC 9-18-13-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
24	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 4. (a) A person who
25	operates a recovery vehicle must meet the minimum standards for
26	financial responsibility that are set forth in IC 9-25.
27	(b) A recovery vehicle may be registered only if proof of financial
28	responsibility in amounts required under IC 9-25 is produced at the
29	time of registration. The bureau shall retain a record of that proof in the
30	bureau's files.
31	(c) The bureau may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to carry out this
32	section.
33	(d) A person may not operate a recovery vehicle on a highway in
34	violation of this section.
35	(e) A person who violates this section commits a Class B
36	infraction.
37	SECTION 28. IC 9-18-13-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
38	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) A person may not
39	operate a vehicle:
40	(1) that is not qualified to register as a recovery vehicle under this
41	chapter;
42	(2) for the purpose of lifting and pulling:



1	(A) a disabled;
2	(B) a wrecked;
3	(C) an abandoned;
4	(D) an improperly parked; or
5	(E) a burnt;
6	vehicle; and
7	(3) on a highway.
8	(b) A person who violates this section commits a Class C
9	infraction.
10	SECTION 29. IC 9-18-13-9 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
11	2014]. Sec. 9. A person who violates section 4 of this chapter commits
12	a Class C misdemeanor.
13	SECTION 30. IC 9-18-13-10 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
14	1, 2014]. Sec. 10. A person who violates section 7 of this chapter
15	commits a Class C infraction.
16	SECTION 31. IC 9-19-9-1 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
17	2014]. <del>Sec. 1. A person may not:</del>
18	(1) advertise for sale;
19	<del>(2) sell;</del>
20	(3) use; or
21	<del>(4) install;</del>
22	any device that causes an odometer to register mileage other than the
23	mileage driven by the vehicle as registered by the odometer within the
24	manufacturer's designed tolerance.
25	SECTION 32. IC 9-19-9-2 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
26	2014]. <del>Sec. 2. A person may not:</del>
27	(1) disconnect;
28	(2) reset; or
29	(3) alter;
30	the odometer of any motor vehicle with intent to change the number of
31	miles indicated on the odometer.
32	SECTION 33. IC 9-19-9-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
33	2014]. Sec. 3. (a) This section applies to all motor vehicles except the
34	<del>following:</del>
35	(1) Motorcycles.
36	(2) Trucks the declared gross weight of which exceeds eleven
37	thousand (11,000) pounds.
38	(3) Motor vehicles that have a model year on their registration
39	card that is at least five (5) years earlier than the year the vehicle
40	is in operation on a street or highway.
41	(b) A person may not knowingly operate a motor vehicle on a street
12	or highway if the adometer of the webicle is disconnected or



1	nonfunctional.
2	SECTION 34. IC 9-19-9-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
3	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 4. (a) This chapter does
4	not prohibit the service, repair, or replacement of an odometer if the
5	mileage indicated on the odometer remains the same as before the
6	service, repair, or replacement.
7	<b>(b)</b> If the odometer is incapable of registering the same mileage as
8	before the service, repair, or replacement, the odometer shall be
9	adjusted to read zero (0) and a notice in writing shall be attached to the
10	left door frame of the vehicle by the owner or the owner's agent
11	specifying the mileage before repair or replacement of the odometer
12	and the date on which the odometer was repaired or replaced. A person
13	may not knowingly remove or alter a notice affixed to a motor vehicle
14	under this section.
15	SECTION 35. IC 9-19-9-5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
16	2014]. Sec. 5. A person who, with intent to defraud:
17	(1) violates this chapter; or
18	(2) omits to do any act that is required by this chapter;
19	<del>commits</del> a Level 6 felony.
20	SECTION 36. IC 9-19-10.5-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
21	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 2. (a) A person may not
22	knowingly or intentionally install in a motor vehicle, as part of the
23	motor vehicle's inflatable restraint system, an object that does not
24	comply with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard Number 208 (49
25	CFR 571.208) for the make, model, and year of the motor vehicle.
26	(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates this section
27	commits a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Level
28	6 felony if a person in a motor vehicle is injured or dies as a result
29	of the violation of subsection (a).
30	SECTION 37. IC 9-19-10.5-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
31	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 3. (a) A person may not
32	knowingly or intentionally:
33	(1) sell;
34	(2) lease;
35	(3) trade; or
36	(4) transfer;
37	a motor vehicle in which is installed, as part of the motor vehicle's
38	inflatable restraint system, an object that does not comply with Federal
39	Motor Vehicle Safety Standard Number 208 (49 CFR 571.208) for the
40	make, model, and year of the motor vehicle to an Indiana resident.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates this section



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commits a Level 6 felony.

SECTION 38. IC 9-19-10.5-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]. Sec. 4. A person who violates section 2 of this chapter commits a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Level 6 felony if a person in a motor vehicle is injured as a result of the air bag tampering.

SECTION 39. IC 9-19-10.5-5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]. Sec. 5. A person who violates section 3 of this chapter commits a Level 6 felony.

SECTION 40. IC 9-19-19-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 4. (a) This section does not apply to a manufacturer's tinting or glazing of motor vehicle windows or windshields that is otherwise in compliance with or permitted by FMVSS205 as promulgated in 49 CFR 571.205. Proof from the manufacturer, supplier, or installer that the tinting or glazing is in compliance with or permitted by FMVSS205 must be carried in the vehicle.

- (b) This section does not apply to the driver of a vehicle:
  - (1) that is owned by an individual required for medical reasons to be shielded from the direct rays of the sun; or
  - (2) in which an individual required for medical reasons to be shielded from the direct rays of the sun is a habitual passenger.

The medical reasons must be attested to by a physician or optometrist licensed to practice in Indiana, and the physician's or optometrist's certification of that condition must be carried in the vehicle. The physician's or optometrist's certificate must be renewed annually.

- (c) A person may not drive a motor vehicle that has a:
  - (1) windshield;
  - (2) side wing;
  - (3) side window that is part of a front door; or
  - (4) rear back window;

that is covered by or treated with sunscreening material or is tinted to the extent or manufactured in a way that the occupants of the vehicle cannot be easily identified or recognized through that window from outside the vehicle. However, it is a defense if the sunscreening material applied to those windows with material that has a total solar reflectance of visible light of not more than twenty-five percent (25%) as measured on the nonfilm side and light transmittance of at least less than thirty percent (30%) in the visible light range.

(d) A person may not tint or otherwise cover or treat with sunscreening the parts of a vehicle described in subsection (c) so that operation of the vehicle after the tinting or sunscreening is performed is a violation of subsection (c). However, it is not a violation of this



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1	chapter if this work is performed for a person who submits a
2	physician's or optometrist's statement as described in subsection (b) to
3	the person who is to perform the work.
4	(e) A vehicle may be stopped to determine compliance with this
5	section. However, a vehicle, the contents of a vehicle, the driver of
6	a vehicle, or a passenger in a vehicle may not be inspected,
7	searched, or detained solely because of a violation of this section.
8	SECTION 41. IC 9-20-18-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
9	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 4. A person who moves
10	a vehicle or combination of vehicles after the vehicle or combination
11	of vehicles is impounded commits a Class B misdemeanor. Class A
12	infraction.
13	SECTION 42. IC 9-21-3-10 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
14	2014]. Sec. 10: The motorman of a street car shall obey traffic control
15	signals that are applicable to vehicles.
16	SECTION 43. IC 9-21-3-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
17	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 11. A person who
18	violates section 7, 8, or 9 or 10 of this chapter commits a Class C
19	infraction.
20	SECTION 44. IC 9-21-8-41 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
21	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 41. (a) A person who
22	drives a vehicle or street car may not disobey the instructions of an
23	official traffic control device placed in accordance with this article
24	unless otherwise directed by a police officer.
25	(b) When a traffic control device or flagman is utilized at a worksite

- (b) When a traffic control device or flagman is utilized at a worksite on a highway for traffic control, a person who drives a vehicle shall exercise extraordinary care to secure the mutual safety of all persons and vehicles at the worksite.
- (c) All traffic shall observe and obey traffic control devices including signals, signs, and warnings, and all directions, signs, or warning devices that may be given or displayed by a police officer or flagman to safely control traffic movement at a worksite and promote safety at a worksite.

SECTION 45. IC 9-21-8-43 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 43. (a) A person may not drive a vehicle when any of the following conditions exist:

- (1) The vehicle:
  - (A) is loaded in a manner; or
- (B) has more than three (3) persons in the front seat; so as to obstruct the view of the person who drives the vehicle to the front or sides of the vehicle.
- (2) The vehicle:



1	(A) is loaded in a manner; or
2	(B) has more than three (3) persons in the front seat;
3	so as to interfere with the person's control over the driving
4	mechanism of the vehicle.
5	(b) A passenger in a vehicle or street car may not do the following:
6	(1) Ride in a position that interferes with the view ahead or to the
7	sides of the person who drives the vehicle. or street ear.
8	(2) Interfere with the person's control over the driving mechanism
9	of the vehicle. <del>or street car.</del>
10	SECTION 46. IC 9-21-8-52, AS AMENDED BY P.L.70-2009,
11	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
12	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 52. (a) A person who operates a vehicle and who
13	recklessly:
14	(1) drives at such an unreasonably high rate of speed or at such an
15	unreasonably low rate of speed under the circumstances as to:
16	(A) endanger the safety or the property of others; or
17	(B) block the proper flow of traffic;
18	(2) passes another vehicle from the rear while on a slope or on a
19	curve where vision is obstructed for a distance of less than five
20	hundred (500) feet ahead;
21	(3) drives in and out of a line of traffic, except as otherwise
22	permitted; or
23	(4) speeds up or refuses to give one-half $(1/2)$ of the roadway to
24	a driver overtaking and desiring to pass;
25	commits a Class B misdemeanor. infraction.
26	(b) A person who operates a vehicle and who recklessly passes a
27	school bus stopped on a roadway when the arm signal device specified
28	in IC 9-21-12-13 is in the device's extended position commits a Class
29	B misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if it
30	causes bodily injury to a person.
31	(c) If an offense under subsection (a) or (b) results in damage to the
32	property of another person or bodily injury to another person, it is a
33	Class C misdemeanor and the court shall may recommend the
34	suspension of the current driving license of the person for a fixed
35	period of
36	(1) not less than thirty (30) days; and
37	(2) not more than one (1) year.
38	SECTION 47. IC 9-21-8-56, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013,
39	SECTION 148, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
40	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 56. (a) For purposes of this section,
41	"highway work zone" has the meaning set forth in IC 8-23-2-15.
42	(b) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who



1	recklessly operates a vehicle in the immediate vicinity of a highway
2	work zone when workers are present commits a Class A misdemeanor.
3	(c) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
4	knowingly <b>or</b> intentionally <del>or recklessly</del> operates a motor vehicle in the
5	immediate vicinity of a highway work zone when workers are present
6	with the intent to:
7	(1) damage traffic control devices; or
8	(2) inflict bodily injury on a worker;
9	commits a Class A misdemeanor.
10	(d) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
11	knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly engages in:
12	(1) aggressive driving, as defined in section 55 of this chapter; or
13	(2) a speed contest, as prohibited under IC 9-21-6-1;
14	in the immediate vicinity of a highway work zone when workers are
15	present commits a Class A misdemeanor.
16	(e) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
17	recklessly fails to obey a traffic control device or flagman, as
18	prohibited under section 41 of this chapter, in the immediate vicinity
19	of a highway work zone when workers are present commits a Class A
20	misdemeanor.
21	(f) An offense under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) is a Level 6
22	felony if the person who commits the offense:
23	(1) has a prior unrelated conviction under this section in the
24	previous five (5) years; or
25	(2) is operating the vehicle in violation of IC 9-30-5-1 or
26	IC 9-30-5-2.
27	(g) An offense under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) is a Level 6
28	felony if the offense results in bodily injury to a worker in the worksite.
29	(h) An offense under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) is a Level 5
30	felony if the offense results in the death of a worker in the worksite.
31	(i) A person who knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly engages in
32	an act described in section $55(b)(1)$ , $55(b)(2)$ , $55(b)(3)$ , $55(b)(4)$ ,
33	55(b)(5), or $55(b)(6)$ of this chapter in the immediate vicinity of a
34	highway work zone when workers are present commits a Class B
35	infraction. Notwithstanding IC 34-28-5-5(c), the funds collected as
36	judgments for an infraction under this subsection shall be transferred
37	to the Indiana department of transportation to pay the costs of hiring off
38	duty police officers to perform the duties described in IC 8-23-2-15(b).
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39	SECTION 48. IC 9-21-11-5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
40	2014]. Sec. 5. A person upon a bicycle, a coaster, roller skates, or a toy
41	vehicle may not attach the bicycle, coaster, roller skates, or toy vehicle
42	or the person to a street car or vehicle upon a roadway.



1	SECTION 49. IC 9-21-12-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2005,
2	SECTION 104, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
3	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. (a) A person who drives a vehicle
4	that:
5	(1) meets or overtakes from any direction a school bus stopped on
6	a roadway and is not stopped before reaching the school bus when
7	the arm signal device specified in IC 9-21-12-13 is in the device's
8	extended position; or
9	(2) proceeds before the arm signal device is no longer extended;
10	commits the offense described in section 9 of this chapter. a Class A
11	infraction.
12	(b) This section is applicable only if the school bus is in substantial
13	compliance with the markings required by the state school bus
14	committee.
15	(c) There is a rebuttable presumption that the owner of the vehicle
16	involved in the violation of this section committed the violation. This
17	presumption does not apply to the owner of a vehicle involved in the
18	violation of this section if the owner routinely engages in the business
19	of renting the vehicle for periods of thirty (30) days or less.
20	SECTION 50. IC 9-21-12-2 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
21	2014]. Sec. 2. Whenever a school bus is being operated upon a
22	highway for purposes other than the actual transportation of children
23	either to or from school or other school related activities, all markings
24	on the school bus indicating "school bus" shall be covered or
25	<del>concealed.</del>
26	SECTION 51. IC 9-21-12-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.8-2010,
27	SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
28	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 5. (a) This section does not apply to the following:
29	(1) A street railway grade crossing within a business or residence
30	district.
31	(2) Abandoned or unused railroad grade crossings that are:
32	(A) designated by the Indiana department of transportation
33	under IC 8-6-15-2; and
34	(B) marked with a "tracks out of service" sign that complies
35	with the requirements of IC 8-6-15-3.
36	(b) A person who drives:
37	(1) a motor vehicle, not including a school or private bus,
38	carrying passengers for hire;
39	(2) a school or private bus that is carrying passengers; or
40	(3) a vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids
41	as a cargo or part of a cargo;
42	shall, before crossing at grade a track of a railroad, stop the vehicle not



1	more than fifty (50) feet and not less than fifteen (15) feet from the
2	nearest rail of the railroad.
3	(c) While stopped in accordance with subsection (b), the person
4	shall do the following:
5	(1) Listen through an open window or door.
6	(2) Look in both directions along the track for an approaching
7	train or other on-track equipment and for signals indicating the
8	approach of a train or other on-track equipment.
9	(3) Not proceed until the person can proceed safely.
0	After stopping, the person shall cross only in a gear of the vehicle so
1	there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing the
2	crossing. The person who drives the vehicle may not shift gears while
3	crossing the track or tracks.
4	(d) If a police officer or traffic control signal directs traffic to
5	proceed at a railroad crossing, the person who drives a vehicle subject
6	to this section shall proceed in accordance with the instructions of the
7	police officer or traffic control signal.
8	(e) Except as provided in subsection (f), a person who violates
9	this section commits a Class C infraction.
20	(f) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates subsection
21	(b)(2) commits a Class B misdemeanor.
22	SECTION 52. IC 9-21-12-6 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
23	2014]. Sec. 6. A street car or vehicle may not be driven over an
24 25 26	unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on a street,
25	private driveway, or street car track to be used at a fire or alarm of fire
26	without the consent of the fire department official in command.
27	SECTION 53. IC 9-21-12-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
28	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) A person who
.9	drives a vehicle that is not on official business for the state, a unit of
0	government, a fire department, a law enforcement agency, or an
1	<b>emergency ambulance service</b> may not do any of the following:
2	(1) Follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm
3	at a distance closer than five hundred (500) feet.
4	(2) Drive into or park a vehicle within the block where fire
5	apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.
6	(b) A person who violates this section commits a Class C
7	infraction.
8	SECTION 54. IC 9-21-12-9 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
9	2014]. Sec. 9. A person who violates section 1 of this chapter commits

a Class A infraction. A person who violates section 2 of this chapter

SECTION 55. IC 9-21-12-11 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY

commits a Class C misdemeanor.



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1	1, 2014]. Sec. 11. (a) A person who violates section 5, 6, 7, or 19 of this
2	<del>chapter commits a Class C infraction.</del>
3	(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates section 12, 13,
4	14, 15, 16, or 17 of this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor.
5	(c) A person described in section 18(b), 18(c), or 18(d) of this
6	chapter commits a Class B infraction.
7	SECTION 56. IC 9-21-12-12 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
8	1, 2014]. Sec. 12. When a school bus is operated on a highway, the
9	driver shall load and unload a student as close as practical to the
10	right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.
11	SECTION 57. IC 9-21-12-13, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2005,
12	SECTION 27, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 13. (a) Except:
14	(1) as provided in subsection (b); or
15	(2) when a school bus is stopped at an intersection or another
16	place where traffic is controlled by a traffic control device or a
17	police officer;
18	whenever a school bus is stopped on a roadway to load or unload a
19	student, the driver shall use an arm signal device, which must be
20	extended while the bus is stopped.
21	(b) The governing body of a public school may authorize a school
22	bus driver to load or unload a student at a location off the roadway that
23	the governing body designates as a special school bus loading area. The
24	driver is not required to extend the arm signal device when loading or
25	unloading a student in the designated area.
26	(c) A school bus driver who knowingly or intentionally violates
27	subsection (a) commits a Class C misdemeanor.
28	SECTION 58. IC 9-21-12-14, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2005,
29	SECTION 28, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
30	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 14. Before a driver changes the direction of a
31	school bus, the driver shall use a directional signal to indicate the
32	change at least one hundred (100) feet before the driver turns. A school
33	bus driver who knowingly or intentionally violates this section
34	commits a Class C misdemeanor.
35	SECTION 59. IC 9-21-12-15, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2005,
36	SECTION 29, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
37	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 15. (a) The driver of a school bus shall use
38	flashing lights as prescribed by the state school bus committee to give
39	adequate warning that the school bus is stopped or about to stop on the
40	roadway to load or unload a student.
41	(b) A school bus driver who knowingly or intentionally violates

subsection (a) commits a Class C misdemeanor.



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1	SECTION 60. IC 9-21-12-16, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2005,
2	SECTION 30, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 16. (a) When a school bus is in motion, students
4	are prohibited from occupying any space forward of a vertical plane
5	drawn through the rear of the driver's seat and perpendicular to the
6	longitudinal axis of the bus. Every school bus must:
7	(1) be marked with a line or otherwise equipped in order to
8	indicate the prohibited area to students; and
9	(2) have clearly posted, at or near the front of the bus, a sign
10	stating that it is a violation of Indiana law for a school bus to be
11	operated with any students occupying the prohibited area.
12	(b) A school bus driver who knowingly or intentionally violates
13	this section commits a Class C misdemeanor.
14	SECTION 61. IC 9-21-12-17 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
15	1, 2014]. Sec. 17. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), before
16	crossing any railroad track at grade, the driver of a school bus or
17	special purpose bus shall stop the bus within fifty (50) feet but not less
18	than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail. While the bus is stopped, the
19	<del>driver shall:</del>
20	(1) listen through an open door;
21	(2) look in both directions along the track for an approaching train
22	or other on-track equipment; and
23	(3) look for signals indicating the approach of a train or other
24	on-track equipment.
25	The driver may not proceed until it is safe to proceed. When it is safe
26	to proceed, the driver shall select a gear that will allow the driver to
27	cross the tracks without changing gears. The driver may not shift gears
28	while crossing the tracks.
29	(b) The driver is not required to stop when a police officer is
30	directing the flow of traffic across railroad tracks.
31	(c) Upon conviction of a violation of this section, a driver shall have
32	the driver's operator's license suspended for a period of not less than
33	sixty (60) days in addition to the penalties provided by section 11 of
34	this chapter.
35	SECTION 62. IC 9-21-12-18, AS ADDED BY P.L.107-2006,
36	SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
37	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 18. (a) Whenever a school bus or special purpose
38	bus is at a place of departure for transporting passengers, the school
39	bus or special purpose bus emergency escape exits, doors, emergency
40	exit windows, roof exits, and service doors must be free of any



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obstruction that:

(1) inhibits or obstructs an exit; or

1	(2) renders the means of exit hazardous.
2	(b) A driver who knowingly operates a school bus or special
3	purpose bus in violation of subsection (a) is subject to section 11(c) of
4	this chapter. commits a Class C misdemeanor.
5	(c) A person who knowingly directs a driver to operate a school bus
6	or special purpose bus in violation of subsection (a) is subject to
7	section 11(c) of this chapter. commits a Class C misdemeanor.
8	(d) A school corporation or an entity that employs:
9	(1) a driver who knowingly operates a school bus or special
10	purpose bus in violation of subsection (a); or
11	(2) a person who knowingly directs a driver to operate a school
12	bus or special purpose bus in violation of subsection (a);
13	is subject to section 11(c) of this chapter.
14	SECTION 63. IC 9-22-3-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.93-2010,
15	SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
16	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) A business that is registered with the
17	secretary of state as a dealer under IC 9-23 may reassign a certificate
18	of salvage title one (1) time without applying to the bureau for the
19	issuance of a new certificate of salvage title.
20	(b) A business that violates this section commits a Class A
21	infraction.
22	SECTION 64. IC 9-22-3-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
23	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 8. (a) If a salvage
24	motor vehicle has been flood damaged, extensively burned, vandalized,
25	or severely wrecked so that one (1) or more component parts are
26	required to restore the motor vehicle to an operable condition, the
27	person or business that restored the motor vehicle must furnish, on an
28	affidavit of restoration for a salvage motor vehicle form, the name,
29	identification number, and source of all component parts that were
30	included in the restoration of the vehicle. The affidavit must be
31	attached to the certificate of salvage title and be submitted to the
32	bureau upon application by a person for a certificate of title for the
33	vehicle.
34	(b) A person or business that violates this section commits a

## Class A infraction.

SECTION 65. IC 9-22-3-31, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013, SECTION 149, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 31. A person who knowingly or intentionally possesses, buys, sells, exchanges, gives away, or offers to buy, sell, exchange or give away a manufacturer's identification plate or serial plate that has been removed from a motor vehicle, motorcycle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle that is a total loss or salvage



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1	commits a Level 6 felony.
2	SECTION 66. IC 9-22-3-33 AS AMENDED BY P.L.92-2013,
3	SECTION 49, AND AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013, SECTION
4	151, IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]. Sec. 33. (a) A
5	person who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally violates section 4,
6	5, 6, 7, or 8 of this chapter (or section 9 of this chapter before its
7	repeal) commits a Class D Level 6 felony.
8	(b) A person who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally violates
9	section 18.5 or 30 of this chapter commits a Class A misdemeanor.
10	SECTION 67. IC 9-22-5-18, AS ADDED BY P.L.224-2013,
11	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
12	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 18. (a) Before a person sells a vehicle to, gives a
13	vehicle to, or disposes of a vehicle with an automobile scrapyard, the
14	person shall give the automobile scrapyard:
15	(1) a certificate of authority for the vehicle that:
16	(A) is issued by the bureau under this chapter; and
17	(B) authorizes the scrapping or dismantling of the vehicle; or
18	(2) a certificate of title for the vehicle issued by the bureau under
19	IC 9-17-3.
20	(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates this section
21	commits a Class C misdemeanor.
22	SECTION 68. IC 9-22-5-18.2, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013,
23	SECTION 51, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
24	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 18.2. (a) A disposal facility, a scrap metal
25	processor, or an agent of a disposal facility or scrap metal processor
26	may purchase a motor vehicle without a certificate of title for the motor
27	vehicle if:
28	(1) the motor vehicle is at least fifteen (15) model years old;
29	(2) the purchase is solely for the purpose of dismantling or
30	wrecking the motor vehicle for the recovery of scrap metal or the
31	sale of parts; and
32	(3) the disposal facility or scrap metal processor records all
33	purchase transactions of vehicles as required in subsection (b).
34	(b) A disposal facility or scrap metal processor shall maintain the
35	following information with respect to each motor vehicle purchase
36	transaction to which the disposal facility or scrap metal processor is a
37	party for at least two (2) years following the date of the purchase
38	transaction:
39	(1) The name and address of any secondary metals recycler or
40	salvage yard.

(2) The name, initials, or other identifying symbol of the person

entering the information.



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1	(3) The date of the purchase transaction.
2	(4) A description of the motor vehicle that is the subject of the
3	purchase transaction, including the make and model of the motor
4	vehicle, if practicable.
5	(5) The vehicle identification number of the motor vehicle.
6	(6) The amount of consideration given for the motor vehicle.
7	(7) A written statement signed by the seller or the seller's agent
8	certifying that the seller or the seller's agent has the lawful right
9	to sell and dispose of the motor vehicle.
10	(8) The name and address of the person from whom the motor
11	vehicle is being purchased.
12	(9) A photocopy or electronic scan of one (1) of the following
13	forms of identification issued to the seller or the seller's agent:
14	(A) A current and valid driver's license.
15	(B) An identification card issued under IC 9-24-16-1 or a
16	similar card issued under the laws of another state or the
17	federal government.
18	(C) A government issued document bearing an image of the
19	seller or seller's agent, as applicable.
20	For purposes of complying with this subdivision, a disposal
21	facility or scrap metal processor is not required to make a separate
22	copy of the seller's or seller's agent's identification for each
23	purchase transaction involving the seller or seller's agent but may
23 24	instead refer to a copy maintained in reference to a particular
25	purchase transaction.
26	(c) A disposal facility or scrap metal processor may not complete a
27	purchase transaction in the absence of the information required under
28	subsection (b)(9).
29	(d) A disposal facility, a scrap metal processor, or an agent of a
30	disposal facility or scrap metal processor that knowingly or
31	intentionally or recklessly buys a motor vehicle that is less than fifteen
32	(15) model years old without a certificate of title for the motor vehicle
33	commits a Class D Level 6 felony.
34	SECTION 69. IC 9-22-5-19, AS ADDED BY P.L.224-2013,
35	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
36	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 19. A person who knowingly or intentionally
37	(1) violates section 18 of this chapter; or
38	(2) purchases or accepts a vehicle with intent to scrap or
39	dismantle the vehicle without obtaining a certificate of authority
10	described in section $\frac{18(1)}{18(a)(1)}$ of this chapter or a certificate
<b>1</b> 1	of title issued by the bureau under IC 9-17-3 from the person who
12	sells, gives away, or disposes of the vehicle;



commits a Class B misdemeanor.

 SECTION 70. IC 9-22-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.262-2013, SECTION 116, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. (a) An individual, a firm, a limited liability company, or a corporation engaged in the business of storing, furnishing supplies for, providing towing services for, or repairing motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers, or recreational vehicles shall obtain the name and address of the person that owns a motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle that is left in the custody of the individual, firm, limited liability company, or corporation for storage, furnishing of supplies, or repairs at the time the vehicle is left.

- (b) The individual, firm, limited liability company, or corporation shall record in a book the following information concerning the vehicle described in subsection (a):
  - (1) The name and address of the person that owns the vehicle.
  - (2) The license number of the vehicle.
  - (3) The date on which the vehicle was left.
- (c) The book shall be provided and kept by the individual, firm, limited liability company, or corporation and must be open for inspection by an authorized police officer of the state, a city, or a town or by the county sheriff.
- (d) If a motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle is stored by the week or by the month, only one (1) entry on the book is required for the time during which the vehicle is stored.
- (e) A person who violates this section commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 71. IC 9-22-6-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 158, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 2. (a) An individual, a firm, a limited liability company, or a corporation that performs labor, furnishes materials or storage, or does repair work on a motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle at the request of the person that owns the vehicle has a mechanic's lien on the vehicle for the reasonable value of the charges for the labor, materials, storage, or repairs.

(b) An individual, a firm, a partnership, a limited liability company, or a corporation that provides towing services for a motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle at the request of the person that owns the motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle has a mechanic's lien on the vehicle for the reasonable value of the charges for the towing services and other related costs.



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- (c) If:
  - (1) the charges made under subsection (a) or (b) are not paid; and
  - (2) the motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle is not claimed;

not later than thirty (30) days after the date on which the vehicle is left in or comes into the possession of the individual, firm, limited liability company, or corporation for repairs, storage, towing, or the furnishing of materials, the individual, firm, limited liability company, or corporation may advertise the vehicle for sale. The vehicle may not be sold earlier than fifteen (15) days after the date the advertisement required by subsection (d) has been placed or fifteen (15) days after notice required by subsection (e) has been sent, whichever is later.

- (d) Before a vehicle may be sold under subsection (c), an advertisement must be placed in a newspaper that is printed in English and of general circulation in the city or town in which the lienholder's place of business is located. If the lienholder is located outside the corporate limits of a city or a town, the advertisement must be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the place of business of the lienholder is located. The advertisement must contain at least the following information:
  - (1) A description of the vehicle, including make, type, and manufacturer's identification number.
  - (2) The amount of the unpaid charges.
  - (3) The time, place, and date of the sale.
- (e) In addition to the advertisement required under subsection (d), the person that holds the mechanic's lien must notify the person that owns the vehicle and any other person that holds a lien of record at the person's last known address by certified mail, return receipt requested, that the vehicle will be sold at public auction on a specified date to satisfy the mechanic's lien imposed by this section.
- (f) A person that holds a mechanic's lien of record on a vehicle subject to sale under this section may pay the storage, repair, towing, or service charges due. If the person that holds the mechanic's lien of record elects to pay the charges due, the person is entitled to possession of the vehicle and becomes the holder of the mechanic's lien imposed by this section.
- (g) If the person that owns a vehicle subject to sale under this section does not claim the vehicle and satisfy the mechanic's lien on the vehicle, the vehicle may be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder. A person that holds a mechanic's lien under this section may purchase a vehicle subject to sale under this section.
  - (h) A person that holds a mechanic's lien under this section may



deduct and retain the amount of the mechanic's lien and the cost of the
advertisement required under subsection (d) from the purchase price
received for a vehicle sold under this section. After deducting from the
purchase price the amount of the mechanic's lien and the cost of the
advertisement, the person shall pay the surplus of the purchase price to
the person that owns the vehicle if the person's address or whereabouts
are known. If the address or whereabouts of the person that owns the
vehicle are not known, the surplus of the purchase price shall be paid
over to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the person
that holds the mechanic's lien has a place of business for the use and
benefit of the person that owns the vehicle.

- (i) A person that holds a mechanic's lien under this section shall execute and deliver to the purchaser of a vehicle under this section a sales certificate in the form designated by the bureau, setting forth the following information:
  - (1) The facts of the sale.

- (2) The vehicle identification number.
- (3) The certificate of title if available.
- (4) A certification from the newspaper showing that the advertisement was made as required under subsection (d).
- (5) Any other information that the bureau requires.

Whenever the bureau receives from the purchaser an application for certificate of title accompanied by these items, the bureau shall issue a certificate of title for the vehicle under IC 9-17.

# (j) A person who violates this section commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 72. IC 9-22-6-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]. Sec. 3. A person that knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly violates section 1 or 2 of this chapter commits a Class A misdemeanor.

SECTION 73. IC 9-24-1-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 164, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) or as otherwise provided in this article, an individual must hold a valid commercial driver's license to drive a commercial motor vehicle upon an Indiana highway.

- (b) Subsection (a) does not apply if the individual:
  - (1) holds a valid driver's license of any type;
  - (2) (1) is enrolled in a commercial motor vehicle training course approved by the bureau; and
  - (3) (2) is operating a commercial motor vehicle under the direct supervision of a licensed commercial motor vehicle driver.
- (c) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates subsection



SECTION 74. IC 9-24-1-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS

(a) commits a Class C misdemeanor.

1 2

3	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 8. (a) Except as
4	provided in subsection (b), section 6 of this chapter, a person who
5	violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.
6	(b) A person who violates section 6 of this chapter commits a Class
7	C misdemeanor.
8	SECTION 75. IC 9-24-2-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013,
9	SECTION 26, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
10	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 4. (a) If a person is less than eighteen (18) years
11	of age and is a habitual truant, is under a suspension or an expulsion or
12	has withdrawn from school as described in section 1 of this chapter, the
13	bureau shall, upon notification by the person's principal, suspend the
14	person's driving privileges until the earliest of the following:
15	(1) The person becomes eighteen (18) years of age.
16	(2) One hundred twenty (120) days after the person is suspended.
17	(3) The suspension, expulsion, or exclusion is reversed after the
18	person has had a hearing under IC 20-33-8.
19	(b) The bureau shall promptly mail a notice to the person's last
20	known address that states the following:
21	(1) That the person's driving privileges will be suspended for a
22	specified period commencing five (5) days after the date of the
23	notice.
24	(2) That the person has the right to appeal the suspension of the
25	driving privileges.
26	(c) If an aggrieved person believes that:
27	(1) the information provided was technically incorrect; or
28	(2) the bureau committed a technical or procedural error;
29	the aggrieved person may appeal the invalidation of a license under
30	section 5 of this chapter.
31	(d) If a person satisfies the conditions for reinstatement of a license
32	under this section, the person may submit to the bureau for review the
33	necessary information certifying that at least one (1) of the events
34	described in subsection (a) has occurred.
35	(e) Upon reviewing and certifying the information received under
36	subsection (d), the bureau shall reinstate the person's driving privileges.
37	(f) A person may not operate a motor vehicle in violation of this
38	section.
39	(g) A person whose driving privileges are suspended under this
40	section is eligible to apply for restricted specialized driving privileges
41	under <del>IC</del> 9-24-15. <b>IC</b> 9-30-16.
42	(h) The bureau shall reinstate the driving privileges of a person



1	whose driving privileges were suspended under this section if the
2	person does the following:
3	(1) Establishes to the satisfaction of the principal of the school
4	where the action occurred that caused the suspension of the
5	driving privileges that the person has:
6	(A) enrolled in a full-time or part-time program of education;
7	and
8	(B) participated for thirty (30) or more days in the program of
9	education.
10	(2) Submits to the bureau a form developed by the bureau that
11	contains:
12	(A) the verified signature of the principal or the president of
13	the governing body of the school described in subdivision (1);
14	and
15	(B) notification to the bureau that the person has complied
16	with subdivision (1).
17	A person may appeal the decision of a principal under subdivision (1)
18	to the governing body of the school corporation where the principal's
19	school is located.
20	SECTION 76. IC 9-24-2-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
21	SECTION 172, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
22	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 5. (a) A person whose driving
23	privileges have been suspended under section 4 of this chapter is
24	entitled to a prompt judicial hearing. The person may file a petition that
25	requests a hearing in a circuit, superior, county, or municipal court in
26	the county where:
27	(1) the person resides; or
28	(2) the school attended by the person is located.
29	(b) The petition for review must:
30	(1) be in writing; and
31	(2) be verified by the person seeking review and:
32	(A) allege specific facts that indicate the suspension or
33	expulsion was improper; or
34	(B) allege that due to the person's emancipation or dependents
35	that an undue hardship exists that requires the granting of a
36	restricted driving permit.
37	(c) The hearing conducted by the court under this section shall be
38	•
39	limited to the following issues:
	(1) Whether the school followed proper procedures when
40	suspending or expelling the person from school, including
41	affording the person due process under IC 20-33-8.
42	(2) Whether the bureau followed proper procedures in suspending



1	the person's driving privileges.
2	(3) Whether an undue hardship exists that requires the granting of
3	restricted driving privileges under IC 9-24-15.
4	(d) If the court finds:
5	(1) that the school failed to follow proper procedures when
6	suspending or expelling the person from school; or
7	(2) that the bureau failed to follow proper procedures in
8	suspending the person's driving privileges;
9	the court may order the bureau to reinstate the person's driving
10	privileges.
l 1	(e) If the court finds that an undue hardship exists, and the person
12	otherwise qualifies under IC 9-24-15, the court may order restricted
13	driving privileges limiting the petitioner to essential driving for work
14	and driving between home, work, and school only. The restricted
15	driving privileges must state the restrictions related to time, territory,
16	and route. If a court orders restricted driving privileges for the
17	petitioner, the court shall do the following:
18	(1) Include in the order a finding of facts that states the
19	petitioner's driving restrictions.
20	(2) Enter the findings of fact and order in the order book of the
21	<del>court.</del>
22	(3) Send the bureau a signed copy of the order.
23	(f) (e) The prosecuting attorney of the county in which a petition has
24	been filed under this section shall represent the state on behalf of the
25	bureau with respect to the petition. A school that is made a party to an
26	action filed under this section is responsible for the school's own
27	representation.
28	(g) (f) In an action under this section the petitioner has the burden
29	of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.
30	(h) (g) The court's order is a final judgment appealable in the
31	manner of civil actions by either party. The attorney general shall
32	represent the state on behalf of the bureau with respect to the appeal.
33	SECTION 77. IC 9-24-3-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
34	SECTION 175, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
35	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 4. To receive an operator's license,
36	an individual must surrender to the bureau any and all driver's licenses
37	or identification cards issued under IC 9-24-16 issued to the
38	individual by Indiana or any other jurisdiction.
39	SECTION 78. IC 9-24-6-16 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
10	2014]. <del>Sec. 16. A person who:</del>
<b>1</b> 1	(1) is disqualified under this article from driving a commercial
12	motor vehicle; and



1	(2) drives a commercial motor vehicle;
2	commits a Class C misdemeanor.
3	SECTION 79. IC 9-24-6-18 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
4	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 18. Except as provided
5	in sections 16 and section 17 of this chapter, a person who violates this
6	chapter commits a Class C infraction.
7	SECTION 80. IC 9-24-11-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013,
8	SECTION 43, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
9	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 4. (a) An individual may not have more than one
10	(1) driver's license or identification card <b>issued under IC 9-24-16</b> at
11	a time.
12	(b) An individual may not hold a driver's license and an
13	identification card <b>issued under IC 9-24-16</b> at the same time.
14	(c) A person who violates subsection (a) or (b) commits a Class
15	C infraction.
16	SECTION 81. IC 9-24-11-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013,
17	SECTION 153, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
18	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 8. (a) Except as provided in
19	subsections (b) and (c), a person who violates this chapter commits a
20	Class C infraction.
21	(b) (a) A person who:
22	(1) has been issued a permit or license on which there is a printed
23	or stamped restriction as provided under section 7 of this chapter;
24	and
25	(2) operates a motor vehicle in violation of the restriction;
26	commits a Class C misdemeanor. infraction. The license of a person
27	who violates this subsection may be suspended in the manner provided
28	for the suspension or revocation of an operator's license.
29	(e) (b) A person who causes serious bodily injury to or the death of
30	another person when operating a motor vehicle after knowingly or
31	intentionally failing to take prescribed medication, the taking of which
32	was a condition of the issuance of the operator's restricted license under
33	section 7 of this chapter, commits a Class A misdemeanor. However,
34	the offense is a Level 6 felony if, within the five (5) years preceding the
35	commission of the offense, the person had a prior unrelated conviction
36	under this subsection.
37	(d) (c) A person who violates subsection (e) (b) commits a separate
38	offense for each person whose serious bodily injury or death is caused
39	by the violation of subsection (c). (b).
40	SECTION 82. IC 9-24-11-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013,
41	SECTION 47, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
42	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 10. (a) In addition to any other penalty imposed



1	for a conviction under section $\frac{8(c)}{8(b)}$ of this chapter, the court shall
2	recommend that the person's driving privileges be suspended for a
3	fixed period of at least ninety (90) days and not more than two (2) years
4	and the court may also order specialized driving privileges under
5	IC 9-30-16.
6	(b) The court shall specify:
7	(1) the length of the fixed period of suspension; and
8	(2) the date the fixed period of suspension begins;
9	whenever the court makes a recommendation issues an order under
0	subsection (a). If the court fails to recommend a fixed term of
1	suspension, or recommends a fixed term that is less than the minimum
2	term required by statute, the bureau shall impose the minimum period
3	of suspension required under this chapter.
4	SECTION 83. IC 9-24-11-11 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
5	1, 2014]. Sec. 11. The bureau shall, upon receiving a record of
6	conviction of a person under section 8(e) of this chapter, set a period
7	of suspension for a fixed period of at least ninety (90) days and not
8	more than two (2) years. The bureau shall fix this period in accordance
9	with the recommendation of the court that entered the conviction, as
20	provided in section 10 of this chapter. If the court fails to recommend
21	a fixed term of suspension, or recommends a fixed term that is less than
22	the minimum term required by statute, the bureau shall impose the
23	minimum period of suspension required under this chapter.
4	SECTION 84. IC 9-24-15 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
25	2014]. (Issuance of Restricted Driver's License Because of Hardship).
26	SECTION 85. IC 9-24-16-12, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013,
27	SECTION 155, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
28	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 12. (a) A person who:
.9	(1) knowingly permits the use of an identification card issued
0	under this chapter by a person other than the person to whom the
1	card was issued;
2	(2) knowingly displays or represents as the person's own
3	identification card issued under this chapter an identification card
4	that was not issued to the person displaying the card; or
5	(3) does not surrender, upon demand of the proper official, an
6	identification card issued under this chapter that has become
7	invalid or expired; or
8	(4) knowingly sells, offers to sell, buys, possesses, or offers a false
9	identification card that could reasonably be mistaken for a valid
-0	identification card required by this chapter to be issued by the
-1	bureau but that has not been issued by the bureau;

commits a Class B Class C misdemeanor.



1	(b) A person who:
2	(1) knowingly or intentionally uses false information in an
2 3	application:
4	(A) for an identification eard issued under this chapter; or
5	(B) for a renewal, amendment, or replacement of an
6	identification card issued under this chapter; or
7	(2) knowingly or intentionally makes a false statement or
8	otherwise commits fraud in an application for an identification
9	card issued under this chapter;
10	commits application fraud, a Level 6 felony.
11	SECTION 86. IC 9-24-16-12.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
12	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
13	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 12.5. (a) A person who knowingly
14	sells, offers to sell, buys, produces, forges, counterfeits, or offers a
15	false identification card that could reasonably be mistaken for a
16	valid identification card required by this chapter to be issued by
17	the bureau but that has not been issued by the bureau commits a
18	Class B misdemeanor.
19	(b) A person who:
20	(1) knowingly or intentionally uses false information in an
21	application:
22	(A) for an identification card issued under this chapter; or
23	(B) for a renewal, amendment, or replacement of an
24	identification card issued under this chapter; or
25	(2) knowingly or intentionally makes a false statement or
26	otherwise commits fraud in an application for an
27	identification card issued under this chapter;
28	commits application fraud, a Level 6 felony.
29	SECTION 87. IC 9-24-16-13 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
30	1, 2014]. Sec. 13. A person who forges or reproduces an identification
31	card issued under this chapter:
32	(1) with intent to use the card; or
33	(2) so that the eard may be used by another person;
34	commits a Class B misdemeanor.
35	SECTION 88. IC 9-24-18-0.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
36	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
37	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 0.5. If a court suspends or
38	revokes a person's driving license under this title, the court shall
39	inform the bureau of the action in a format designated by the
40	bureau.
41	SECTION 89. IC 9-24-18-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013,

 ${\tt SECTION\,62, IS\, AMENDED\, TO\, READ\, AS\, FOLLOWS\, [EFFECTIVE}$ 



2	IC 9-24-1-7, who knowingly or intentionally operates a motor vehicle
3	upon a highway and has never received a valid driving license commits
4	a Class C misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A
5	misdemeanor if the person has a prior unrelated conviction under this
6	section.
7	(b) In addition to any other penalty imposed for a conviction under
8	this section, the court shall recommend that the person be prohibited
9	from receiving a valid driving license for a fixed period of at least
10	ninety (90) days and not more than two (2) years.
11	(c) The court shall specify:
12	(1) the length of the fixed period of the prohibition; and
13	(2) the date the fixed period of the prohibition begins;
14	whenever the court makes a recommendation under subsection (b).
15	(d) The bureau shall, upon receiving a record of conviction of a
16	person upon a charge of operating a motor vehicle while never having
17	received a valid driving license, prohibit the person from receiving a
18	driving license by placing a suspension of driving privileges on the
19	person's record for a fixed period of at least ninety (90) days and not
20	more than two (2) years. The bureau shall fix this period in accordance
21	with the recommendation of the court that entered the conviction, as
22	provided in subsection (c). If the court fails to recommend a fixed term
23	of suspension, or recommends a fixed term that is less than the
24	minimum term required by statute, the bureau shall impose the
25	minimum period of suspension required under this chapter.
26	(e) (b) In a prosecution under this section, the burden is on the
27	defendant to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the
28	defendant had been issued a driver's license or permit that was valid at
29	the time of the alleged offense.
30	SECTION 90. IC 9-24-18-7 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
31	2014]. Sec. 7. A person who counterfeits or falsely reproduces a
32	driver's license with intent to use the license or to permit another
33	person to use the license commits a Class B misdemeanor.
34	SECTION 91. IC 9-24-18-8 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
35	2014]. Sec. 8. (a) The bureau shall suspend for a mandatory period of
36	at least ninety (90) days the current driving license or permit of a
37	<del>person who:</del>
38	(1) uses or has possession of a driving license or permit of another
39	person with the intent to violate or evade or to attempt to violate
40	or evade any provision of law relating to the sale, purchase, use,
41	or possession of alcoholic beverages; or
42	(2) is convicted of the offenses listed in IC 7.1-5-7-1(b) or



IC 7.1-5-7-10.

(b) The mandatory suspension provided by this section is in addition to all other sanctions provided by section 7 of this chapter and IC 9-30-4-9.

SECTION 92. IC 9-24-18-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013, SECTION 65, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 9. (a) The bureau may establish a driving record for an Indiana resident who does not hold any type of valid driving license. The driving record shall be established for an unlicensed driver when the bureau receives an abstract of court conviction for the type of conviction that would appear on an official driver's record.

- (b) If an unlicensed driver applies for and receives any type of driver's license in Indiana, the person's driving record as an unlicensed driver shall be recorded on the permanent record file. An unlicensed driver who has had at least two (2) traffic violation convictions in Indiana within twenty-four (24) months before applying for any type of driver's license may not be issued a license within one (1) year after the date of the second traffic conviction as indicated on the abstract of court conviction record. If the bureau issues a license without knowledge of the second conviction, the bureau shall suspend the license for one (1) year upon learning of the second conviction and notify the person of the reason for the suspension and the term of the suspension.
- (c) The bureau shall also certify traffic violation convictions on the driving record of an unlicensed driver who subsequently receives an Indiana driver's license.

SECTION 93. IC 9-24-18-12 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]. Sec. 12. Upon receipt of a court order under IC 7.1-5-7-7 (minor possessing, consuming, or transporting alcohol or having alcohol present in a bodily substance), the bureau shall suspend the minor's driving privileges for the period ordered by the court. If the court fails to recommend a fixed term of suspension, or recommends a fixed term that is less than the minimum term required by statute, the bureau shall impose the minimum period of suspension required under IC 7.1-5-7.

SECTION 94. IC 9-24-19-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.42-2011, SECTION 26, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. Except as provided in sections 2 **and** 3 <del>and</del> 4 of this chapter, a person who operates a motor vehicle upon a highway while the person's driving privilege, license, or permit is suspended or revoked commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 95. IC 9-24-19-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.114-2012,



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SECTION 21, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 3. (a) A person who operates a motor vehicle upon a highway when the person knows that the person's driving privilege, license, or permit is suspended or revoked, when the person's suspension or revocation was a result of the person's conviction of an offense (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-215) commits a Class A misdemeanor.
(b) However, the offense described in subsection (a) is a:
(1) Level 6 felony if the operation of the motor vehicle results
in bodily injury; or
(2) Level 5 felony if the operation of the motor vehicle results
in the death of another person.
SECTION 96. IC 9-24-19-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
2014]. Sec. 4. (a) A person who violates section 3 of this chapter
commits a Level 6 felony if the operation results in bodily injury or

serious bodily injury.

(b) A person who violates section 3 of this chapter commits a Level 5 felony if the operation results in the death of another person.

SECTION 97. IC 9-24-19-5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]. Sec. 5. (a) In addition to any other penalty imposed for a conviction under this chapter, the court shall recommend that the person's driving privileges be suspended for a fixed period of not less than ninety (90) days and not more than two (2) years.

- (b) The court shall specify:
  - (1) the length of the fixed period of suspension; and
- (2) the date the fixed period of suspension begins;

whenever the court makes a recommendation under subsection (a).

(c) The bureau shall, upon receiving a record of conviction of a person upon a charge of driving a motor vehicle while the driving privileges, permit, or license of the person is suspended, fix the period of suspension in accordance with the recommendation of the court. If the court fails to recommend a fixed term of suspension, or recommends a fixed term that is less than the minimum term required by statute, the bureau shall impose the minimum period of suspension required under this chapter.

SECTION 98. IC 9-25-6-0.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 0.5. If a court orders the suspension of a person's driving privileges, the bureau shall suspend the person's driving privileges in accordance with the court order, even if the court's order conflicts with a previous bureau action.

SECTION 99. IC 9-25-6-18 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,



1	2014]. <del>Sec. 18. A person who:</del>
2	(1) forges or without authority signs or approves any certificate to
3	serve as proof of financial responsibility as required by the
4	<del>bureau; or</del>
5	(2) knowingly files or offers for filing a certificate described in
6	subdivision (1);
7	commits a Class B misdemeanor.
8	SECTION 100. IC 9-26-1-1 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
9	2014]. Sec. 1. Except as provided in section 1.5 of this chapter, the
10	driver of a motor vehicle involved in an accident that results in the
11	injury or death of a person or the entrapment of a person in a vehicle
12	shall do the following:
13	(1) Immediately stop the driver's motor vehicle at the scene of the
14	accident or as close to the accident as possible in a manner that
15	does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary.
16	(2) Immediately return to and remain at the seene of the accident
17	until the driver does the following:
18	(A) Gives the driver's name and address and the registration
19	number of the motor vehicle the driver was driving.
20	(B) Upon request, exhibits the driver's license of the driver to
21	the following:
22	(i) The person struck.
23	(ii) The driver or occupant of or person attending each
24	vehicle involved in the accident.
25	(C) Subject to section 1.5(a) of this chapter, determines the
26	need for and renders reasonable assistance to each person
27	injured or entrapped in the accident, including the removal of,
28	or the making of arrangements for the removal of:
29	(i) each injured person from the scene of the accident to a
30	physician or hospital for medical treatment; and
31	(ii) each entrapped person from the vehicle in which the
32	<del>person is entrapped.</del>
33	(3) Subject to section 1.5(b) of this chapter, immediately give
34	notice of the accident by the quickest means of communication to
35	one (1) of the following:
36	(A) The local police department, if the accident occurs within
37	a municipality.
38	(B) The office of the county sheriff or the nearest state police
39	post, if the accident occurs outside a municipality.
40	SECTION 101. IC 9-26-1-1.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
41	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
42	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1.1. (a) The operator of a motor



1	vehicle involved in an accident shall do the following:
2	(1) Either:
3	(A) immediately stop the operator's motor vehicle:
4	(i) at the scene of the accident; and
5	(ii) as close to the accident as possible in a manner that
6	does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary; or
7	(B) remain at the scene of the accident until the operator
8	does the following:
9	(i) Upon request, gives the operator's name and address
10	and the registration number of the motor vehicle the
11	operator was driving to any person involved in the
12	accident.
13	(ii) Upon request, exhibits the operator's driver's license
14	to any person involved in the accident or occupant of or
15	any person attending to any vehicle involved in the
16	accident.
17	(2) If the accident results in the injury or death of another
18	person, the operator shall, in addition to the requirements of
19	subdivision (1):
20	(A) provide reasonable assistance to each person injured
21	in or entrapped by the accident, as directed by a law
22	enforcement officer, medical personnel, or a 911 telephone
23	operator; and
24	(B) immediately give notice of the accident by the quickest
25	means of communication to one (1) of the following:
26	(i) The local police department, if the accident occurs
27	within a municipality.
28	(ii) The office of the county sheriff or the nearest state
29	police post, if the accident occurs outside a municipality.
30	(3) If the accident involves a collision with an unattended
31	vehicle or damage to property other than a vehicle, the
32	operator shall, in addition to the requirements of subdivision
33	(1):
34	(A) take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or
35	person in charge of the damaged vehicle or property of the
36	damage; and
37	(B) if after reasonable inquiry the operator cannot find the
38	owner or person in charge of the damaged vehicle or
39	property, do the following:
40	(i) Notify either the sheriff's department of the county in
41	which the damaged vehicle or property is located or a
42	member of the state police department.



1	(ii) Give the sheriff's department or the state police
2	department the information required by this section.
3	(b) An operator of a motor vehicle who knowingly or
4	intentionally fails to comply with subsection (a) commits leaving
5	the scene of an accident, a Class B misdemeanor. However, the
6	offense is:
7	(1) a Class A misdemeanor if the accident results in bodily
8	injury to another person;
9	(2) a Level 6 felony if:
10	(A) the accident results in serious bodily injury to another
11	person; or
12	(B) within the five (5) years preceding the commission of
13	the offense, the operator had a previous conviction of any
14	of the offenses listed in IC 9-30-10-4(a);
15	(3) a Level 5 felony if the accident results in the death of
16	another person; and
17	(4) a Level 3 felony if the operator knowingly or intentionally
18	fails to stop or comply with subsection (a) during or after the
19	commission of the offense of operating while intoxicated
20	causing serious bodily injury (IC 9-30-5-4) or operating while
21 22 23	intoxicated causing death (IC 9-30-5-5).
22	SECTION 102. IC 9-26-1-1.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
	SECTION 293, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
24	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1.5. (a) If:
25	(1) the driver operator of a motor vehicle is physically incapable
26	of determining the need for or rendering assistance to any injured
27	or entrapped person as required under section 1(2)(C) 1.1(a)(2)
28	of this chapter;
29	(2) there is another occupant in the motor vehicle at the time of
30	the accident who is:
31	(A) at least:
32	(i) fifteen (15) years of age and holds a learner's permit
33	issued under IC 9-24-7-1 or a driver's license issued under
34	IC 9-24-11; or
35	(ii) eighteen (18) years of age; and
36	(B) capable of determining the need for and rendering
37	reasonable assistance to injured or entrapped persons as
38	provided in section $\frac{1(2)(C)}{1.1(a)(2)}$ of this chapter; and
39	(3) the other occupant in the motor vehicle knows that the driver
40	operator of the motor vehicle is physically incapable of
41	determining the need for or rendering assistance to any injured or
42	entrapped person;



1	the motor vehicle occupant referred to in subdivisions (2) and (3) shall
2	immediately determine the need for and render reasonable assistance
3	to each person injured or entrapped in the accident as provided in
4	section $\frac{1(2)(C)}{1.1(a)(2)}$ of this chapter.
5	<del>(b)</del> If:
6	(1) the driver of a motor vehicle is physically incapable of giving
7	immediate notice of an accident as required under section 1(3) of
8	this chapter;
9	(2) there is another occupant in the motor vehicle at the time of
10	the accident who is:
11	(A) at least:
12	(i) fifteen (15) years of age and holds a learner's permit
13	issued under IC 9-24-7-1 or a driver's license issued under
14	<del>IC 9-24-11; or</del>
15	(ii) eighteen (18) years of age; and
16	(B) capable of giving notice as provided in section 1(3) of this
17	<del>chapter; and</del>
18	(3) the other occupant in the motor vehicle knows that the driver
19	of the motor vehicle is physically incapable of giving immediate
20	notice of an accident;
21	the motor vehicle occupant referred to in subdivisions (2) and (3) shall
22	immediately give notice of the accident by the quickest means of
23	communication as provided in section 1(3) of this chapter.
24	(c) (b) If there is more than one (1) motor vehicle occupant to whom
25	subsection (a) applies, it is a defense to a prosecution of one (1) motor
26	vehicle occupant under subsection (a) that the defendant reasonably
27	believed that another occupant of the motor vehicle determined the
28	need for and rendered reasonable assistance as required under
29	subsection (a).
30	(d) If there is more than one (1) motor vehicle occupant to whom
31	subsection (b) applies, it is a defense to a prosecution of one (1) motor
32	vehicle occupant under subsection (b) that the defendant reasonably
33	believed that another occupant of the motor vehicle gave the notice
34	required under subsection (b).
35	SECTION 103. IC 9-26-1-2 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
36	2014]. See. 2. The driver of a motor vehicle involved in an accident
37	that does not result in injury or death of a person or the entrapment of
38	a person in a motor vehicle and that does not involve the transportation
39	of hazardous materials but that does result in damage to a vehicle that
40	is driven or attended by a person shall do the following:
41	(1) Immediately stop the motor vehicle at the scene of the



accident or as close to the accident as possible in a manner that

1	does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary. If the accident
2	occurs on a federal interstate highway, or on a ramp providing
3	access to or from a federal interstate highway, the driver shall, as
4	soon as safely possible, move the motor vehicle off the highway
5	or ramp to a location as close to the accident as possible in a
6	manner that does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary.
7	(2) Immediately return to and remain at the scene of the accident
8	until the driver does the following upon request:
9	(A) Gives the driver's name and address and the registration
0	number of the motor vehicle the driver was driving.
l 1	(B) Gives the names and addresses of the owner and any
12	occupants of the motor vehicle the driver was driving, if the
13	names or addresses are different from the name and address
14	provided under clause (A).
15	(C) Provides proof of financial responsibility (as defined in
16	IC 9-25-2-3) for the motor vehicle.
17	(D) Exhibits the driver's license of the driver to the driver or
18	occupant of or person attending each vehicle involved in the
19	<del>accident.</del>
20	SECTION 104. IC 9-26-1-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
21	2014]. Sec. 3. The driver of a motor vehicle that collides with an
22	unattended vehicle shall immediately stop and do one (1) of the
23	<del>following:</del>
24	(1) Locate and notify the operator or owner of the vehicle of the
25	name and address of the driver and owner of the motor vehicle
26	striking the unattended vehicle.
27	(2) Leave in a conspicuous place on the vehicle struck a written
28	notice giving the name and address of the driver and the owner of
29	the motor vehicle doing the striking and a statement of the
30	circumstances of the accident.
31	SECTION 105. IC 9-26-1-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
32	2014]. Sec. 4. (a) The driver of a motor vehicle that causes damage to
33	the property of another person, other than damage to a vehicle, shall do
34	the following:
35	(1) Immediately stop the motor vehicle at the scene of the
36	accident or as close to the accident as possible in a manner that
37	does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary.
38	(2) Immediately return to and remain at the scene of the accident
39	until the driver does the following:
10	(A) Takes reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or
11	person in charge of the property of the damage.
12	(B) Gives the person the driver's name and address and the



1	registration number of the motor vehicle.
2	(C) Upon request, exhibits the driver's license of the driver.
3	(b) If after reasonable inquiry the driver of the motor vehicle cannot
4	find the owner or person in charge of the damaged property, the driver
5	of the motor vehicle shall do the following:
6	(1) Notify either the sheriff's department of the county in which
7	the damaged property is located or a member of the state police
8	<del>department.</del>
9	(2) Give the sheriff's department or state police department the
10	information required by this section.
11	SECTION 106. IC 9-26-1-8 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
12	2014]. Sec. 8. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally fails to stop
13	or comply with section 1(1) or 1(2) of this chapter after causing injury
14	to a person commits a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is:
15	(1) a Level 6 felony if:
16	(A) the accident involves serious bodily injury to a person; or
17	(B) within the five (5) years preceding the commission of the
18	offense, the person had a previous conviction of any of the
19	offenses listed in IC 9-30-10-4(a);
20	(2) a Level 5 felony if the accident involves the death of a person;
21	and
22	(3) a Level 4 felony if the person knowingly or intentionally fails
23	to stop or comply with section 1(1) or 1(2) of this chapter after
24	committing operating while intoxicated causing serious bodily
25	<del>injury (IC 9-30-5-4).</del>
26	(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally fails to stop or comply
27	with section 3 or 4 of this chapter after causing damage to the property
28	of another person commits a Class B misdemeanor.
29	SECTION 107. IC 9-26-1-9 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
30	2014]. Sec. 9. A person who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly
31	violates section 1(3), 1.5, 2(1), or 2(2) of this chapter commits a Class
32	C misdemeanor.
33	SECTION 108. IC 9-26-6-0.5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
34	1, 2014]. Sec. 0.5. Section 1 of this chapter applies to a person
35	removing a wrecked or damaged golf cart or off-road vehicle from a
36	street or highway.
37	SECTION 109. IC 9-26-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
38	SECTION 302, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
39	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. A person removing a wrecked or
40	damaged motor vehicle, including a wrecked or damaged golf cart
41	or off-road vehicle, from a street or highway must remove any glass
42	or other foreign material dropped upon the street or highway from the



motor vehicle.

SECTION 110. IC 9-26-6-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 303, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 2. (a) This section does not apply to the removal of a motor vehicle that constitutes a traffic hazard.

- (b) The driver operator of a motor vehicle that is used to remove a motor vehicle that caused damage to real or personal property, except a motor vehicle of another person as described in IC 9-26-1-4, IC 9-26-1-1.1, shall give the notification required by IC 9-26-1-4 IC 9-26-1-1.1 before removing the motor vehicle that caused the damage.
- (c) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates this section commits a Class B misdemeanor.

SECTION 111. IC 9-26-6-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]. Sec. 4. A person who violates section 2 of this chapter commits a Class B misdemeanor.

SECTION 112. IC 9-26-8-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 2. A law enforcement officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person for a violation of IC 9-26-1-1(1), IC 9-26-1-1(2), IC 9-26-1-2(1), IC 9-26-1-2(2), IC 9-26-1-3, or IC 9-26-1-4 IC 9-26-1-1.1 if the law enforcement officer has reasonable probable cause to believe that the violation was committed by the person.

SECTION 113. IC 9-28-2-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 306, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 9. (a) Upon written notification from a jurisdiction that is a party to an agreement entered into under this chapter, the bureau shall take appropriate action against a licensed driver for failure to meet the conditions set out in the citation of the jurisdiction in which the traffic offense occurred.

- (b) The bureau shall notify the driver by first class mail of the request by the respective jurisdiction to have the driver's driving privileges suspended. For the purposes of this chapter, a written notice sent to the driver's last registered address with the bureau meets the conditions of due notice.
- (c) The driver has fifteen (15) days from the date of notice to satisfy the conditions of the citation issued by the jurisdiction or to request a hearing before a bureau hearing officer to show evidence or present information why the bureau should not suspend the driver's driving privileges for failure to meet the terms of the citation.
- (d) Upon holding the hearing, the bureau may suspend the driver's driving privileges until the conditions of the citation are met or a



release from the citing jurisdiction is obtained.

- (e) If the bureau does not receive information from the driver concerning the notification, the bureau shall suspend the driver's driving privileges until the conditions of the citation are met or a release is obtained.
- (f) A driver whose driving privileges have been suspended for failure to meet the conditions of a citation is not eligible for a hardship license under IC 9-24-15.
- (g) (f) The bureau may not suspend driving privileges under this section for a nonmoving traffic offense occurring in another jurisdiction.

SECTION 114. IC 9-29-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.259-2013, SECTION 26, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 2. (a) Money from the increases in fees levied by the 1969 regular session of the general assembly in IC 9-18-2, IC 9-18-5, IC 9-18-6, IC 9-18-7, IC 9-18-9, IC 9-18-10, IC 9-18-16, IC 9-24-3, IC 9-24-4, IC 9-24-5, IC 9-24-7, IC 9-24-8, IC 9-24-10, IC 9-24-11, IC 9-24-12, IC 9-24-13, IC 9-24-14, and IC 9-29-9-15 (IC 9-1-4 before its repeal on July 1, 1991) shall be deposited daily with the treasurer of state and credited to the highway, road, and street fund established under IC 8-14-2-2.1.

(b) For the purpose of providing adequate and sufficient funds for the crossroads 2000 fund established under IC 8-14-10-9, and subject to subsection (c), after June 30, 1997, with the approval of the bureau of motor vehicles commission the bureau of motor vehicles may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to increase, by an amount that is in addition to the fees specified by statute, the fees under the following:

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27
28
              IC 9-29-4-3
29
              IC 9-29-5 (excluding fees under IC 9-29-5-44)
30
              IC 9-29-9-1
31
              IC 9-29-9-2
32
              IC 9-29-9-3
33
              IC 9-29-9-4
34
              IC 9-29-9-5
35
              IC 9-29-9-7
36
              IC 9-29-9-8
37
              IC 9-29-9-9
38
              IC 9-29-9-11
39
              IC 9-29-9-13
40
              IC 9-29-9-14
41
              IC 9-29-15-1
42
              IC 9-29-15-2
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1 2	IC 9-29-15-3 IC 9-29-15-4
3	IC 9-29-17-1
4	IC 9-29-17-2
5	IC 9-29-17-3
6	IC 9-29-17-4.
7	The amount of fees increased under this section shall first be deposited
8	into the crossroads 2000 fund established under IC 8-14-10-9.
9	(c) The bureau's authority to adopt rules under subsection (b) is
10	subject to the condition that a fee increase must be uniform throughout
11	all license branches and at all partial service locations in Indiana.
12	(d) If a fee imposed by a statute listed in subsection (b) is
13	eliminated, the amount of the fee increase set forth in a rule adopted
14	under this section before July 1, 2007, with respect to the fee must be:
15	(1) collected by the bureau notwithstanding the elimination of the
16	underlying fee;
17	(2) collected in addition to all other fees collected at the time of
18	the underlying transaction; and
19	(3) deposited in the crossroads 2000 fund established under
20	IC 8-14-10-9.
21	However, this subsection does not apply to a fee imposed under
22	IC 9-29-5-14, IC 9-29-5-14.5, IC 9-29-5-15, or IC 9-29-5-39, which
23 24	were repealed by legislation enacted in 2013.
2 <del>4</del> 25	SECTION 115. IC 9-29-9-14 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
2 <i>5</i>	1, 2014]. Sec. 14. The fee for a restricted driving permit issued under IC 9-24-15 is ten dollars (\$10).
27	SECTION 116. IC 9-30-2-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
28	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 6. A law enforcement
29	officer may, without a warrant, arrest a person in case of violations of:
30	(1) IC 9-26-1-1(1), IC 9-26-1-1(2), IC 9-26-1-2(1),
31	IC 9-26-1-2(2), IC 9-26-1-3, or IC 9-26-1-4; IC 9-26-1-1.1; and
32	(2) IC 9-30-5 if the violation of IC 9-30-5 is coupled with an
33	accident;
34	when the law enforcement officer has reasonable cause to believe that
35	the violation was committed by the person. The procedure prescribed
36	in this section is not the only method prescribed by law for the arrest
37	and prosecution of a person for an offense of similar grade.
38	SECTION 117. IC 9-30-4-1 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
39	2014]. Sec. 1. Upon any reasonable ground appearing on the records of
40	the bureau, the bureau may do the following:
41	(1) Suspend or revoke the current driving privileges or driver's
42	license of any person.



(2) Suspend or revoke the certificate of registration and license plate for any motor vehicle.

SECTION 118. IC 9-30-4-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 329, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 3. (a) A person aggrieved by an order or act of the bureau under section 1 or 2 of this chapter may, within fifteen (15) days after notice is given, file a petition in the circuit or superior court of the county in which the person resides. If the person is a nonresident, the person may file a petition for review in the Marion County circuit court.

- (b) The petitioner must state facts showing how the order or act of the bureau is wrongful or unlawful, but the filing of a petition does not suspend the order or act unless a stay is allowed by a judge of the court pending final determination of the review on a showing of reasonable probability that the order or act is wrongful or unlawful.
- (c) The court shall, within six (6) months of the date of the filing of the petition, hear the petition, take testimony, and examine the facts of the case. The court may, in disposing of the issues, modify, affirm, or reverse the order or act of the bureau in whole or in part and shall make an appropriate order. If the petition has not been heard within six (6) months from the date of the filing, the original order or act of the bureau shall be reinstated in full force and effect.

SECTION 119. IC 9-30-4-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013, SECTION 87, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 6. (a) Whenever the bureau suspends or revokes the current driver's license or driving privileges upon receiving a record of the conviction of a person for any offense under the motor vehicle laws, not enumerated under subsection (b), the bureau may also suspend any of the certificates of registration and license plates issued for any motor vehicle registered in the name of the person so convicted. However, the bureau may not suspend the evidence of registration, unless otherwise required by law, if the person has given or gives and maintains during the three (3) years following the date of suspension or revocation proof of financial responsibility in the future in the manner specified in this section.

- (b) The bureau shall suspend or revoke without notice or hearing the current driver's license or driving privileges and all certificates of registration and license plates issued or registered in the name of a person who is convicted of any of the following:
  - (1) Manslaughter or reckless homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.
  - (2) Perjury or knowingly making a false affidavit to the



1	department under this chapter or any other law requiring the
2	registration of motor vehicles or regulating motor vehicle
3	operation upon the highways.
4	(3) A felony under Indiana motor vehicle laws or felony in the
5	commission of which a motor vehicle is used.
6	(4) Three (3) charges of criminal recklessness involving the use
7	of a motor vehicle within the preceding twelve (12) months.
8	(5) Failure to stop and give information or assistance or failure to
9	stop and disclose the person's identity at the scene of an accident
10	that has resulted in death, personal injury, or property damage in
11	excess of two hundred dollars (\$200).
12	(6) Possession, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transfer,
13	use, or sale of a controlled substance or counterfeit substance, or
14	attempting or conspiring to possess, distribute, manufacture,
15	cultivate, transfer, use, or sell a controlled substance or
16	eounterfeit substance.
17	(c) (b) The bureau shall suspend a driver's license or driving
18	privileges of a person shall also be suspended upon conviction in
19	another jurisdiction for any offense described in subsection (b)(1),
20	$\frac{(b)(2)}{(b)(3)}$ , $\frac{(b)(4)}{(b)}$ , and $\frac{(b)(5)}{(b)}$ , the following:
21	(1) Manslaughter or reckless homicide resulting from the
22	operation of a motor vehicle.
22 23 24	(2) Perjury or knowingly making a false affidavit to the
	department under this chapter or any other law requiring the
25	registration of motor vehicles or regulating motor vehicle
26	operation upon the highways.
27	(3) Three (3) charges of criminal recklessness involving the
28	use of a motor vehicle within the preceding twelve (12)
29	months.
30	(4) Failure to stop and give information or assistance or
31	failure to stop and disclose the person's identity at the scene
32	of an accident that has resulted in death, personal injury, or
33	property damage in excess of two hundred dollars (\$200).
34	except However, if property damage is less than two hundred dollars
35	(\$200), the bureau may determine whether the driver's license or
36	driving privileges and certificates of registration and license plates
37	shall be suspended or revoked. The license of a person shall also be
38	suspended upon conviction in another jurisdiction for any offense
39	described in subsection (b)(6).
10	(c) A person whose driving privileges are suspended under this

chapter is eligible for specialized driving privileges under



41

42

IC 9-30-16.

- (d) A suspension or revocation remains in effect and a new or renewal license may not be issued to the person and a motor vehicle may not be registered in the name of the person as follows:
  - (1) Except as provided in subdivisions (2) and (3), (4), and (5), and subject to section 6.5 of this chapter, for six (6) months from the date of conviction or on the date on which the person is otherwise eligible for a license, whichever is later. Except as provided in IC 35-48-4-15, this includes a person convicted of a crime for which the person's driving privilege or driver's license is suspended or revoked under subsection (b)(6).
  - (2) Subject to section 6.5 of this chapter, Upon conviction of an offense described in subsection (b)(1), for a fixed period of not less than two (2) years and not more than five (5) years, to be fixed by the bureau based upon recommendation of the court entering a conviction. If the court fails to recommend a fixed term of suspension, or recommends a fixed term that is less than the minimum term required by statute, the bureau shall impose the minimum period of suspension required under this chapter. A new or reinstated driver's license or driving privileges may not be issued to the person unless that person, within the three (3) years following the expiration of the suspension or revocation, gives and maintains in force at all times during the effective period of a new or reinstated license proof of financial responsibility in the future in the manner specified in this chapter. However, the liability of the insurance carrier under a motor vehicle liability policy that is furnished for proof of financial responsibility in the future as set out in this chapter becomes absolute whenever loss or damage covered by the policy occurs, and the satisfaction by the insured of a final judgment for loss or damage is not a condition precedent to the right or obligation of the carrier to make payment on account of loss or damage, but the insurance carrier has the right to settle a claim covered by the policy. If the settlement is made in good faith, the amount shall be deductive from the limits of liability specified in the policy. A policy may not be canceled or annulled with respect to a loss or damage by an agreement between the carrier and the insured after the insured has become responsible for the loss or damage, and a cancellation or annulment is void. The policy may provide that the insured or any other person covered by the policy shall reimburse the insurance carrier for payment made on account of any loss or damage claim or suit involving a breach of the terms, provisions, or conditions of the policy. If the policy provides for limits in



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1	excess of the limits specified in this chapter, the insurance carrier
2	may plead against any plaintiff, with respect to the amount of the
3	excess limits of liability, any defenses that the carrier may be
4	entitled to plead against the insured. The policy may further
5	provide for prorating of the insurance with other applicable valid
6	and collectible insurance. An action does not lie against the
7	insurance carrier by or on behalf of any claimant under the policy
8	until a final judgment has been obtained after actual trial by or on
9	behalf of any claimant under the policy.
10	(3) Subject to section 6.5 of this chapter, for the period ordered by
11	a court under IC 35-48-4-15.
12	(4) Subject to section 6.5 of this chapter, if the person is convicted
13	of a felony involving the use of a motor vehicle under
14	IC 35-44.1-3-1(b) and the person:
15	(A) exceeded the speed limit by at least twenty (20) miles per
16	hour;
17	(B) committed criminal recklessness with a vehicle
18	<del>(IC 35-42-2-2); or</del>
19	(C) engaged in aggressive driving (as defined in
20	IC 9-21-8-55(b));
21	while committing the felony, for one (1) year after the date the
22	person was convicted. The convicted person has the burden of
23	applying for a new or renewal license and establishing that the
24	one (1) year period described in this subdivision and subject to
25	section 6.5 of this chapter has elapsed.
26	(5) Subject to section 6.5 of this chapter, if the person is convicted
27	of a felony involving the use of a motor vehicle under
28	IC 35-44.1-3-1(b), the person:
29	(A) exceeded the speed limit by at least twenty (20) miles per
30	hour;
31	(B) committed criminal recklessness with a vehicle
32	<del>(IC 35-42-2-2);</del> or
33	(C) engaged in aggressive driving (as defined in
34	IC 9-21-8-55(b));
35	while committing the felony, and the person has a prior unrelated
36	conviction for a felony under IC 35-44.1-3-1(b), for two (2) years
37	after the date the person was convicted. The convicted person has
38	the burden of applying for a new or renewal license and
39	establishing that the two (2) year period described in this
40	subdivision and subject to section 6.5 of this chapter has elapsed.

(e) The bureau may take action as required in this section upon

receiving satisfactory evidence of a conviction of a person in another



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1	state.
2	(f) For the purpose of this chapter, "conviction" includes any of the
3	following:
4	(1) A conviction upon a plea of guilty.
5	(2) A determination of guilt by a jury or court, even if:
6	(A) no sentence is imposed; or
7	(B) a sentence is suspended.
8	(3) A forfeiture of bail, bond, or collateral deposited to secure the
9	defendant's appearance for trial, unless the forfeiture is vacated.
10	(4) A payment of money as a penalty or as costs in accordance
11	with an agreement between a moving traffic violator and a traffic
12	violations bureau.
13	(g) A suspension or revocation under this section or under
14	IC 9-30-13-0.5 stands pending appeal of the conviction to a higher
15	court and may be set aside or modified only upon the receipt by the
16	bureau of the certificate of the court reversing or modifying the
17	judgment that the cause has been reversed or modified. However, if the
18	suspension or revocation follows a conviction in a court of no record
19	in Indiana, the suspension or revocation is stayed pending appeal of the
20	conviction to a court of record.
21	(h) A person aggrieved by an order or act of the bureau under this
22	section or IC 9-30-13-0.5 may file a petition for a court review.
23	SECTION 120. IC 9-30-4-7 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
24	2014]. Sec. 7. (a) A person whose:
25	(1) driver's license; or
26	(2) certificate of registration or license plate;
27	has been suspended or revoked and has not been reinstated shall
28	immediately return the driver's license, certificate of registration, and
29	license plate to the bureau. A person who knowingly fails to comply
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31	with this requirement commits a Class C misdemeanor.
32	(b) The bureau may:  (1) take passession of a license contificate of resistantian on
33	(1) take possession of a license, certificate of registration, or
	license plate upon the suspension or revocation; or
34	(2) direct a law enforcement officer to take possession and return
35	the license, certificate, or license plate to the office of the bureau.
36	(c) All law enforcement officers are authorized as agents of the
37	bureau to seize the license, certificate of registration, and license plate
38	of a person who fails to surrender the license, certificate, or license
39	plate. A law enforcement officer shall notify the bureau of the seizure.
40	SECTION 121. IC 9-30-4-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
41	SECTION 332, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
42	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 8. (a) A person whose certificate of



registration has been suspended or revoked, with restoration or the issuance of a new certificate being contingent upon the furnishing of proof of financial responsibility, and who, during the suspension or revocation or in the absence of full authorization from the bureau, operates the motor vehicle upon a highway or knowingly permits the motor vehicle to be operated by another person upon a highway except as permitted under this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor.

(b) A person with restricted driving privileges who operates a motor vehicle upon a highway in violation of the terms and conditions specified for the restricted driving privileges commits a Class E misdemeanor.

SECTION 122. IC 9-30-5-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013, SECTION 90, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 10. (a) In addition to a criminal penalty imposed for an offense under this chapter, IC 35-46-9, or IC 14-15-8 (before its repeal), the court shall, after reviewing the person's bureau driving record and other relevant evidence, recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for the fixed period of time specified under this section. The court may require that a period of suspension recommended under this section be imposed, if applicable, before a period of incarceration or after a period of incarceration, or both before and after a period of incarceration, as long as the suspension otherwise complies with the periods established in this section.

(b) If the person:

- (1) does not have a previous conviction of operating a vehicle or a motorboat while intoxicated; or
- (2) has a previous conviction of operating a vehicle or a motorboat while intoxicated that occurred at least ten (10) years before the conviction under consideration by the court;

the court shall recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for at least ninety (90) days but not more than two (2) years.

- (c) If the person has a previous conviction of operating a vehicle or a motorboat while intoxicated and the previous conviction occurred more than five (5) years but less than ten (10) years before the conviction under consideration by the court, the court shall recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for at least one hundred eighty (180) days but not more than two (2) years. The court may stay the execution of that part of the suspension that exceeds the minimum period of suspension and grant the person probationary driving privileges for a period of time equal to the length of the stay.
- (d) If the person has a previous conviction of operating a vehicle or a motorboat while intoxicated and the previous conviction occurred



less than five (5) years before the conviction under consideration by the court, the court shall recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for at least one (1) year but not more than two (2) years. The court may stay the execution of that part of the suspension that exceeds the minimum period of suspension and grant the person probationary driving privileges for a period of time equal to the length of the stay. If the court grants probationary driving privileges under this subsection, the court shall order that the probationary driving privileges include the requirement that the person may not operate a motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is equipped with a functioning certified ignition interlock device under IC 9-30-8. However, the court may grant probationary driving privileges under this subsection without requiring the installation of an ignition interlock device if the person is successfully participating in a court supervised alcohol treatment program in which the person is taking disulfiram or a similar substance that the court determines is effective in treating alcohol abuse. The person granted probationary driving privileges under this subsection shall pay all costs associated with the installation of an ignition interlock device unless the sentencing court determines that the person is indigent.

- (e) If the conviction under consideration by the court is for an offense under:
  - (1) section 4 of this chapter;
- (2) section 5 of this chapter;
  - (3) IC 14-15-8-8(b) (before its repeal);
  - (4) IC 14-15-8-8(c) (before its repeal);
  - (5) IC 35-46-9-6(b); or
- (6) IC 35-46-9-6(c);

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the court shall recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for at least two (2) years but not more than five (5) years.

- (f) If the conviction under consideration by the court is for an offense involving the use of a controlled substance listed in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V of IC 35-48-2, in which a vehicle was used in the offense, the court shall recommend the suspension or revocation of the person's driving privileges for at least six (6) months.
- (g) The bureau shall fix the period of suspension in accordance with the recommendation of the court under this section and in accordance with IC 9-30-6-9. If the court fails to recommend a fixed period of suspension, or recommends a fixed period that is less than the minimum period required by statute, the bureau shall impose the minimum period of suspension required under this section.

SECTION 123. IC 9-30-5-11 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]. Sec. 11. (a) If a court grants a person probationary driving



1	privileges under section 12 of this chapter, the person may operate a
2	vehicle only as follows:
3	(1) To and from the person's place of employment.
4	(2) For specific purposes in exceptional circumstances.
5	(3) To and from a court-ordered treatment program.
6	(b) If the court grants the person probationary driving privileges
7	under section 12(a) of this chapter, that part of the court's order
8	granting probationary driving privileges does not take effect until the
9	person's driving privileges have been suspended for at least thirty (30)
10	<del>days under IC 9-30-6-9.</del>
11	(c) The court shall notify a person who is granted probationary
12	driving privileges of the following:
13	(1) That the probationary driving period commences when the
14	bureau issues the probationary driving privileges.
15	(2) That the bureau may not issue probationary driving privileges
16	until the bureau receives a reinstatement fee from the person, if
17	applicable, and the person otherwise qualifies for valid driving
18	<del>privileges.</del>
19	SECTION 124. IC 9-30-5-12 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
20	1, 2014]. <del>Sec. 12. (a) If.</del>
21	(1) a court recommends suspension of a person's driving
22	privileges under section 10(b) of this chapter for an offense
23	committed under this chapter; and
24	(2) the person did not refuse to submit to a chemical test offered
25	under IC 9-30-6-2 during the investigation of the offense;
26	the court may stay the execution of the suspension of the person's
27	driving privileges and grant the person probationary driving privileges
28	for one hundred eighty (180) days.
29	(b) An order for probationary privileges must be issued in
30	accordance with sections 11 and 13 of this chapter.
31	<del>(c)</del> If:
32	(1) a court recommends suspension of a person's driving
33	privileges under section 10(c), 10(d), or 10(e) of this chapter for
34	an offense committed under this chapter; and
35	(2) the period of suspension recommended by the court exceeds
36	the minimum permissible fixed period of suspension specified
37	under section 10 of this chapter;
38	the court may stay the execution of that part of the suspension that
39	exceeds the minimum fixed period of suspension and grant the person
40	probationary driving privileges for a period of time equal to the length
41	of the stay.
42	(d) In addition to the other requirements of this section, if a person's



1	driving privileges are suspended or revoked under section 10(f) of this
2	chapter, a court must find that compelling circumstances warrant the
3	issuance of probationary driving privileges.
4	(e) Before a court may grant probationary driving privileges under
5	this section, the person to whom the probationary driving privileges
6	will be granted must meet the burden of proving eligibility to receive
7	probationary driving privileges.
8	(f) An order for probationary driving privileges issued under
9	subsection (a) or (c) must comply with section 16 of this chapter.
10	SECTION 125. IC 9-30-5-13 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
11	1, 2014]. Sec. 13. (a) An order for probationary driving privileges
12	granted under this chapter must include the following:
13	(1) A requirement that the person may not violate a traffic law.
14	(2) A restriction of a person's driving privileges providing for
15	automatic execution of the suspension of driving privileges if an
16	order is issued under subsection (b).
17	(3) A written finding by the court that the court has reviewed the
18	person's driving record and other relevant evidence and found that
19	the person qualifies for probationary driving privileges under this
20	<del>chapter.</del>
21	(4) Other reasonable terms of probation.
22	(b) If the court finds that the person has violated the terms of the
23	order granting probationary driving privileges, the court shall order
24	execution of that part of the sentence concerning the suspension of the
25	person's driving privileges.
26	SECTION 126. IC 9-30-5-14 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
27	1, 2014]. Sec. 14. (a) A person whose driving privileges are suspended
28	under section 10 of this chapter:
29	(1) is entitled to credit for any days during which the license was
30	suspended under IC 9-30-6-9(c); and
31	(2) may not receive any credit for days during which the person's
32	driving privileges were suspended under IC 9-30-6-9(b).
33	(b) A period of suspension of driving privileges imposed under
34	section 10 of this chapter must be consecutive to any period of
35	suspension imposed under IC 9-30-6-9(b). However, if the court finds
36	in the sentencing order that it is in the best interest of society, the court
37	may terminate all or any part of the remaining suspension under
38	<del>IC 9-30-6-9(b).</del>
39	(c) The bureau shall designate a period of suspension of driving
40	privileges imposed under section 10 of this chapter as consecutive to
41	any period of suspension imposed under IC 9-30-6-9(b) unless the

sentencing order of the court, under subsection (b), in the best interest



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1	of society, terminates all or part of the remaining suspension under
2	<del>IC 9-30-6-9(b).</del>
3	SECTION 127. IC 9-30-5-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.172-2006,
4	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
5	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and
6	(c) and section 10 of this chapter, the court may, in granting
7	probationary driving privileges under this chapter, also order that the
8	probationary driving privileges include the requirement that a person
9	may not operate a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is equipped with a
10	functioning certified ignition interlock device under IC 9-30-8.
11	(b) An order granting probationary specialized driving privileges
12	under IC 9-30-16
13	(1) under:
14	(A) section 12(a) of this chapter, if the person has a previous
15	conviction that occurred at least ten (10) years before the
16	conviction under consideration by the court; or
17	(B) section 12(c) of this chapter; or
18	(2) to a person who has a prior unrelated conviction for an offense
19	under this chapter of which the consumption of alcohol is an
20	element;
21	must prohibit the person from operating a motor vehicle unless the
22	vehicle is equipped with a functioning certified ignition interlock
23	device under IC 9-30-8. However, a court is not required to order the
24	installation of an ignition interlock device for a person described in
25	subdivision (1) or (2) if the person is successfully participating in a
26	court supervised alcohol treatment program in which the person is
27	taking disulfiram or a similar substance that the court determines is
28	effective in treating alcohol abuse.
29	(c) A court may not order the installation of an ignition interlock
30	device on a vehicle operated by an employee to whom any of the
31	following apply:
32	(1) Has been convicted of violating section 1 or 2 of this chapter.
33	(2) Is employed as the operator of a vehicle owned, leased, or
34	provided by the employee's employer.
35	(3) Is subject to a labor agreement that prohibits an employee who
36	is convicted of an alcohol related offense from operating the
37	employer's vehicle.
38	SECTION 128. IC 9-30-10-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013,
39	SECTION 100, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
40	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 4. (a) A person who has

accumulated at least two (2) judgments within a ten (10) year period

for any of the following violations, singularly or in combination, and



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1	not arising out of the same incident, is a habitual violator:
2	(1) Reckless homicide resulting from the operation of a motor
3	vehicle.
4	(2) Voluntary or involuntary manslaughter resulting from the
5	operation of a motor vehicle.
6	(3) Failure of the driver operator of a motor vehicle involved in
7	an accident resulting in death or injury to any person to stop at the
8	scene of the accident and give the required information and
9	assistance.
10	(4) Operation of a vehicle while intoxicated resulting in death.
11	(5) Before July 1, 1997, operation of a vehicle with at leas
12	ten-hundredths percent (0.10%) alcohol in the blood resulting in
13	death.
14	(6) After June 30, 1997, and before July 1, 2001, operation of a
15	vehicle with an alcohol concentration equivalent to at leas
16	ten-hundredths (0.10) gram of alcohol per:
17	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
18	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath;
19	resulting in death.
20	(7) After June 30, 2001, operation of a vehicle with an alcoho
21	concentration equivalent to at least eight-hundredths (0.08) gran
22	of alcohol per:
23	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
24	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath;
25	resulting in death.
26	(b) A person who has accumulated at least three (3) judgments
27	within a ten (10) year period for any of the following violations
28	singularly or in combination, and not arising out of the same incident
29	is a habitual violator:
30	(1) Operation of a vehicle while intoxicated.
31	(2) Before July 1, 1997, operation of a vehicle with at leas
32	ten-hundredths percent (0.10%) alcohol in the blood.
33	(3) After June 30, 1997, and before July 1, 2001, operation of a
34	vehicle with an alcohol concentration equivalent to at leas
35	ten-hundredths (0.10) gram of alcohol per:
36	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
37	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath.
38	(4) After June 30, 2001, operation of a vehicle with an alcohol
39	concentration equivalent to at least eight-hundredths (0.08) gram
40	of alcohol per:
41	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
42	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath.



1	(5) Operating a motor vehicle while the person's license to do so
2	has been suspended or revoked as a result of the person's
3	conviction of an offense under IC 9-1-4-52 (repealed July 1,
4	1991), IC 9-24-18-5(b) (repealed July 1, 2000), IC 9-24-19-2,
5	IC 9-24-19-3, or IC 9-24-19-4.
6	(6) Operating a motor vehicle without ever having obtained a
7	<del>license to do so.</del>
8	(7) (5) Reckless driving.
9	(8) (6) Criminal recklessness as a felony involving the operation
10	of a motor vehicle.
11	(9) (7) Drag racing or engaging in a speed contest in violation of
12	law.
13	(10) (8) Violating IC 9-4-1-40 (repealed July 1, 1991),
14	IC 9-4-1-46 (repealed July 1, 1991), <del>IC</del> 9-26-1-1(1),
15	<del>IC 9-26-1-1(2), IC 9-26-1-2(1), IC 9-26-1-2(2), IC 9-26-1-3,</del> or
16	<del>IC 9-26-1-4.</del> <b>IC 9-26-1-1.1.</b>
17	(11) (9) Any felony under an Indiana motor vehicle statute. or any
18	felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used.
19	A judgment for a violation enumerated in subsection (a) shall be added
20	to the violations described in this subsection for the purposes of this
21	subsection.
22	(c) A person who has accumulated at least ten (10) judgments
23 24	within a ten (10) year period for any traffic violation, except a parking
24	or an equipment violation, of the type required to be reported to the
25	bureau, singularly or in combination, and not arising out of the same
26	incident, is a habitual violator. However, at least one (1) of the
27	judgments must be for:
28	(1) a violation enumerated in subsection (a); or
29	(2) a violation enumerated in subsection (b);
30	(3) operating a motor vehicle while the person's license to do
31	so has been suspended or revoked as a result of the person's
32	conviction of an offense under IC 9-1-4-52 (repealed July 1,
33	1991), IC 9-24-18-5(b) (repealed July 1, 2000), IC 9-24-19-2,
34	or IC 9-24-19-3; or
35	(4) operating a motor vehicle without ever having obtained a
36	license to do so.
37	A judgment for a violation enumerated in subsection (a) or (b) shall be
38	added to the judgments described in this subsection for the purposes of
39	this subsection.
40	(d) For purposes of this section, a judgment includes a judgment in

any other jurisdiction in which the elements of the offense for which

the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of



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the offenses	described	in	subsections	(a)	),	(b),	and	(c)	).
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 (e) For purposes of this section, the offense date is used when determining the number of judgments accumulated within a ten (10) year period.

SECTION 129. IC 9-30-10-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013, SECTION 101, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 5. (a) If it appears from the records maintained by the bureau that a person's driving record makes the person a habitual violator under section 4 of this chapter, the bureau shall mail a notice to the person's last known address that informs the person that the person's driving privileges will be suspended in thirty (30) days because the person is a habitual violator according to the records of the bureau.

- (b) Thirty (30) days after the bureau has mailed a notice under this section, the bureau shall suspend the person's driving privileges for:
  - (1) except as provided in subdivision (2), ten (10) years if the person is a habitual violator under section 4(a) of this chapter;
  - (2) life if the person is a habitual violator under section 4(a) of this chapter and has at least two (2) violations under section 4(a)(4) through 4(a)(7) of this chapter;
  - (3) ten (10) years if the person is a habitual violator under section 4(b) of this chapter; or
  - (4) five (5) years if the person is a habitual violator under section 4(c) of this chapter.
- (c) The notice must inform the person that the person may be entitled to relief under section 6 of this chapter or may seek judicial review of the person's suspension under this chapter.
- (d) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if the bureau does not discover that a person's driving record makes the person a habitual violator under section 4 of this chapter for more than three (3) two (2) years after the bureau receives the person's final qualifying conviction, the bureau upon notice to the person, shall not suspend the person's driving privileges for the remaining applicable any period. under subsection (b). A reduction in a period of suspension under this subsection does not affect the requirements under section 9 of this chapter concerning probation and restricted driving privileges.

SECTION 130. IC 9-30-10-6.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: **Sec. 6.5. If a court finds by clear and convincing evidence that a person is a habitual traffic violator under IC 9-30-10-4, the court:** 

(1) shall order:



1	(A) that the person is a habitual traffic violator; and
2	(B) the bureau to suspend the person's driving license; and
3	(2) may order that the person is eligible for specialized driving
4	privileges under IC 9-30-16.
5	SECTION 131. IC 9-30-10-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
6	SECTION 351, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
7	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 8. (a) If a person files a petition for
8	judicial review under section 6 of this chapter, the court shall promptly
9	hold a hearing. The petition must be filed and the hearing must be held
10	in accordance with section 7 of this chapter.
11	(b) If the court finds that the petitioner is not a habitual violator, the
12	court shall order the bureau to reinstate the driving privileges of the
13	person.
14	(c) If the court finds that the petitioner is a habitual violator, the
15	person's driving privileges remain suspended. unless the court places
16	the person on probation under section 9 of this chapter.
17	(d) The findings of the court under this section constitute a final
18	judgment from which either party may appeal. An appeal does not act
19	as a stay of the findings and orders of the court.
20	SECTION 132. IC 9-30-10-9 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
21	1, 2014]. Sec. 9. (a) This section does not apply to a person who:
22	(1) holds a commercial driver's license; and
23	(2) has been charged with an offense involving the operation of
24	a motor vehicle in accordance with the federal Motor Carrier
25	Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (MCSIA) (Public Law
26	<del>106-159.113 Stat. 1748).</del>
27	(b) If a court finds that a person:
28	(1) is a habitual violator under section 4(c) of this chapter;
29	(2) has not been previously placed on probation under this section
30	<del>by a court;</del>
31	(3) operates a vehicle for commercial or business purposes, and
32	the person's mileage for commercial or business purposes:
33	(A) is substantially in excess of the mileage of an average
34	<del>driver; and</del>
35	(B) may have been a factor that contributed to the person's
36	poor driving record;
37	(4) does not have:
38	(A) a judgment for a violation enumerated in section 4(a) of
39	this chapter; or
40	(B) at least three (3) judgments (singularly or in combination
41	and not arising out of the same incident) of the violations
42	enumerated in section 4(b) of this chapter; and



1	(5) has not violated the terms of the person's suspension by
2	operating a vehicle;
3	the court may place the person on probation in accordance with
4	subsection (d).
5	(c) If a court finds that a person:
6	(1) is a habitual violator under section 4(b) of this chapter;
7	(2) has not been previously placed on probation under this section
8	<del>by a court;</del>
9	(3) does not have a judgment for any violation listed in section
10	4(a) of this chapter;
11	(4) has had the person's driving privileges suspended under this
12	chapter for at least five (5) consecutive years; and
13	(5) has not violated the terms of the person's suspension by
14	operating a vehicle;
15	the court may place the person on probation in accordance with
16	subsection (d). However, if the person has any judgments for operation
17	of a vehicle before July 1, 2001, while intoxicated or with an alcohol
18	concentration equivalent to at least ten-hundredths (0.10) gram of
19	alcohol per one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood or two hundred
20	ten (210) liters of the breath, or for the operation of a vehicle after June
21	30, 2001, while intoxicated or with an alcohol concentration equivalent
22	to at least eight-hundredths (0.08) gram of alcohol per one hundred
23	(100) milliliters of the blood or two hundred ten (210) liters of the
24	breath, the court, before the court places a person on probation under
25	subsection (d), must find that the person has successfully fulfilled the
26	requirements of a rehabilitation program certified by the division of
27	mental health and addiction or the Indiana judicial center.
28	(d) Whenever a court places a habitual violator on probation, the
29	<del>court:</del>
30	(1) shall record each of the court's findings under this section in
31	writing;
32	(2) shall order the bureau to issue the person probationary driving
33	privileges for a fixed period of not more than the applicable
34	remaining period of suspension;
35	(3) shall attach restrictions to the person's driving privileges,
36	including restrictions limiting the person's driving to:
37	(A) commercial or business purposes or other employment
38	related driving;
39	(B) specific purposes in exceptional circumstances;
40	(C) rehabilitation programs; and
41	(D) specified hours during which the person may drive;
42	(4) shall require the person to submit to reasonable monitoring



1	requirements;
2	(5) shall order the person to file proof of future financial
3	responsibility for three (3) years following the date of being
4	placed on probation; and
5	(6) shall impose other appropriate conditions of probation, which
6	must include one (1) or more of the following conditions if the
7	person was convicted of an offense described in
8	IC 9-30-10-4(b)(1) through IC 9-30-10-4(b)(4):
9	(A) An order prohibiting the person from operating a motor
0	vehicle or motorized bicycle with an alcohol concentration
1	equivalent to at least two-hundredths (0.02) gram of alcohol
2	<del>per:</del>
3	(i) one hundred (100) milliliters of the person's blood; or
4	(ii) two hundred ten (210) liters of the person's breath;
5	or while under the influence of any other intoxicating
6	<del>substance.</del>
7	(B) An order that the person submit to a method to monitor the
8	person's compliance with the prohibition against operating a
9	motor vehicle or motorized bicycle with an alcohol
0.	concentration equivalent to at least two-hundredths (0.02)
21	<del>gram of alcohol per:</del>
22	(i) one hundred (100) milliliters of the person's blood; or
23	(ii) two hundred ten (210) liters of the person's breath;
24	or while intoxicated (as defined under IC 9-13-2-86).
2.5	(C) The court shall determine the appropriate monitoring
26	method, which may include one (1) or more of the following:
27	(i) The person may operate only a motor vehicle equipped
28	with an ignition interlock device.
9	(ii) The person must submit to a chemical test if a law
0	enforcement officer lawfully stops the person while
1	operating a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle and the law
2	enforcement officer requests that the person submit to a
3	<del>chemical test.</del>
4	(iii) The person must wear a device that detects and records
5	the person's use of alcohol.
6	(iv) The person must submit to any other reasonable
7	monitoring requirement as determined by the court.
8	(e) If a court finds that a person:
9	(1) is a habitual violator under section 4(b) or 4(c) of this chapter;
0.	(2) does not have any judgments for violations under section 4(a)
-1	of this chapter;
-2	(3) does not have any judgments or convictions for violations



1	under section 4(b) of this chapter, except for judgments or
2	convictions under section 4(b)(5) of this chapter that resulted
3	from driving on a suspended license that was suspended for:
4	(A) the commission of infractions only; or
5	(B) previously driving on a suspended license;
6	(4) has not been previously placed on probation under this section
7	by a court; and
8	(5) has had the person's driving privileges suspended under this
9	chapter for at least three (3) consecutive years and has no
10	violated the terms of the person's suspension by operating a
11	vehicle for at least three (3) consecutive years;
12	the court may place the person on probation under the conditions
13	described in subsection (d)(1) through (d)(5).
14	(f) If the bureau receives an order granting probationary driving
15	privileges to a person who, according to the records of the bureau, does
16	not qualify under this chapter, the bureau shall do the following:
17	(1) Issue the person probationary driving privileges and notify the
18	prosecuting attorney of the county from which the order was
19	received that the person is not eligible for the rescission and
20	reinstatement.
21	(2) Send a certified copy of the person's driving record to the
22	prosecuting attorney.
23	The prosecuting attorney shall, in accordance with IC 35-38-1-15
24	petition the court to correct the court's order. If the bureau does not
25	receive a corrected order within sixty (60) days, the bureau shall notify
26	the attorney general, who shall, in accordance with IC 35-38-1-15,
27	petition the court to correct the court's order.
28	SECTION 133. IC 9-30-10-11 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
29	1, 2014]. Sec. 11. A petition for revocation of probation granted under
30	section 9 of this chapter must:
31	(1) be filed in the court that placed the person on probation;
32	(2) be filed by the prosecuting attorney for the county in which
33	the court is located;
34	(3) state the alleged violation; and
35	(4) be served upon the probationer in the manner provided for the
36	service of summons in a civil action.
37	SECTION 134. IC 9-30-10-12 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
38	1, 2014]. Sec. 12. (a) Upon the filing of a petition for revocation of
39	probation, the court shall do the following:
40	(1) Set a date for a hearing upon the petition that is not earlier
41	than twenty (20) days nor later than forty-five (45) days from the
42	date of the filing of the petition for review.



1	(2) Hold a hearing on the date set, unless the proceeding is
2	continued by order of the court.
3	(3) Cause notice of the hearing date to be sent to all parties.
4	(b) At the hearing, the prosecuting attorney must bear the burden of
5	proof by a preponderance of the evidence to prevail.
6	(c) If the court finds that the person has violated any terms of the
7	probation, the court shall do the following:
8	(1) Record each of its findings in writing.
9	(2) Obtain the person's driver's license.
10	(3) Order the bureau to suspend the person's driving privileges for
11	a period equal to the period of suspension originally imposed
12	under section 5 of this chapter.
13	(4) Not place the person on probation under section 9 of this
14	<del>chapter.</del>
15	(d) If the court finds that the person has not violated any of the
16	terms of the person's probation, the court shall do the following:
17	(1) Record each of the court's findings in writing.
18	(2) Continue the person on probation for the remainder of the
19	probationary period.
20	(e) The court's findings under subsection (c) or (d) constitute a final
21	judgment from which either party may appeal. An appeal does not act
22	as a stay of the court's findings and orders.
23	SECTION 135. IC 9-30-10-13 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
24	1, 2014]. Sec. 13. (a) The bureau may issue driving privileges to a
25	habitual violator whose driving privileges were suspended under
26	section 5(b) of this chapter if the following conditions exist:
27	(1) The time specified for the person's probation or the restriction
28	or suspension of the person's driving privileges has elapsed.
29	(2) The person has met all the requirements of all applicable
30	statutes and rules relating to the licensing of motor vehicle
31	<del>operators.</del>
32	(3) The person files with the bureau and maintains, for three (3)
33	years after termination of probation, restriction, or suspension of
34	driving privileges, proof of future financial responsibility in
35	accordance with IC 9-25.
36	(4) If the person has a prior conviction for operating while
37	intoxicated, the bureau places a restriction on the person's driver's
38	license and driving record that indicates the person is prohibited
39	from operating a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle with an
40	alcohol concentration equivalent to at least two-hundredths (0.02)
41	gram of alcohol per:
42	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the person's blood; or



1	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the person's breath;
2	for three (3) years after termination of probation, restriction, or
3	suspension of driving privileges.
4	(5) The person signs a bureau form by which the person agrees
5	that as a condition to obtaining the driving privileges the person
6	will submit to a chemical test at any time during the period three
7	(3) years after termination of probation, restriction, or suspension
8	of driving privileges if a law enforcement officer lawfully stops
9	the person while operating a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle
10	and the law enforcement officer requests that the person submit
11	to a chemical test.
12	(b) The bureau may issue driving privileges to operate a motor
13	vehicle to a habitual violator whose driving privileges have been
14	suspended for life if the following conditions exist:
15	(1) The bureau has received an order for rescission of suspension
16	and reinstatement issued under section 15 of this chapter.
17	(2) The person to whom the driving privileges are to be issued has
18	never been convicted of a violation described in section 4(a) or 17
19	of this chapter.
20	(3) The person has not been convicted of an offense under section
21	16 of this chapter more than one (1) time.
22	(4) The person has met all the requirements of all applicable
23	statutes and rules relating to the licensing of motor vehicle
24	<del>operators.</del>
25	(5) The person:
26	(A) files with the bureau; and
27	(B) maintains for three (3) years after rescission of the
28	suspension;
29	proof of future financial responsibility in accordance with
30	<del>IC 9-25.</del>
31	(6) If the person has a prior conviction for operating while
32	intoxicated, the bureau places a restriction on the person's driver's
33	license and driving record that indicates the person is prohibited
34	from operating a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle with an
35	alcohol concentration equivalent to at least two-hundredths (0.02)
36	<del>gram of alcohol per:</del>
37	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the person's blood; or
38	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the person's breath;
39	or while intoxicated (as defined under IC 9-13-2-86) for three (3)
40	years after termination of probation, restriction, or suspension of
41	driving privileges.
42	(7) The person signs a bureau form by which the person agrees



1	that as a condition to obtaining the driving privileges the person
2	will submit to a chemical test at any time during the period three
3	(3) years after termination of probation, restriction, or suspension
4	of driving privileges if a law enforcement officer lawfully stops
5	the person while operating a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle
6	and the law enforcement officer requests that the person submit
7	to a chemical test.
8	(c) A habitual violator is not eligible for relief under the hardship
9	<del>provisions of IC 9-24-15.</del>
10	(d) The bureau shall not issue driving privileges to a person who
11	does not satisfy all of the requirements set forth in subsections (a) and
12	<del>(b).</del>
13	SECTION 136. IC 9-30-10-14 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
14	1, 2014]. Sec. 14. (a) Except as provided in subsection (e), a person
15	whose driving privileges have been suspended for life may petition a
16	court in a civil action for a reseission of the suspension order and
17	reinstatement of driving privileges if the following conditions exist:
18	(1) Ten (10) years have elapsed since the date on which an order
19	for the lifetime suspension of the person's driving privileges was
20	<del>issued.</del>
21	(2) The person has never been convicted of a violation described
22	in section 4(a) of this chapter.
23	(3) The person has never been convicted of an offense under
24	section 17 of this chapter.
25	(4) The person has not been convicted of an offense under section
26	16 of this chapter more than one (1) time.
27	(b) A petition for rescission and reinstatement under this section
28	must meet the following conditions:
29	(1) Be verified by the petitioner.
30	(2) State the petitioner's age, date of birth, and place of residence.
31	(3) Describe the circumstances leading up to the lifetime
32	suspension of the petitioner's driving privileges.
33	(4) Aver a substantial change in the petitioner's circumstances of
34	the following:
35	(A) That indicates the petitioner would no longer pose a risk
36	to the safety of others if the petitioner's driving privileges are
37	reinstated.
38	(B) That makes the lifetime suspension of the petitioner's
39	driving privileges unreasonable.
40	(C) Indicates it is in the best interests of society for the
41	petitioner's driving privileges to be reinstated.
42	(5) Aver that the requisite amount of time has elapsed since the



1	date on which the order for the lifetime suspension of the person's
2	driving privileges was issued as required under subsections (a)
3	and (e).
4	(6) Aver that the petitioner has never been convicted of an offense
5	under section 17 of this chapter.
6	(7) Aver that the petitioner has not been convicted of an offense
7	under section 16 of this chapter more than one (1) time.
8	(8) Aver that the petitioner has never been convicted of a
9	violation described in section 4(a) of this chapter.
10	(9) Be filed in a circuit or superior court having jurisdiction in the
11	county where the petitioner resides.
12	(10) If the petition is being filed under subsection (e), aver the
13	existence of the conditions listed in subsection (e)(1) through
14	<del>(e)(3).</del>
15	(c) The petitioner shall serve the prosecuting attorney of the county
16	where the petitioner resides and the bureau with a copy of the petition
17	described in subsection (b). A responsive pleading is not required.
18	(d) The prosecuting attorney of the county where the petitioner
19	resides shall represent the state in the matter.
20	(e) A person whose driving privileges have been suspended for life
21	may petition a court in a civil action for a rescission of the suspension
22	order and reinstatement of driving privileges if all of the following
23	conditions exist:
24	(1) Three (3) years have elapsed since the date on which the order
25	for lifetime suspension of the petitioner's driving privileges was
26	<del>issued.</del>
27	(2) The petitioner's lifetime suspension was the result of driving
28	on a suspended license that was suspended for commission of
29	infractions only or for driving on a suspended license.
30	(3) The petitioner has never been convicted of a violation
31	described in section 4(a) or 4(b) of this chapter, with the
32	exception of a judgment or conviction under section 4(b)(5) of
33	this chapter.
34	(4) The petitioner has never been convicted of an offense under
35	section 17 of this chapter.
36	(5) The petitioner has not been convicted of an offense under
37	section 16 of this chapter more than one (1) time.
38	SECTION 137. IC 9-30-10-15 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
39	1, 2014]. Sec. 15. (a) Upon receiving a petition filed under section 14
40	of this chapter, a court shall set a date for hearing the matter and direct
41	the clerk of the court to provide notice of the hearing date to the



following:

1	(1) The petitioner:
2	(2) The prosecuting attorney of the county where the petitioner
3	resides.
4	(3) The bureau.
5	(b) A court may order the rescission of the order that required the
6	suspension of the petitioner's driving privileges for life and may order
7	the bureau to reinstate the driving privileges of a petitioner whose
8	driving privileges have been suspended for life if, after the hearing of
9	the matter, the court makes the following written findings and
10	conclusions, based on clear and convincing evidence:
11	(1) That the petitioner has never been convicted of a violation
12	described in section 4(a) of this chapter.
13	(2) That the petitioner has never been convicted of an offense
14	under section 17 of this chapter.
15	(3) That the petitioner has not been convicted of an offense under
16	section 16 of this chapter more than one (1) time.
17	(4) If the person is petitioning the court under section 14(a) of this
18	chapter that ten (10) years have elapsed since the date on which
19	an order was issued that required the suspension of the petitioner's
20	driving privileges for life.
21	(5) That there has been a substantial change in the petitioner's
22	circumstances indicating the petitioner would no longer pose a
23	risk to the safety of others if the petitioner's driving privileges
24	were reinstated.
25	(6) That there has been a substantial change in the petitioner's
26	circumstances indicating that the suspension of the petitioner's
27	driving privileges for life has become unreasonable.
28	(7) That it is in the best interests of society for the petitioner's
29	driving privileges to be reinstated.
30	(8) If the person is petitioning the court under section 14(e) of this
31	<del>chapter:</del>
32	(A) that three (3) years have elapsed since the date the order
33	was issued that required the suspension of the petitioner's
34	driving privileges for life; and
35	(B) that the conditions listed under section 14(e) of this
36	<del>chapter are satisfied.</del>
37	(c) The petitioner has the burden of proof under this section and an
38	order issued under subsection (b) is a final order, appealable by any
39	party to the action.
40	(d) In an order for reinstatement of driving privileges issued under
41	this section, the court may require the bureau to issue the prevailing



petitioner:

1	(1) driving privileges under section 13(b) of this chapter; or
2	(2) restricted driving privileges for a time and subject to
3	conditions specified by the court, which must include one (1) or
4	more of the following conditions if the person was determined to
5	be a habitual violator under IC 9-30-10-4(a)(4) through
6	$\frac{1C}{9-30-10-4(a)(7)}$ or $\frac{1C}{9-30-10-4(b)(1)}$ through
7	IC 9-30-10-4(b)(4):
8	(A) Specified hours during which the person may drive.
9	(B) An order prohibiting the person from operating a motor
10	vehicle or motorized bicycle with an alcohol concentration
11	equivalent to at least two-hundredths (0.02) gram of alcohol
12	per:
13	(i) one hundred (100) milliliters of the person's blood; or
14	(ii) two hundred ten (210) liters of the person's breath;
15	or while intoxicated (as defined under IC 9-13-2-86).
16	(C) An order that the person submit to a method to monitor the
17	person's compliance with the prohibition against operating a
18	motor vehicle or motorized bieyele with an alcohol
19	concentration equivalent to at least two-hundredths (0.02)
20	gram of alcohol per:
21	(i) one hundred (100) milliliters of the person's blood; or
22	(ii) two hundred ten (210) liters of the person's breath;
23	or while intoxicated (as defined under IC 9-13-2-86).
24	(D) The court shall determine the appropriate monitoring
25	method, which may include one (1) or more of the following:
26	(i) The person may operate only a motor vehicle equipped
27	with an ignition interlock device.
28	(ii) The person must submit to a chemical test if a law
29	enforcement officer lawfully stops the person while
30	operating a motor vehicle or motorized bicycle and the law
31	enforcement officer requests that the person submit to a
32	<del>chemical</del> test.
33	(iii) The person must wear a device that detects and records
34	the person's use of alcohol.
35	(iv) The person must submit to any other reasonable
36	monitoring requirement as determined by the court.
37	(e) If a court orders the bureau to issue restricted or probationary
38	driving privileges to a petitioner under subsection (d), the court shall
39	specify the conditions under which the petitioner may be issued driving
40	privileges to operate a motor vehicle under section 13(b) of this

chapter. After the expiration date of the restricted or probationary

driving privileges and upon:

2014



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1	(1) fulfillment by the petitioner of the conditions specified by the
2	<del>court; and</del>
3	(2) the expiration of the restricted driving privileges issued under
4	subsection (d)(2);
5	the bureau shall issue the petitioner driving privileges to operate a
6	motor vehicle under section 13(b) of this chapter.
7	(f) If the bureau receives an order granting a rescission of the
8	suspension order and reinstatement of driving privileges to a person
9	who, according to the records of the bureau, does not qualify under this
10	chapter, the bureau shall do the following:
11	(1) Issue the person probationary driving privileges and notify the
12	prosecuting attorney of the county from which the order was
13	received that the person is not eligible for the rescission and
14	reinstatement.
15	(2) Send a certified copy of the person's driving record to the
16	prosecuting attorney.
17	The prosecuting attorney shall, in accordance with IC 35-38-1-15
18	petition the court to correct the court's order. If the bureau does no
19	receive a corrected order within sixty (60) days, the bureau shall notify
20	the attorney general, who shall, in accordance with IC 35-38-1-15
21	petition the court to correct the court's order.
22	SECTION 138. IC 9-30-10-17, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013
23	SECTION 163, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
24	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 17. (a) A person who operates a
25	motor vehicle after the person's driving privileges are forfeited for life
26	under section 16 of this chapter, IC 9-4-13-14 (repealed April 1, 1984)
27	or IC 9-12-3-1 (repealed July 1, 1991) is a habitual traffic violator
28	under this chapter and commits an offense involving the person's
29	operation of a motor vehicle and the offense causes serious bodily
30	injury or death commits a Level 5 felony.
31	(b) In addition to any criminal penalties imposed for a conviction of
32	an offense described in subsection (a), if the new offense caused
33	death, the bureau shall suspend the person's driving privileges for the
34	life of the person.
35	SECTION 139. IC 9-30-10-17.5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE
36	JULY 1, 2014]. See. 17.5. A person who operates a vehicle of
37	motorized bicycle in violation of conditions of restricted driving
38	privileges ordered by a court under section 9(d)(6) or 15(d)(2) of this
39	chapter commits a Class A misdemeanor.
40	SECTION 140. IC 9-30-10-18, AS AMENDED BY P.L.28-2010
41	SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE

SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 18. In a criminal action brought under section 16



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1	<b>or</b> 17 <del>or</del> 17.5 of this chapter, it is a defense that the operation of a
2	motor vehicle or motorized bicycle was necessary to save life or limb
3	in an extreme emergency. The defendant must bear the burden of proof
4	by a preponderance of the evidence to establish this defense.
5	SECTION 141. IC 9-30-13-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.207-2013,
6	SECTION 9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.207-2013, SECTION 10, AND
7	AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013, SECTION 111, IS CORRECTED
8	AND AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
9	2014]: Sec. 6. (a) The bureau shall, upon receiving an order of a court
10	issued under <del>IC 31-14-12-4 or</del> IC 31-16-12-7 (or IC 31-14-12-4 before
11	its repeal), suspend the driving privileges of the person who is the

- (b) The bureau may not reinstate driving privileges suspended under this section until the bureau receives an order allowing reinstatement from the court that issued the order for suspension.
- (c) Upon receiving an order for suspension under subsection (a), the bureau shall promptly mail a notice to the last known address of the person who is the subject of the order, stating the following:
  - (1) That the person's driving privileges are suspended, beginning five (5) eighteen (18) business days after the date the notice is mailed, and that the suspension will terminate ten (10) business days after the bureau receives an order allowing reinstatement from the court that issued the suspension order.
  - (2) That the person has the right to petition for reinstatement of driving privileges to the court that issued the order for suspension.
  - (3) That the person may be granted specialized driving privileges under <del>IC 9-24-15-6.7</del> **IC 9-30-16** if the person otherwise qualifies and can prove that public transportation is unavailable for travel by the person:
    - (A) to and from the person's regular place of employment;
    - (B) in the course of the person's regular employment;
    - (C) to and from the person's place of worship; or
    - (D) to participate in parenting time with the petitioner's children consistent with a court order granting parenting time.
- (d) A person who operates a motor vehicle in violation of this section commits a Class A infraction, unless:
  - (1) the person's driving privileges are suspended under this section; and
  - (2) the person has been granted restricted specialized driving privileges under IC 9-24-15 IC 9-30-16 as a result of the suspension under this section.
  - (e) The bureau shall, upon receiving a record of conviction of a



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41 42 subject of the order.

1	person upon a charge of driving a motor vehicle while the driving
2	privileges, permit, or license of the person is suspended, fix the period
3	of suspension in accordance with the recommendation order of the
4	court. If the court fails to recommend a term of suspension, or
5	recommends a fixed term that is not prescribed by statute, the bureau
6	shall impose the applicable period of suspension required by statute.
7	SECTION 142. IC 9-30-13-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013,
8	SECTION 112, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
9	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) If the bureau is advised by the
10	Title IV-D agency that the obligor (as defined in IC 31-25-4-4) either
11	requested a hearing under IC 31-25-4-33 and failed to appear or
12	appeared and was found to be delinquent, the bureau shall promptly
13	mail a notice to the obligor stating the following:
14	(1) That the obligor's driving privileges are suspended, beginning
15	eighteen (18) business days after the date the notice is mailed, and
16	that the suspension will terminate after the bureau receives a
17	notice from the Title IV-D agency that the obligor has:
18	(A) paid the obligor's child support arrearage in full; or
19	(B) established a payment plan with the Title IV-D agency to
20	pay the arrearage, which includes an income withholding order
21	under IC 31-16-15-0.5 or IC 31-16-15-2.5.
22	(2) That the obligor may be granted restricted specialized driving
23	privileges under IC 9-24-15-6.7 IC 9-30-16. if the obligor can
24	prove that public transportation is unavailable for travel by the
25	<del>obligor:</del>
26	(A) to and from the obligor's regular place of employment;
27	(B) in the course of the obligor's regular employment;
28	(C) to and from the obligor's place of worship; or
29	(D) to participate in parenting time with the petitioner's
30	children consistent with a court order granting parenting time.
31	(b) The bureau may not reinstate driving privileges suspended under
32	this section until the bureau receives a notice from the Title IV-D
33	agency that the obligor has:
34	(1) paid the obligor's child support arrearage in full; or
35	(2) established a payment plan with the Title IV-D agency to pay
36	the arrearage, which includes an income withholding order under
37	IC 31-16-15-0.5 or IC 31-16-15-2.5.
38	(c) An obligor who operates a motor vehicle in violation of this
39	section commits a Class A infraction, unless:
40	(1) the obligor's driving privileges are suspended under this
41	section; and



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(2) the obligor has been granted restricted specialized driving

1	privileges under IC 9-24-15 IC 9-30-16 as a result of the
2	suspension under this section.
3	(d) The bureau shall, upon receiving a record of conviction of a
4	person upon a charge of driving a motor vehicle while the driving
5	privileges, permit, or license of the person is suspended, fix the period
6	of suspension in accordance with the recommendation of the court. If
7	the court fails to recommend a term of suspension, or recommends a
8	fixed term that is not prescribed by statute, the bureau shall impose the
9	applicable period of suspension required by statute.
0	SECTION 143. IC 9-30-13-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013,
1	SECTION 113, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
2	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 8. (a) Upon receiving an order
3	issued by a court under IC 35-43-4-8(b) concerning a person convicted
4	of fuel theft, the bureau shall do the following:
5	(1) Suspend under subsection (b) the driving privileges of the
6	person who is the subject of the order, whether or not the person's
7	current driver's license accompanies the order.
8	(2) Mail to the last known address of the person who is the subject
9	of the order a notice:
20	(A) stating that the person's driving privileges are being
21	suspended for fuel theft;
22	(B) setting forth the date on which the suspension takes effect
22 23 24	and the date on which the suspension terminates; and
24	(C) stating that the person may be granted restricted
25	specialized driving privileges under IC 9-24-15-6.7
26	IC 9-30-16 if the person meets the conditions for obtaining
27	restricted specialized driving privileges.
28	(b) The suspension of the driving privileges of a person who is the
29	subject of an order issued under IC 35-43-4-8(b):
0	(1) begins five (5) business days after the date on which the
1	bureau mails the notice to the person under subsection (a)(2); and
2	(2) terminates thirty (30) days after the suspension begins.
3	(c) A person who operates a motor vehicle during a suspension of
4	the person's driving privileges under this section commits a Class A
5	infraction unless the person's operation of the motor vehicle is
6	authorized by restricted specialized driving privileges granted to the
7	person under <del>IC 9-24-15-6.7.</del> <b>IC 9-30-16.</b>
8	(d) The bureau shall, upon receiving a record of conviction of a
9	person upon a charge of driving a motor vehicle while the driving
0	privileges, permit, or license of the person is suspended, fix the period
-1	of suspension in accordance with the recommendation order of the
-2	court. If the court fails to recommend a term of suspension, or



recommends a fixed term that is not prescribed by statute, the bureau shall impose the applicable period of suspension required by statute.

SECTION 144. IC 9-30-15.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]:

## Chapter 15.5. Habitual Vehicular Substance Offender

- Sec. 1. As used in this section, "vehicular substance offense" means any misdemeanor or felony in which operation of a motor vehicle while intoxicated, operation of a motor vehicle in excess of the statutory limit for alcohol, or operation of a motor vehicle with a controlled substance or its metabolite in the person's body, is a material element. The term includes an offense under IC 9-30-5, IC 9-24-6-15, and an offense under IC 9-11-2 (before its repeal).
- Sec. 2. (a) The state may seek to have a person sentenced as a habitual vehicular substance offender for any vehicular substance offense by alleging, on a page separate from the rest of the charging instrument, that the person has accumulated two (2) prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions.
- (b) For purposes of subsection (a), a person has accumulated two (2) prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions if the person is convicted and sentenced for a vehicular substance offense committed after sentencing for a prior unrelated vehicular substance offense conviction. However, if the person has only two (2) prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions, the earlier prior unrelated offense cannot have occurred more than ten (10) years before the date of the more recent prior unrelated offense. If the person has at least three (3) prior unrelated convictions, the person has accumulated the convictions regardless of when the offenses occurred. However, a conviction does not count for purposes of subsection (a) and this subsection if:
  - (1) it has been set aside; or
  - (2) it is a conviction for which the person has been pardoned.
- (c) If the person is convicted of a vehicular substance offense in a jury trial, the jury shall reconvene for the sentencing hearing. If the trial is to the court, or the judgment is entered on a guilty plea, the court alone shall conduct the sentencing hearing, under IC 35-38-1-3.
- (d) A person is a habitual vehicular substance offender if the jury (if the hearing is by jury) or the court (if the hearing is to the court alone) finds that the state has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the person has accumulated four (4) unrelated vehicular



- substance offense convictions or three (3) unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions within a ten (10) year period.
- (e) The court shall sentence a person found to be a habitual vehicular substance offender to an additional fixed term of at least one (1) year but not more than eight (8) years of imprisonment, to be added to the term of imprisonment imposed under IC 35-50-2 or IC 35-50-3.

SECTION 145. IC 9-30-16 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]:

**Chapter 16. Driver's License Suspension Penalties** 

- Sec. 1. (a) The suspension of driving privileges under this chapter do not apply to a commercial driver's license.
- (b) Except as specifically provided in this chapter, for any criminal conviction in which the operation of a motor vehicle is an element of the offense, a court may suspend the person's driving privileges for a period up to the maximum allowable period of incarceration under the penalty for the offense.
- (c) A suspension of driving privileges under this chapter may begin before the conviction. Multiple suspensions of driving privileges ordered by a court that are part of the same episode of criminal conduct shall be served concurrently. A suspension of driving privileges is stayed during any period of incarceration.
- (d) If a person has had an ignition interlock device installed as a condition of restricted driving privileges, the period of the installation shall be credited as part of the suspension of driving privileges.
- Sec. 2. (a) If a person is convicted of an offense that includes the element of causing serious bodily injury of another person and the offense involved the operation of a motor vehicle, the court shall order that the person's driving privileges are suspended for a period of at least one (1) year and not more than the maximum allowable period of incarceration of the criminal penalty for the offense. A person whose driving privileges are suspended under this section is eligible for specialized driving privileges under section 3 of this chapter.
- (b) If a person is convicted of an offense that includes the element of causing the death of another person and the offense involved the operation of a motor vehicle, the court shall order that the person's driving privileges are suspended for a period of at least one (1) year and not more than the maximum allowable period of incarceration of the criminal penalty for the offense. A



1	person whose driving privileges are suspended under this section
2	is not eligible for specialized driving privileges under section 3 of
3	this chapter.
4	Sec. 3. (a) A court imposing a suspension of driving privileges
5	under this chapter may stay the suspension and grant a specialized
6	driving privilege as set forth in this section.
7	(b) Regardless of the underlying offense, specialized driving
8	privileges granted under this section shall be granted for at least
9	one hundred eighty (180) days.
10	(c) Specialized driving privileges must be determined by a court
l 1	and may include, but are not limited to:
12	(1) requiring the use of ignition interlock devices; and
13	(2) restricting a person to being allowed to operate a motor
14	vehicle:
15	(A) during certain hours of the day; or
16	(B) between specific locations and the person's residence.
17	(d) A stay of a conviction and specialized driving privileges may
18	not be granted to a person who has previously been granted
19	specialized driving privileges and the person has more than one (1)
20	conviction under section 5 of this chapter.
21	(e) A person who has been granted specialized driving privileges
22	shall:
23	(1) maintain SR-16 insurance during the period of specialized
24	driving privileges;
24 25	(2) carry a copy of the order granting specialized driving
26	privileges or have the order in the vehicle being operated by
27	the person; and
28	(3) produce the copy of the order granting specialized driving
29	privileges upon the request of a law enforcement officer.
30	Sec. 4. (a) A person whose driving privileges have been
31	suspended by the bureau may petition a court for specialized
32	driving privileges.
33	(b) A petition filed under this section must:
34	(1) be verified by the petitioner;
35	(2) state the petitioner's age, date of birth, and address;
36	(3) state the grounds for relief and the relief sought;
37	(4) be filed in the county in which the petitioner resides;
38	(5) be filed in a circuit or superior court; and
39	(6) be served on the bureau and the prosecuting attorney.
10	(c) A prosecuting attorney may appear on behalf of the bureau
<b>1</b> 1	to respond to a petition filed under this section.



- Sec. 5. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates a condition imposed by a court under section 2 of this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor.
- (b) For a person convicted of an offense under subsection (a), the court may modify or revoke specialized driving privileges. The court may order the bureau to lift the stay of a suspension of driving privileges and suspend the person's driving license as originally ordered.

SECTION 146. IC 9-31-2-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in section 5 of this chapter, a person may not transfer ownership of a watercraft that was acquired by the person after January 1, 1986, without delivering to the transferee of the watercraft a certificate of title with an assignment on the certificate of title that shows title in the transferee.

- (b) A person who acquires ownership of a watercraft after January 1, 1986, must obtain a certificate of title for the watercraft under section 6 of this chapter.
- (c) A person who violates this section commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 147. IC 9-31-2-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 379, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 5. (a) A manufacturer, importer, dealer, or other person may not sell or otherwise dispose of a new watercraft to a dealer, to be used by the dealer for purposes of display and resale, without delivering to the dealer a manufacturer's or importer's certificate executed under this section and with those assignments on the certificate as are necessary to show title in the purchaser of the watercraft. A dealer may not purchase or acquire a new watercraft without obtaining from the seller of the watercraft the manufacturer's or importer's certificate.

- (b) A manufacturer's or importer's certificate of the origin of a watercraft must contain the following information along with any additional information the bureau requires:
  - (1) A description of the watercraft, including, if applicable, the make, year, length, dry weight, series or model, horsepower rating, hull type, and hull identification number.
  - (2) Certification of the date of transfer of the watercraft to a distributor, dealer, or other transferee and the name and address of the transferee.
  - (3) Certification that this is the first transfer of the new watercraft in ordinary trade and commerce.



(4) The signature and address of a representative of the transferor.

2	(c) An assignment of a manufacturer's or importer's certificate shall
3	be printed on the reverse side of the manufacturer's or importer's
4	certificate. The assignment form must include the following:
5	(1) The name and address of the transferee.
6	(2) A certification that the watercraft is new.
7	(3) A warranty that the title at the time of delivery is subject only
8	to the liens and encumbrances that are set forth and described in
9	full in the assignment.
0	(d) A person who violates this section commits a Class A
1	infraction.
2	SECTION 148. IC 9-31-2-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
3	SECTION 380, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
4	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 6. (a) Except as provided in
5	subsection (b), an application for a certificate of title shall be filed with
6	the bureau within thirty-one (31) days after the date of purchase or
7	transfer. The application must be accompanied by the fee prescribed in
8	IC 9-29-15-1.
9	(b) This subsection applies only to a watercraft acquired by a
20	conveyance subject to section 30 of this chapter. An application for a
21	certificate of title shall be filed with the bureau within sixty (60) days
	after the date of the transfer under section 30 of this chapter. The
23	application must be accompanied by the fee prescribed in IC 9-29-15-1
22 23 24	and any other applicable fees and service charges.
25	(c) A person who violates this section commits a Class A
26	infraction.
27	SECTION 149. IC 9-31-2-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
28	SECTION 383, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
.9	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 9. (a) If a certificate of title was not
0	previously issued in Indiana for the watercraft, the application must be
1	accompanied by one (1) of the following:
2	(1) A manufacturer's or importer's certificate.
3	(2) A certificate of registration issued under IC 9-31-3, if
4	purchased by the applicant before January 1, 1986.
5	(3) A certificate of title or bill of sale.
6	(4) Other evidence of ownership required by the law of another
7	state from which the watercraft is brought into Indiana.
8	(b) A person who violates this section commits a Class C
9	infraction.
0	SECTION 150. IC 9-31-2-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
-1	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 10. (a) Evidence of
-2	ownership of a watercraft for which an Indiana certificate of title was



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2	watercraft a hull identification number shall be accompanied by the
3	certificate of hull identification number assigned by the bureau unde
4	section 8 of this chapter.
5	(b) A person who violates this section commits a Class A
6	infraction.
7	SECTION 151. IC 9-31-2-26 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
8	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 26. A person who doe
9	any of the following commits a Class A misdemeanor: infraction:
0	(1) Operates Allows a watercraft that the person owns to be
1	operated in Indiana a watercraft for which a certificate of title i
2	required without having a certificate as prescribed by this chapter
3	(2) Operates in Indiana a watercraft for which a certificate of tith
4	is required for which the certificate of title is canceled.
5	(3) (2) Fails to surrender a certificate of title upon cancellation o
6	the certificate by the bureau and notice of the cancellation a
7	prescribed in this chapter.
8	(4) (3) Fails to surrender a certificate of title to the bureau, a
9	provided in this chapter, if the watercraft is destroyed, dismantled
0.0	or changed in a manner that the watercraft is not the watercraft
1	described in the certificate of title.
	SECTION 152. IC 9-31-2-27 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
22	1, 2014]. Sec. 27. A person who does any of the following commits:
.4	Level 6 felony:
25	(1) Alters or forges a certificate of title or a manufacturer's o
26	importer's certificate to a watercraft, an assignment of either, o
27	a cancellation of a lien on a watercraft.
28	(2) Holds or uses a certificate, assignment, or cancellation
9	knowing the document is altered or forged.
0	(3) Procures or attempts to procure a certificate of title to
1	watercraft or passes or attempts to pass a certificate of title or at
2	assignment of title to a watercraft knowing or having reason to
3	believe that the watercraft is stolen.
4	(4) Sells or offers for sale in Indiana a watercraft on which the
5	manufacturer's or assigned hull identification number i
6	destroyed, removed, covered, altered, or defaced, with knowledge
7	of the destruction, removal, covering, alteration, or defacement o
8	the manufacturer's or assigned hull identification number.
9	(5) Destroys, removes, alters, or defaces the manufacturer's o
0	assigned hull identification number of a watercraft.
-1	(6) Uses a false or fictitious name, gives a false or fictitiou
-2	address, or makes a false statement in an application or certificate



1	required under this chapter or in a bill of sale or sworn statement
2	of ownership, or otherwise commits fraud in an application.
3	(7) Sells or transfers a watercraft without delivering to the
4	purchaser or transferee of the watercraft a certificate of title or a
5	manufacturer's or importer's certificate to the watercraft assigned
6	to the purchaser as provided for in this chapter.
7	SECTION 153. IC 9-31-2-28 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
8	1, 2014]. Sec. 28. A person who violates section 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, or 11
9	of this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor.
10	SECTION 154. IC 9-32-4-1, AS ADDED BY P.L.262-2013,
11	SECTION 139, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
12	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. (a) If a vehicle for which a
13	certificate of title has been issued is sold or if the ownership of the
14	vehicle is transferred in any manner other than by a transfer on death
15	conveyance under IC 9-17-3-9, in addition to complying with
16	IC 9-17-3-3.4, the person who holds the certificate of title must do the
17	following:
18	(1) In the case of a sale or transfer between vehicle dealers
19	licensed by this state or another state, deliver the certificate of
20	title within twenty-one (21) days after the date of the sale or
21	transfer.
22	(2) Deliver the certificate of title to the purchaser or transferee
23	within twenty-one (21) days after the date of sale or transfer to the
24	purchaser or transferee of the vehicle, if all the following
25	conditions exist:
26	(A) The seller or transferor is a vehicle dealer licensed by the
27	state under this article.
28	(B) The vehicle dealer is not able to deliver the certificate of
29	title at the time of sale or transfer.
30	(C) The vehicle dealer provides the purchaser or transferee
31	with an affidavit under section 2 of this chapter.
32	(D) The purchaser or transferee has made all agreed upon
33	initial payments for the vehicle, including delivery of a
34	trade-in vehicle without hidden or undisclosed statutory liens.
35	(b) A licensed dealer may offer for sale a vehicle for which the
36	dealer does not possess a certificate of title, if the dealer can comply
37	with subsection $(a)(1)$ or $(a)(2)$ at the time of the sale.
38	(c) A vehicle dealer who fails to deliver a certificate of title within
39	the time specified under this section is subject to the following civil
40	penalties:
41	(1) One hundred dollars (\$100) for the first violation in a calendar
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- (2) Two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for the second violation in a calendar year. (3) Five hundred dollars (\$500) for all subsequent violations in a calendar year. Payment shall be made to the secretary of state and deposited in the dealer enforcement account established under IC 9-32-7-2. (d) If a purchaser or transferee does not receive a valid certificate of title within the time specified by this section, the purchaser or transferee has the right to return the vehicle to the vehicle dealer ten (10) days after giving the vehicle dealer written notice demanding delivery of a valid certificate of title and the dealer's failure to deliver a valid certificate of title within that ten (10) day period. Upon return of the vehicle to the dealer in the same or similar condition as delivered to the purchaser or transferee under this section, the vehicle dealer shall pay to the purchaser or transferee the purchase price plus sales taxes, finance expenses, insurance expenses, and any other amount paid to the dealer by the purchaser or transferee. (e) For purposes of this subsection, "timely deliver", with respect to
  - a third party, means to deliver to the purchaser or transferee with a postmark dated or hand delivered not more than ten (10) business days after there is no obligation secured by the vehicle. If the dealer's inability to timely deliver a valid certificate of title results from the acts or omissions of a third party who has failed to timely deliver a valid certificate of title to the dealer, the dealer is entitled to claim against the third party one hundred dollars (\$100). If:
    - (1) the dealer's inability to timely deliver a valid certificate of title results from the acts or omissions of a third party who has failed to timely deliver the certificate of title in the third party's possession to the dealer; and
    - (2) the failure continues for ten (10) business days after the dealer gives the third party written notice of the failure;
  - the dealer is entitled to claim against the third party all damages sustained by the dealer in rescinding the dealer's sale with the purchaser or transferee, including the dealer's reasonable attorney's fees.
  - (f) If a vehicle for which a certificate of title has been issued by another state is sold or delivered, the person selling or delivering the vehicle shall deliver to the purchaser or receiver of the vehicle a proper certificate of title with an assignment of the certificate of title in a form prescribed by the bureau.



1	(g) A dealer shall make payment to a third party to satisfy any
2	obligation secured by the vehicle within ten (10) days after the date of
3	sale.
4	(h) Except as provided in subsection (i), a person who violates
5	this section commits a Class C infraction.
6	(i) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates subsection
7	(a)(1), (a)(2), or (d) commits a Class B misdemeanor.
8	SECTION 155. IC 9-32-6-7, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013,
9	SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
10	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) Except as provided in sections 8 and 9 of
11	this chapter, dealer-new, dealer-used, manufacturer, and wholesale
12	license plates may be used only on motor vehicles in the:
13	(1) dealer's inventory being held for sale;
14	(2) usual operation of the manufacturer's or dealer's business;
15	(3) movement of the manufacturer's or dealer's inventory; or
16	(4) inventory of a manufacturer or dealer that is unattended by the
17	manufacturer or dealer or the dealer's agent for a maximum of ten
18	(10) days by a prospective buyer or a service customer.
19	(b) The license plates referenced in subsection (a) must be:
20	(1) primarily used or stored at an address within Indiana; or
21	(2) displayed on a vehicle being transported for purposes of sale
22	by a licensed Indiana dealer.
23	(c) A person who violates this section commits a Class A
24	infraction.
25	SECTION 156. IC 9-32-6-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013,
26	SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
27	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 10. (a) Dealer-new, dealer-used, manufacturer,
28	and wholesale license plates may not be used on a vehicle that:
29	(1) is required to be registered; and
30	(2) has a fee charged by dealers to others for the use of the
31	vehicle.
32	(b) A person who violates this section commits a Class A
33	infraction.
34	SECTION 157. IC 9-32-6-11, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013,
35	SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
36	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 11. (a) The secretary may issue an interim license
37	plate to a dealer or manufacturer who is licensed and has been issued
38	a license plate under section 2 of this chapter.
39	(b) The secretary shall prescribe the form of an interim license plate
40	issued under this section. However, an interim license plate must bear
41	the assigned registration number and provide sufficient space for the

expiration date as provided in subsection (c).



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(c) Whenever a dealer or manufacturer sells or leases a motor
vehicle, the dealer or manufacturer may provide the buyer or lessee
with an interim license plate. The dealer shall, in the manner provided
by the secretary, affix on the plate in numerals and letters at least three
(3) inches high the date on which the interim license plate expires.
(d) An interim license plate authorizes a motor vehicle owner or
lessor to operate the vehicle for a maximum period of thirty-one (31)
days after the date of sale or lease of the vehicle to the vehicle's owner
or lessor or until a regular license plate is issued, whichever occurs
first. A person who violates this subsection commits a Class A
infraction.
(e) A motor vehicle that is required by law to display license plates
(c) = ====== = =========================

- (e) A motor vehicle that is required by law to display license plates on the front and rear of the vehicle is required to display only a single interim license plate.
  - (f) An interim license plate shall be displayed:
    - (1) in the same manner required in IC 9-18-2-26; or
    - (2) in a location on the left side of a window facing the rear of the motor vehicle that is clearly visible and unobstructed. The plate must be affixed to the window of the motor vehicle.
- (g) The dealer must provide an ownership document to the purchaser at the time of issuance of the interim license plate that must be kept in the motor vehicle during the period an interim license plate is used.
- (h) All interim license plates not issued by the dealer must be retained in the possession of the dealer at all times.

SECTION 158. IC 9-32-6-12, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013, SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 12. A dealer may not that knowingly or intentionally issue issues an altered interim license plate or an interim license plate with false or fictitious information commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 159. IC 9-32-6-13, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013, SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 13. (a) A person may not who knowingly or intentionally operate operates a vehicle displaying an altered interim license plate issued under section 11 of this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor.

(b) A person who knowingly and with the intent to defraud obtains an altered interim license plate issued under section 11 of this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor.

SECTION 160. IC 9-32-9-1, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013, SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE



JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. (a) A disposal facility, a used parts dealer, or
an automotive salvage rebuilder must be licensed by the secretary
under this chapter before the facility, dealer, or rebuilder may do any
of the following:
(1) Sell a used major component part of a vehicle.

- (2) Wreck or dismantle a vehicle for resale of the major component parts of the vehicle.
- (3) Rebuild a wrecked or dismantled vehicle.
- (4) Possess more than two (2) inoperable vehicles subject to registration for more than thirty (30) days unless the facility, dealer, or rebuilder holds a mechanic's lien on each vehicle over the quantity of two (2).
- (5) Engage in the business of storing, disposing, salvaging, or recycling of vehicles, vehicle hulks, or parts of vehicles.

## (b) A person who violates this section commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 161. IC 9-32-9-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013, SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 2. (a) A disposal facility, a used parts dealer, or an automotive salvage rebuilder licensed in Indiana must have a principal place of business in Indiana conducting the business that is the basis for the license. A place of business that performs only ministerial tasks is not considered to be conducting business.

## (b) A disposal facility, a used parts dealer, or an automotive salvage rebuilder who violates this section commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 162. IC 9-32-9-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013, SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 10. (a) A licensee shall post a license granted to the licensee under this chapter in a conspicuous place at the licensed place of business.

## (b) A licensee that violates this section commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 163. IC 9-32-11-1, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013, SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. (a) The following persons must be licensed under this article to engage in the business of buying or selling motor vehicles or semitrailers:

- (1) An automobile auctioneer.
- (2) A converter manufacturer.
- (3) A dealer.
- (4) A distributor.



1	(5) A distributor representative.
2	(6) A factory branch.
3	(7) A factory representative.
4	(8) A manufacturer.
5	(9) A transfer dealer.
6	(10) A wholesale dealer.
7	(11) An automotive mobility dealer.
8	(b) An automotive mobility dealer who engages in the business of
9	(1) selling, installing, or servicing;
10	(2) offering to sell, install, or service; or
l 1	(3) soliciting or advertising the sale, installation, or servicing of
12	equipment or modifications specifically designed to facilitate use of
13	operation of a vehicle by an individual who is disabled or aged must be
14	licensed under this article.
15	(c) An automotive mobility dealer that fails to be licensed under
16	this article and engages in the businesses described in subsection
17	(b) commits a Class A infraction.
18	SECTION 164. IC 9-32-11-12, AS ADDED BY P.L.92-2013
19	SECTION 78, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
20	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 12. (a) A license issued under this chapter is valid
21	for a one (1) year period in accordance with the following schedule:
22	(1) A person whose business name begins with the letters A
23 24	through B, inclusive, shall register before March 1 of each year
24	(2) A person whose business name begins with the letters (
25 26	through D, inclusive, shall register before April 1 of each year.
26	(3) A person whose business name begins with the letters I
27	through G, inclusive, shall register before May 1 of each year.
28	(4) A person whose business name begins with the letters F
29	through I, inclusive, shall register before June 1 of each year.
30	(5) A person whose business name begins with the letters.
31	through L, inclusive, shall register before July 1 of each year.
32	(6) A person whose business name begins with the letters M
33	through O, inclusive, shall register before August 1 of each year
34	(7) A person whose business name begins with the letters I
35	through R, inclusive, shall register before September 1 of each
36	year.
37	(8) A person whose business name begins with the letters S
38	through T, inclusive, shall register before October 1 of each year
39	(9) A person whose business name begins with the letters U
10	through Z, inclusive, shall register before November 1 of each
11	year.



1	(b) A sole proprietor shall register based upon the name of the sole
2	proprietorship.
3	(c) A sole proprietor who does not register based upon the name
4	of the sole proprietorship commits a Class A infraction.
5	SECTION 165. IC 9-32-13-31 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
6	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
7	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 31. A person that performs an act
8	that is an unfair practice under this chapter commits a Class A
9	infraction.
10	SECTION 166. IC 9-32-17-2 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
11	1, 2014]. Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), a
12	person who violates IC 9-32-4 commits a Class C infraction.
13	(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates
14	$\frac{IC}{IC} = \frac{9-32-4-1(a)(1)}{1}$ , $\frac{IC}{IC} = \frac{9-32-4-1(a)(2)}{1}$ , $\frac{IC}{IC} = \frac{9-32-4-1(a)(4)}{1}$
15	IC 9-32-4-1(a)(5), or IC 9-32-4-1(d) commits a Class B misdemeanor.
16	(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates
17	IC 9-32-4-1(a)(3) commits a:
18	(1) Class A misdemeanor for the first violation; and
19	(2) Class D felony for a second or subsequent unrelated violation.
20	SECTION 167. IC 9-32-17-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
21	1, 2014]. Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who
22	knowingly or intentionally violates any of the following commits a
23	Class A misdemeanor:
24	<del>(1)</del> IC 9-32-6-7.
25	<del>(2) IC 9-32-6-10.</del>
26	<del>(3) IC 9-32-6-11(d).</del>
27	<del>(4)</del> IC <del>9-32-6-12.</del>
28	(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates IC 9-32-6-13
29	commits a Class A misdemeanor.
30	SECTION 168. IC 9-32-17-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
31	1, 2014]. Sec. 4. A person who knowingly or intentionally violates any
32	of the following commits a Class A misdemeanor:
33	<del>(1)</del> IC 9-32-9-1.
34	<del>(2)</del> IC 9-32-9-2.
35	<del>(3)</del> IC 9-32-9-10.
36	SECTION 169. IC 9-32-17-5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
37	1, 2014]. Sec. 5. A person who knowingly or intentionally violates:
38	<del>(1) IC 9-32-11-1; or</del>
39	( <del>2) IC 9-32-11-12;</del>
40	commits a Class A misdemeanor.



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            SECTION 170. IC 9-32-17-6 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
 2
         1, 2014]. Sec. 6. A person who knowingly or intentionally violates
 3
         IC 9-32-13 commits a Class A misdemeanor.
 4
            SECTION 171. IC 10-11-2-26, AS AMENDED BY P.L.135-2013,
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         SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 6
         JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 26. (a) The superintendent may assign qualified
 7
         persons who are not state police officers to supervise or operate
 8
         permanent or portable weigh stations. A person assigned under this
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         section may stop, inspect, and issue citations to operators of trucks and
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         trailers having a declared gross weight of at least ten thousand one
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         (10,001) pounds and buses at a permanent or portable weigh station or
12
         while operating a clearly marked Indiana state police vehicle for
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         violations of the following:
14
              (1) IC 6-1.1-7-10.
15
              (2) IC 6-6-1.1-1202.
16
              (3) IC 6-6-2.5.
17
              (4) IC 6-6-4.1-12.
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              (5) IC 8-2.1.
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              (6) IC 9-18.
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              (7) IC 9-19.
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              (8) IC 9-20.
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              (9) IC 9-21-7-2 through IC 9-21-7-11.
              (10) IC 9-21-8-41 pertaining to the duty to obey an official traffic
23
24
              control device for a weigh station.
25
              (11) IC 9-21-8-45 through IC 9-21-8-48.
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              (12) IC 9-21-9.
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              (13) IC 9-21-15.
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              (14) IC 9-21-21.
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              (15) IC 9-24-1-1 through IC 9-24-1-1.5.
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              (16) IC 9-24-1-7.
31
              (17) Except as provided in subsection (c), IC 9-24-1-6,
32
              <del>IC 9-24-6-16,</del> IC 9-24-6-17, and IC 9-24-6-18, commercial
33
              driver's license.
34
              (18) IC 9-24-4.
35
              (19) IC 9-24-5.
36
              (20) IC 9-24-11-4.
37
              (21) IC 9-24-13-3.
38
              (22) IC 9-24-18-1 through IC 9-24-18-2.
39
              (23) IC 9-25-4-3.
40
              (24) IC 9-28-4.
41
              (25) IC 9-28-5.
42
              (26) IC 9-28-6.
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- 1 (27) IC 9-29-5-11 through IC 9-29-5-13. (28) IC 9-29-5-42. 3 (29) IC 9-29-6-1. 4 (30) (29) IC 10-14-8. 5 (31) (30) IC 13-17-5-1, IC 13-17-5-2, IC 13-17-5-3, or IC 13-17-5-4. 7 (32) (31) IC 13-30-2-1. 8 (b) For the purpose of enforcing this section, a person assigned
  - (b) For the purpose of enforcing this section, a person assigned under this section may detain a person in the same manner as a law enforcement officer under IC 34-28-5-3.
  - (c) A person assigned under this section may not enforce IC 9-24-6-14 or IC 9-24-6-15.
  - (d) Subsection (a)(29) expires on the date that IC 9-29-6-1 expires. SECTION 172. IC 14-15-11-14, AS AMENDED BY P.L.40-2012, SECTION 15, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 14. (a) The bureau A court may suspend or revoke the driver's license of a person upon the conviction of the person of a crime based on a violation of IC 14-15-3, IC 14-15-8 (before its repeal), IC 35-46-9, or IC 14-15-12.
  - (b) In suspending or revoking a driver's license under this section, the court shall notify the bureau of the driver's license suspension or revocation, and the bureau shall follow the procedure set forth in IC 9-30-4.
  - SECTION 173. IC 31-37-5-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 7. (a) If a child is alleged to have committed an act that would be an offense under IC 9-30-5 if committed by an adult, a juvenile court shall recommend the immediate suspension of the child's driving privileges as provided in IC 9-30-5. If a court recommends suspension of a child's driving privileges under this section, the bureau of motor vehicles shall comply with the recommendation of suspension as provided in IC 9-30-6-12.
  - (b) If a court recommends suspension of a child's driving privileges under this section, the court may order the bureau of motor vehicles to reinstate the child's driving privileges as provided in IC 9-30-6-11.
  - (c) If a juvenile court orders the bureau of motor vehicles to reinstate a child's driving privileges under subsection (b), the bureau shall comply with the order. Unless the order for reinstatement is issued as provided under IC 9-30-6-11(a)(2) because of a violation of the speedy trial provisions applicable to the juvenile court, the bureau shall also do the following:
    - (1) Remove any record of the suspension from the bureau's record keeping system.



- (2) Reinstate the privileges without cost to the person.
- (d) If a juvenile court orders a suspension under this section and the child did not refuse to submit to a chemical test offered under IC 9-30-6-2 during the investigation of the delinquent act that would have been an offense under IC 9-30-5 if committed by an adult, the juvenile court may grant the child probationary specialized driving privileges for one hundred eighty (180) days in conformity with the procedures in IC 9-30-5-12. IC 9-30-16. The standards and procedures in IC 9-30-5-11 and IC 9-30-5-13 apply to an action under this subsection.
- (e) If a proceeding described in this section is terminated in favor of the child and the child did not refuse to submit to a chemical test offered as provided under IC 9-30-6-2 during the investigation of the delinquent act that would be an offense under IC 9-30-5 if committed by an adult, the bureau shall remove any record of the suspension, including the reasons for the suspension, from the child's official driving record.
- (f) The bureau of motor vehicles may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to carry out this section.

SECTION 174. IC 31-37-19-17.3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 17.3. (a) This section applies if a child is a delinquent child under IC 31-37-1 due to the commission of a delinquent act that, if committed by an adult, would be an offense under IC 9-30-5.

- (b) The juvenile court shall, in addition to any other order or decree the court makes under this chapter, recommend the suspension of the child's driving privileges as provided in IC 9-30-5. If a court recommends suspension of a child's driving privileges under this section, the bureau of motor vehicles shall comply with the recommendation of suspension as provided in IC 9-30-6-12.
- (c) If a court recommends suspension of a child's driving privileges under this section, the court may order the bureau of motor vehicles to reinstate the child's driving privileges as provided in IC 9-30-6-11.
- (d) If a juvenile court orders the bureau of motor vehicles to reinstate a child's driving privileges under subsection (c), the bureau shall comply with the order. Unless the order for reinstatement is issued as provided under IC 9-30-6-11(a)(2) because of a violation of the speedy trial provisions applicable to the juvenile court, the bureau shall also do the following:
  - (1) Remove any record of the suspension from the bureau's record keeping system.
  - (2) Reinstate the privileges without cost to the person.



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- (e) If:
  - (1) a juvenile court recommends suspension of a child's driving privileges under this section; and
  - (2) the child did not refuse to submit to a chemical test offered as provided under IC 9-30-6-2 during the investigation of the delinquent act that would be an offense under IC 9-30-5 if committed by an adult;

the juvenile court may stay the execution of the suspension of the child's driving privileges and grant the child probationary driving privileges for one hundred eighty (180) days.

- (f) If a juvenile court orders a suspension under this section and the child did not refuse to submit to a chemical test offered under IC 9-30-6-2 during the investigation of the delinquent act that would have been an offense under IC 9-30-5 if committed by an adult, the juvenile court may grant the child probationary specialized driving privileges for one hundred eighty (180) days in conformity with the procedures in IC 9-30-5-12. IC 9-30-16. The standards and procedures in IC 9-30-5-11 and IC 9-30-5-13 apply to an action under this subsection.
- (g) A child whose driving privileges are suspended under this section is entitled to credit for any days during which the license was suspended under IC 31-37-5-7, if the child did not refuse to submit to a chemical test offered as provided under IC 9-30-6-2 during the investigation of the delinquent act that would be an offense under IC 9-30-5 if committed by an adult.
- (h) A period of suspension of driving privileges imposed under this section must be consecutive to any period of suspension imposed under IC 31-37-5-7. However, if the juvenile court finds in the sentencing order that it is in the best interest of society, the juvenile court may terminate all or any part of the remaining suspension under IC 31-37-5-7.
- (i) The bureau of motor vehicles may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to carry out this section.

SECTION 175. IC 31-40-2-1.7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 407, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1.7. (a) A person may pay a monthly probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter before the date the payment is required to be made without obtaining the prior approval of a court or a probation department. However, if a delinquent child is discharged from probation before the date the delinquent child was scheduled to be released from probation, any



1	monthly probation user's fee paid in advance for the delinquent child
2	may not be refunded.
3	(b) A probation department may petition a court to:
4	(1) impose a probation user's fee on a person; or
5	(2) increase a person's probation user's fee;
6	under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter if the financial ability of the
7	person to pay a probation user's fee changes while the person is on
8	probation.
9	(c) An order to pay a probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of
10	this chapter:
11	(1) is a judgment lien that:
12	(A) attaches to the property of the person subject to the order;
13	(B) may be perfected;
14	(C) may be enforced to satisfy any payment that is delinquent
15	under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter; and
16	(D) expires;
17	in the same manner as a judgment lien created in a civil
18	proceeding;
19	(2) is not discharged by the completion of the person's
20	probationary period or other sentence imposed on the person; and
21	(3) is not discharged by the liquidation of a person's estate by a
22	receiver under IC 32-30-5.
23	(d) A delinquent child placed on probation for more than one (1)
24	delinquent act:
25	(1) may be required to pay more than one (1) initial probation
26	user's fee; and
27	(2) may not be required to pay more than one (1) monthly
28	probation user's fee per month;
29	to either the probation department or the clerk of the court.
30	(e) If a court orders a person to pay a probation user's fee under
31	section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter, the court may garnish the wages, salary,
32	and other income earned by the person to enforce the order.
33	<del>(f) If:</del>
34	(1) a person is delinquent in paying the person's probation user's
35	fees required under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter; and
36	(2) the person's driving privileges or driver's license or permit has
37	been suspended or revoked or the person has never been issued a
38	driver's license or permit;
39	the court may order the bureau of motor vehicles to not issue a driver's
40	license or permit to the person until the person has paid the person's
41	delinquent probation user's fees.



1	SECTION 176. IC 33-39-1-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013,
2	SECTION 342, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
3	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 8. (a) After June 30, 2005, this
4	section does not apply to a person who:
5	(1) holds a commercial driver's license; and
6	(2) has been charged with an offense involving the operation of
7	a motor vehicle in accordance with the federal Motor Carrier
8	Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (MCSIA) (Public Law
9	106-159.113 Stat. 1748).
10	(b) This section does not apply to a person arrested for or charged
11	with:
12	(1) an offense under IC 9-30-5-1 through IC 9-30-5-5; or
13	(2) if a person was arrested or charged with an offense under
14	IC 9-30-5-1 through IC 9-30-5-5, an offense involving:
15	(A) intoxication; or
16	(B) the operation of a vehicle;
17	if the offense involving intoxication or the operation of a vehicle was
18	part of the same episode of criminal conduct as the offense under
19	IC 9-30-5-1 through IC 9-30-5-5.
20	(c) This section does not apply to a person:
21	(1) who is arrested for or charged with an offense under:
22	(A) IC 7.1-5-7-7(a), IC 7.1-5-7-7, if the alleged offense
23 24	occurred while the person was operating a motor vehicle;
24	(B) IC 9-30-4-8(a), if the alleged offense occurred while the
25	person was operating a motor vehicle;
26	(C) IC 35-42-2-2(c)(1);
27	(D) IC 35-44.1-2-13(b)(1); or
28	(E) IC 35-43-1-2(a), if the alleged offense occurred while the
29	person was operating a motor vehicle; and
30	(2) who held a probationary license (as defined in
31	IC 9-24-11-3.3(b)) and was less than eighteen (18) years of age at
32	the time of the alleged offense.
33	(d) A prosecuting attorney may withhold prosecution against an
34	accused person if:
35	(1) the person is charged with a misdemeanor;
36	(2) the person agrees to conditions of a pretrial diversion program
37	offered by the prosecuting attorney;
38	(3) the terms of the agreement are recorded in an instrument
39	signed by the person and the prosecuting attorney and filed in the
10	court in which the charge is pending; and
11	(4) the prosecuting attorney electronically transmits information
12	required by the prosecuting attorneys council concerning the



1	withheld prosecution to the prosecuting attorneys council, in a
2	manner and format designated by the prosecuting attorneys
3	council.
4	(e) An agreement under subsection (d) may include conditions that
5	the person:
6	(1) pay to the clerk of the court an initial user's fee and monthly
7 8	user's fees in the amounts specified in IC 33-37-4-1;
9	(2) work faithfully at a suitable employment or faithfully pursue
9 10	a course of study or career and technical education that will equip the person for suitable employment;
11	(3) undergo available medical treatment or counseling and remain
12	in a specified facility required for that purpose;
13	(4) support the person's dependents and meet other family
14	responsibilities;
15	(5) make restitution or reparation to the victim of the crime for the
16	damage or injury that was sustained;
17	(6) refrain from harassing, intimidating, threatening, or having
18	any direct or indirect contact with the victim or a witness;
19	(7) report to the prosecuting attorney at reasonable times;
20	(8) answer all reasonable inquiries by the prosecuting attorney
21	and promptly notify the prosecuting attorney of any change in
21 22 23	address or employment; and
23	(9) participate in dispute resolution either under IC 34-57-3 or a
24	program established by the prosecuting attorney.
25	(f) An agreement under subsection (d)(2) may include other
26 27	provisions reasonably related to the defendant's rehabilitation, if
27	approved by the court.
28	(g) The prosecuting attorney shall notify the victim when
29	prosecution is withheld under this section.
30	(h) All money collected by the clerk as user's fees under this section
31	shall be deposited in the appropriate user fee fund under IC 33-37-8.
32	(i) If a court withholds prosecution under this section and the terms
33	of the agreement contain conditions described in subsection (e)(6):
34	(1) the clerk of the court shall comply with IC 5-2-9; and
35	(2) the prosecuting attorney shall file a confidential form
36	prescribed or approved by the division of state court
37	administration with the clerk.
38	SECTION 177. IC 34-24-1-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.196-2013,
39	SECTION 15, AND AS AMENDED BY P.L.293-2013(ts), SECTION
40	42, AND AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013, SECTION 349, IS
41	CORRECTED AND AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
42	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1,2014]: Sec. 1. (a) The following may be seized:



1 2	(1) All vehicles (as defined by IC 35-31.5-2-346), if they are used or are intended for use by the person or persons in possession of
3	them to transport or in any manner to facilitate the transportation
4	of the following:
5	(A) A controlled substance for the purpose of committing,
6	attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit any of the
7	following:
8	(i) Dealing in or manufacturing cocaine or a narcotic drug
9	(IC 35-48-4-1).
10	(ii) Dealing in methamphetamine (IC 35-48-4-1.1).
11	(iii) Dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance
12	(IC 35-48-4-2).
13	(iv) Dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance
14	(IC 35-48-4-3).
15	(v) Dealing in a schedule V controlled substance
16	(IC 35-48-4-4).
17	(vi) Dealing in a counterfeit substance (IC 35-48-4-5).
18	(vii) Possession of cocaine or a narcotic drug (IC 35-48-4-6).
19	(viii) Possession of methamphetamine (IC 35-48-4-6.1).
20	(ix) Dealing in paraphernalia (IC 35-48-4-8.5).
21	(x) Dealing in marijuana, hash oil, hashish, or salvia or a
22	synthetic cannabinoid (IC 35-48-4-10).
23	(xi) Dealing in a synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike
24	substance (IC 35-48-4-10.5, or IC 35-48-4-10 before its
25	amendment in 2013).
26	(B) Any stolen (IC 35-43-4-2) or converted property
27	(IC 35-43-4-3) if the retail or repurchase value of that property
28	is one hundred dollars (\$100) or more.
29	(C) Any hazardous waste in violation of IC 13-30-10-1.5.
30	(D) A bomb (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-31) or weapon of
31	mass destruction (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-354) used to
32	commit, used in an attempt to commit, or used in a conspiracy
33	to commit an offense under IC 35-47 as part of or in
34	furtherance of an act of terrorism (as defined by
35	IC 35-31.5-2-329).
36	(2) All money, negotiable instruments, securities, weapons,
37	communications devices, or any property used to commit, used in
38	an attempt to commit, or used in a conspiracy to commit an
39	offense under IC 35-47 as part of or in furtherance of an act of
40	terrorism or commonly used as consideration for a violation of
41	IC 35-48-4 (other than items subject to forfeiture under
42	IC 16-42-20-5 or IC 16-6-8.5-5.1, before its repeal):



1	(A) furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in
2	exchange for an act that is in violation of a criminal statute;
3	(B) used to facilitate any violation of a criminal statute; or
4	(C) traceable as proceeds of the violation of a criminal statute.
5	(3) Any portion of real or personal property purchased with
6	money that is traceable as a proceed of a violation of a criminal
7	statute.
8	(4) A vehicle that is used by a person to:
9	(A) commit, attempt to commit, or conspire to commit;
10	(B) facilitate the commission of; or
11	(C) escape from the commission of;
12	murder (IC 35-42-1-1), kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2), criminal
13	confinement (IC 35-42-3-3), rape (IC 35-42-4-1), child molesting
14	(IC 35-42-4-3), or child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4), or an offense
15	under IC 35-47 as part of or in furtherance of an act of terrorism.
16	(5) Real property owned by a person who uses it to commit any of
17	the following as a Class A felony, a Class B felony, Level 1, Level
18	2, Level 3, Level 4, or a Class C Level 5 felony:
19	(A) Dealing in or manufacturing cocaine or a narcotic drug
20	(IC 35-48-4-1).
21	(B) Dealing in methamphetamine (IC 35-48-4-1.1).
22	(C) Dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance
22 23	(IC 35-48-4-2).
24	(D) Dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance
25	(IC 35-48-4-3).
26	(E) Dealing in marijuana, hash oil, hashish, or salvia or a
27	<i>synthetic cannabinoid</i> (IC 35-48-4-10).
28	(F) Dealing in a synthetic drug or synthetic drug lookalike
29	substance (IC 35-48-4-10.5, or IC 35-48-4-10 before its
30	amendment in 2013).
31	(6) Equipment and recordings used by a person to commit fraud
32	under IC 35-43-5-4(10).
33	(7) Recordings sold, rented, transported, or possessed by a person
34	in violation of IC 24-4-10.
35	(8) Property (as defined by IC 35-31.5-2-253) or an enterprise (as
36	defined by IC 35-45-6-1) that is the object of a corrupt business
37	influence violation (IC 35-45-6-2).
38	(9) Unlawful telecommunications devices (as defined in
39	IC 35-45-13-6) and plans, instructions, or publications used to
40	commit an offense under IC 35-45-13.
41	(10) Any equipment, including computer equipment and cellular
42	telephones, used for or intended for use in preparing,



1	photographing, recording, videotaping, digitizing, printing,
2	copying, or disseminating matter in violation of IC 35-42-4.
3	(11) Destructive devices used, possessed, transported, or sold in
4	violation of IC 35-47.5.
5	(12) Tobacco products that are sold in violation of IC 24-3-5,
6	tobacco products that a person attempts to sell in violation of
7	IC 24-3-5, and other personal property owned and used by a
8	person to facilitate a violation of IC 24-3-5.
9	(13) Property used by a person to commit counterfeiting or
10	forgery in violation of IC 35-43-5-2.
11	(14) After December 31, 2005, if a person is convicted of an
12	offense specified in IC 25-26-14-26(b) or IC 35-43-10, the
13	following real or personal property:
14	(A) Property used or intended to be used to commit, facilitate,
15	or promote the commission of the offense.
16	(B) Property constituting, derived from, or traceable to the
17	gross proceeds that the person obtained directly or indirectly
18	as a result of the offense.
19	(15) Except as provided in subsection (e), a vehicle used by a
20	person who operates the vehicle:
21	(A) while intoxicated, in violation of IC 9-30-5-1 through
22 23	IC 9-30-5-5, if in the previous five (5) years the person has two
23	(2) or more prior unrelated convictions:
24	(i) for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated in
25	violation of IC 9-30-5-1 through IC 9-30-5-5; or
26	(ii) for an offense that is substantially similar to IC 9-30-5-1
27	through IC 9-30-5-5 in another jurisdiction; or
28	(B) on a highway while the person's driving privileges are
29	suspended in violation of IC 9-24-19-2 through IC 9-24-19-4,
30	IC 9-24-19-3, if in the previous five (5) years the person has
31	two (2) or more prior unrelated convictions:
32	(i) for operating a vehicle while intoxicated in violation of
33	IC 9-30-5-1 through IC 9-30-5-5; or
34	(ii) for an offense that is substantially similar to IC 9-30-5-1
35	through IC 9-30-5-5 in another jurisdiction.
36	If a court orders the seizure of a vehicle under this subdivision,
37	the court shall transmit an order to the bureau of motor vehicles
38	recommending that the bureau not permit a vehicle to be
39	registered in the name of the person whose vehicle was seized
40	until the person possesses a current driving license (as defined in



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IC 9-13-2-41).

(16) The following real or personal property:

1	(A) Property used or intended to be used to commit, facilitate,
2	or promote the commission of an offense specified in
3	IC 23-14-48-9, IC 30-2-9-7(b), IC 30-2-10-9(b), or
4	IC 30-2-13-38(f).
5	(B) Property constituting, derived from, or traceable to the
6	gross proceeds that a person obtains directly or indirectly as a
7	result of an offense specified in IC 23-14-48-9, IC 30-2-9-7(b),
8	IC 30-2-10-9(b), or IC 30-2-13-38(f).
9	(17) An automated sales suppression device (as defined in
10	IC $35-43-5-4.6(a)(1)$ or phantom-ware (as defined in
11	IC 35-43-5-4.6(a)(3)).
12	(b) A vehicle used by any person as a common or contract carrier in
13	the transaction of business as a common or contract carrier is not
14	subject to seizure under this section, unless it can be proven by a
15	preponderance of the evidence that the owner of the vehicle knowingly
16	permitted the vehicle to be used to engage in conduct that subjects it to
17	seizure under subsection (a).
18	(c) Equipment under subsection (a)(10) may not be seized unless it
19	can be proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the owner of the
20	equipment knowingly permitted the equipment to be used to engage in
21	conduct that subjects it to seizure under subsection (a)(10).
22	(d) Money, negotiable instruments, securities, weapons,
23	communications devices, or any property commonly used as
22 23 24 25	consideration for a violation of IC 35-48-4 found near or on a person
	who is committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit any
26	of the following offenses shall be admitted into evidence in an action
27	under this chapter as prima facie evidence that the money, negotiable
28	instrument, security, or other thing of value is property that has been
29	used or was to have been used to facilitate the violation of a criminal
30	statute or is the proceeds of the violation of a criminal statute:
31	(1) IC 35-48-4-1 (dealing in or manufacturing cocaine or a
32	narcotic drug).
33	(2) IC 35-48-4-1.1 (dealing in methamphetamine).
34	(3) IC 35-48-4-2 (dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled
35	substance).
36	(4) IC 35-48-4-3 (dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance).
37	(5) IC 35-48-4-4 (dealing in a schedule V controlled substance)
38	as a <i>Class B Level 4</i> felony.
39	(6) IC 35-48-4-6 (possession of cocaine or a narcotic drug) as a
40	Class A felony, Class B Level 3, Level 4, felony, or Class C Level



5 felony.

1	(7) IC 35-48-4-6.1 (possession of methamphetamine) as a <i>Class</i>
2	A felony, Class B felony, Level 3, Level 4, or Class C Level 5
3	felony.
4	(8) IC 35-48-4-10 (dealing in marijuana, hash oil, hashish, or
5	salvia) or a synthetic eannabinoid) as a Class C Level 5 felony.
6	(9) IC 35-48-4-10.5 (dealing in a synthetic drug or synthetic drug
7	lookalike substance) as a Class $\in$ Level 5 felony or Class $\ni$
8	<b>Level 6</b> felony (or as a Class C felony or Class D felony under
9	IC 35-48-4-10 before its amendment in 2013).
10	(e) A vehicle operated by a person who is not:
11	(1) an owner of the vehicle; or
12	(2) the spouse of the person who owns the vehicle;
13	is not subject to seizure under subsection (a)(15) unless it can be
14	proven by a preponderance of the evidence that the owner of the
15	vehicle knowingly permitted the vehicle to be used to engage in
16	conduct that subjects it to seizure under subsection (a)(15).
17	SECTION 178. IC 35-33-1-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.171-2011,
18	SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
19	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. (a) A law enforcement officer may arrest a
20	person when the officer has:
21	(1) a warrant commanding that the person be arrested;
22	(2) probable cause to believe the person has committed or
23	attempted to commit, or is committing or attempting to commit,
24	a felony;
25	(3) probable cause to believe the person has violated the
26	provisions of IC 9-26-1-1(1), IC 9-26-1-1(2), IC 9-26-1-2(1),
27	<del>IC 9-26-1-2(2), IC 9-26-1-3, IC 9-26-1-4, IC 9-26-1-1.1</del> or
28	IC 9-30-5;
29	(4) probable cause to believe the person is committing or
30	attempting to commit a misdemeanor in the officer's presence;
31	(5) probable cause to believe the person has committed a:
32	(A) battery resulting in bodily injury under IC 35-42-2-1; or
33	(B) domestic battery under IC 35-42-2-1.3.
34	The officer may use an affidavit executed by an individual alleged
35	to have direct knowledge of the incident alleging the elements of
36	the offense of battery to establish probable cause;
37	(6) probable cause to believe that the person violated
38	IC 35-46-1-15.1 (invasion of privacy);
39	(7) probable cause to believe that the person violated
40	IC 35-47-2-1 (carrying a handgun without a license) or
41	IC 35-47-2-22 (counterfeit handgun license);



1	(8) probable cause to believe that the person is violating or has
2	violated an order issued under IC 35-50-7;
3	(9) probable cause to believe that the person is violating or has
4	violated IC 35-47-6-1.1 (undisclosed transport of a dangerous
5	device);
6	(10) probable cause to believe that the person is:
7	(A) violating or has violated IC 35-45-2-5 (interference with
8	the reporting of a crime); and
9	(B) interfering with or preventing the reporting of a crime
10	involving domestic or family violence (as defined in
11	IC 34-6-2-34.5);
12	(11) a removal order issued for the person by an immigration
13	court;
14	(12) a detainer or notice of action for the person issued by the
15	United States Department of Homeland Security; or
16	(13) probable cause to believe that the person has been indicted
17	for or convicted of one (1) or more aggravated felonies (as
18	defined in 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(43)).
19	(b) A person who:
20	(1) is employed full time as a federal enforcement officer;
21	(2) is empowered to effect an arrest with or without warrant for a
22	violation of the United States Code; and
23	(3) is authorized to carry firearms in the performance of the
24	person's duties;
25	may act as an officer for the arrest of offenders against the laws of this
26	state where the person reasonably believes that a felony has been or is
27	about to be committed or attempted in the person's presence.
28	SECTION 179. IC 35-33-8-3.3, AS ADDED BY P.L.173-2006,
29	SECTION 43, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
30	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 3.3. (a) This section does not apply to a defendant
31	charged in a city or town court.
32	(b) If a defendant who has a prior unrelated conviction for any
33	offense is charged with a new offense and placed under the supervision
34	of a probation officer or pretrial services agency, the court may order
35	the defendant to pay the pretrial services fee prescribed under
36	subsection (e) if:
37	(1) the defendant has the financial ability to pay the fee; and
38	(2) the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that
39	supervision by a probation officer or pretrial services agency is
40	necessary to ensure the:
41	(A) defendant's appearance in court; or
42	The state of the s
42	(B) physical safety of the community or of another person.



- (c) If a clerk of a court collects a pretrial services fee, the clerk may retain not more than three percent (3%) of the fee to defray the administrative costs of collecting the fee. The clerk shall deposit amounts retained under this subsection in the clerk's record perpetuation fund established under IC 33-37-5-2. (d) If a clerk of a court collects a pretrial services fee from a defendant, upon request of the county auditor, the clerk shall transfer not more than three percent (3%) of the fee to the county auditor for deposit in the county general fund. (e) The court may order a defendant who is supervised by a probation officer or pretrial services agency and charged with an offense to pay: (1) an initial pretrial services fee of at least twenty-five dollars (\$25) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100); (2) a monthly pretrial services fee of at least fifteen dollars (\$15) and not more than thirty dollars (\$30) for each month the defendant remains on bail and under the supervision of a probation officer or pretrial services agency; and (3) an administrative fee of one hundred dollars (\$100); to the probation department, pretrial services agency, or clerk of the court if the defendant meets the conditions set forth in subsection (b). (f) The probation department, pretrial services agency, or clerk of the court shall collect the administrative fee under subsection (e)(3) before collecting any other fee under subsection (e). Except for the money described in subsections (c) and (d), all money collected by the probation department, pretrial services agency, or clerk of the court under this section shall be transferred to the county treasurer, who shall deposit fifty percent (50%) of the money into the county supplemental
  - (1) to the county, superior, or circuit court of the county that provides probation services or pretrial services to adults to supplement adult probation services or pretrial services; and

adult probation services fund and fifty percent (50%) of the money into

the county supplemental public defender services fund (IC 33-40-3-1).

The fiscal body of the county shall appropriate money from the county

(2) to supplement the salary of:

supplemental adult probation services fund:

- (A) an employee of a pretrial services agency; or
- (B) a probation officer in accordance with the schedule adopted by the county fiscal body under IC 36-2-16.5.
- (g) The county supplemental adult probation services fund may be used only to supplement adult probation services or pretrial services and to supplement salaries for probation officers or employees of a



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pretrial services agency. A supplemental probation services fund may not be used to replace other probation services or pretrial services funding. Any money remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year does not revert to any other fund but continues in the county supplemental adult probation services fund.  (h) A defendant who is charged with more than one (1) offense and who is supervised by the probation department or pretrial services agency as a condition of bail may not be required to pay more than:  (1) one (1) initial pretrial services fee; and  (2) one (1) monthly pretrial services fee per month.  (i) A probation department or pretrial services agency may petition a court to:  (1) impose a pretrial services fee on a defendant; or  (2) increase a defendant's pretrial services fee; if the financial ability of the defendant to pay a pretrial services fee changes while the defendant is on bail and supervised by a probation officer or pretrial services agency.  (1) An order to pay a pretrial services fee under this section:  (1) is a judgment lien that, upon the defendant's conviction:  (A) attaches to the property of the defendant;  (B) may be perfected;  (C) may be enforced to satisfy any payment that is delinquent under this section; and  (D) expires;  in the same manner as a judgment lien created in a civil proceeding;  (2) is not discharged by the disposition of charges against the defendant or by the completion of a sentence, if any, imposed on the defendant;  (3) is not discharged by the liquidation of a defendant's estate by a receiver under IC 32-30-5; and  (4) is immediately terminated if a defendant is acquitted or if charges against the defendant are dropped.  (k) If a court orders a defendant to pay a pretrial services fee, the court may, upon the defendant's conviction, enforce the order by garnishing the wages, salary, and other income earned by the defendant.  (f) If a defendant is delinquent in paying the defendant's pretrial services fee and has never been issued a driver's license or		
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(2) one (1) monthly pretrial services fee per month.  (i) A probation department or pretrial services agency may petition a court to:  (1) impose a pretrial services fee on a defendant; or (2) increase a defendant's pretrial services fee; if the financial ability of the defendant to pay a pretrial services fee changes while the defendant is on bail and supervised by a probation officer or pretrial services agency.  (j) An order to pay a pretrial services fee under this section:  (l) is a judgment lien that, upon the defendant's conviction:  (A) attaches to the property of the defendant;  (B) may be perfected;  (C) may be enforced to satisfy any payment that is delinquent under this section; and  (D) expires;  in the same manner as a judgment lien created in a civil proceeding;  (2) is not discharged by the disposition of charges against the defendant or by the completion of a sentence, if any, imposed on the defendant;  (3) is not discharged by the liquidation of a defendant's estate by a receiver under IC 32-30-5; and  (4) is immediately terminated if a defendant is acquitted or if charges against the defendant are dropped.  (k) If a court orders a defendant to pay a pretrial services fee, the court may, upon the defendant's conviction, enforce the order by garnishing the wages, salary, and other income earned by the defendant.  (h) If a defendant is delinquent in paying the defendant's pretrial services fee and has never been issued a driver's license or permit, upon the defendant's conviction, the court may order the bureau of motor vehicles to not issue a driver's license or permit to the defendant until	8	agency as a condition of bail may not be required to pay more than:
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<ul> <li>services fee and has never been issued a driver's license or permit, upon</li> <li>the defendant's conviction, the court may order the bureau of motor</li> <li>vehicles to not issue a driver's license or permit to the defendant until</li> </ul>	37	
<ul> <li>services fee and has never been issued a driver's license or permit, upon</li> <li>the defendant's conviction, the court may order the bureau of motor</li> <li>vehicles to not issue a driver's license or permit to the defendant until</li> </ul>	38	(1) If a defendant is delinquent in paying the defendant's pretrial
40 the defendant's conviction, the court may order the bureau of motor vehicles to not issue a driver's license or permit to the defendant until	39	
41 vehicles to not issue a driver's license or permit to the defendant until	40	
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If a defendant is delinquent in paying the defendant's pretrial services fee and the defendant's driver's license or permit has been suspended or revoked, the court may order the bureau of motor vehicles to not reinstate the defendant's driver's license or permit until the defendant has paid the defendant's delinquent pretrial services fee.

- (m) (l) In addition to other methods of payment allowed by law, a probation department or pretrial services agency may accept payment of a pretrial services fee by credit card (as defined in IC 14-11-1-7(a)). The liability for payment is not discharged until the probation department or pretrial services agency receives payment or credit from the institution responsible for making the payment or credit.
- (n) (m) The probation department or pretrial services agency may contract with a bank or credit card vendor for acceptance of a bank or credit card. However, if there is a vendor transaction charge or discount fee, whether billed to the probation department or pretrial services agency, or charged directly to the account of the probation department or pretrial services agency, the probation department or pretrial services agency may collect a credit card service fee from the person using the bank or credit card. The fee collected under this subsection is a permitted additional charge to the fee or fees the defendant may be required to pay under subsection (e).
- (o) (n) The probation department or pretrial services agency shall forward a credit card service fee collected under subsection (n) (m) to the county treasurer in accordance with subsection (f). These funds may be used without appropriation to pay the transaction charge or discount fee charged by the bank or credit card vendor.

SECTION 180. IC 35-38-1-32 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: **Sec. 32.** A sentencing court shall inform a person who is convicted of or pleads guilty to the following offenses that the offense could qualify them as a habitual violator under IC 9-30-10:

- (1) Reckless homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle
- (2) Voluntary or involuntary manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.
- (3) Failure of the driver of a motor vehicle involved in an accident resulting in death or injury to any person to stop at the scene of the accident and give the required information and assistance.
- (4) Operation of a vehicle while intoxicated resulting in death.



1	(5) Operation of a vehicle with an alcohol concentration
2	equivalent to at least eight-hundredths (0.08) gram of alcohol
3	per:
4	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
5	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath;
6	resulting in death.
7	(6) Operation of a vehicle while intoxicated.
8	(7) Operation of a vehicle with an alcohol concentration
9	equivalent to at least eight-hundredths (0.08) gram of alcohol
10	per:
11	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
12	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath.
13	(8) Reckless driving.
14	(9) Criminal recklessness as a felony involving the operation
15	of a motor vehicle.
16	(10) Drag racing or engaging in a speed contest in violation of
17	law.
18	(11) Violating IC 9-26-1-1.1
19	(12) Any felony under an Indiana motor vehicle statute.
20	(13) Operating a motor vehicle while the person's license to do
21	so has been suspended or revoked as a result of the person's
22	conviction of an offense under IC 9-1-4-52 (repealed July 1,
23	1991), IC 9-24-18-5(b) (repealed July 1, 2000), IC 9-24-19-2,
24	or IC 9-24-19-3.
25	(14) Operating a motor vehicle without ever having obtained
26	a license to do so.
27	SECTION 181. IC 35-38-2-1.7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
28	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1.7. (a) A person may
29	pay a monthly probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter
30	before the date the payment is required to be made without obtaining
31	the prior approval of a court or a probation department. However, if the
32	person is discharged from probation before the date the person was
33	scheduled to be released from probation, any monthly probation user's
34	fee paid in advance by the person may not be refunded.
35	(b) A probation department may petition a court to:
36	(1) impose a probation user's fee on a person; or
37	(2) increase a person's probation user's fee;
38	under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter if the financial ability of the
39	person to pay a probation user's fee changes while the person is on
40	probation.

(c) An order to pay a probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of



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this chapter:

1	(1) is a judgment lien that:
2	(A) attaches to the property of the person subject to the order
3	(B) may be perfected;
4	(C) may be enforced to satisfy any payment that is delinquent
5	under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter; and
6	(D) expires;
7	in the same manner as a judgment lien created in a civil
8	proceeding;
9	(2) is not discharged by the completion of the person's
0	probationary period or other sentence imposed on the person; and
1	(3) is not discharged by the liquidation of a person's estate by a
2	receiver under IC 32-30-5.
3	(d) If a court orders a person to pay a probation user's fee under
4	section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter, the court may garnish the wages, salary
5	and other income earned by the person to enforce the order.
6	(c) If:
7	(1) a person is delinquent in paying the person's probation user's
8	fees required under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter; and
9	(2) the person's driver's license or permit has been suspended or
0.	revoked or the person has never been issued a driver's license or
21	<del>permit;</del>
22	the court may order the bureau of motor vehicles to not issue a driver's
23 24	license or permit to the person until the person has paid the person's
	delinquent probation user's fees.
25	SECTION 182. IC 35-43-6.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
26	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS
27	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]:
28	Chapter 6.5. Motor Vehicle and Watercraft Fraud
9	Sec. 1. A person who sells or offers for sale a motor vehicle, a
0	motor vehicle part, or a watercraft knowing that an identification
1	number or certificate of title of the motor vehicle, motor vehicle
2	part, or watercraft has been:
3	(1) destroyed;
4	(2) removed;
5	(3) altered;
6	(4) covered; or
7	(5) defaced;
8	commits a Class A misdemeanor.
9	Sec. 2. (a) A person who, with the intent to defraud:
.0	(1) advertises for sale;
-1	(2) sells;
-2	(3) uses; or



1	(4) installs;
2	any device that causes an odometer to register mileage other than
3	the mileage driven by the vehicle as registered by the odometer
4	within the manufacturer's designed tolerance commits a Level 6
5	felony.
6	(b) A person who, with the intent to defraud:
7	(1) disconnects, resets, or alters the odometer of any motor
8	vehicle with intent to change the number of miles or
9	kilometers indicated on the odometer; or
10	(2) sells a motor vehicle that has a broken odometer or an
11	odometer that is not displaying correct mileage of the vehicle;
12	commits a Level 6 felony.
13	SECTION 183. IC 35-45-19-1, AS ADDED BY P.L.68-2008,
14	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
15	JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. This chapter does not:
16	(1) apply to the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident that:
17	(A) results in the death of a person; and
18	(B) must be reported under <del>IC</del> 9-26-1-1; <b>IC</b> 9-26-1-1.1; or
19	(2) supersede any law governing the reporting of a death by a
20	hospital, health care facility, or provider.
21	SECTION 184. IC 35-48-4-15, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012,
22	SECTION 415, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
23	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 15. (a) If a person is convicted of
24	an offense under section 1, <b>1.1</b> , 2, 3, 4, <del>5, 6, 7, or</del> 10 <del>or 11</del> of this
25	chapter, or conspiracy to commit an offense under section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
26	6, 7, 10, or 11 of this chapter, and the court finds that a motor vehicle
27	was used in the commission of the offense, the court shall, in addition
28	to any other order the court enters, order that the person's
29	(1) driver's license be suspended
30	(2) existing motor vehicle registrations be suspended; and
31	(3) ability to register motor vehicles be suspended;
32	by the bureau of motor vehicles for a period specified by the court of
33	at least six (6) months but not more than two (2) years.
34	(b) If a person is convicted of an offense described in subsection (a)
35	and the person does not hold a driver's license or a learner's permit, the
36	court shall order that the person may not receive a driver's license or a
37	learner's permit from the bureau of motor vehicles for a period of not
38	less than six (6) months.
39	SECTION 185. IC 35-51-9-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.262-2013,
40	SECTION 143, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
41	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2014]: Sec. 1. The following statutes define



crimes in IC 9:

1	IC 9-14-3.5-15 (Concerning bureau of motor vehicles).
2	IC 9-14-5-9 (Concerning parking placards for persons with
3	physical disabilities).
4	IC 9-17-2-15 (Concerning certificates of title).
5	IC 9-17-2-16 (Concerning certificates of title).
6	IC 9-17-3-3.2 (Concerning certificates of title).
7	IC 9-17-3-7 (Concerning certificates of title).
8	IC 9-17-4-14 (Concerning special identification numbers).
9	IC 9-17-4-15 (Concerning special identification numbers).
10	IC 9-17-4-16 (Concerning special identification numbers).
11	IC 9-17-4-17 (Concerning identification numbers).
12	IC 9-17-4-18 (Concerning identification numbers).
13	IC 9-18-2-42 (Concerning motor vehicle registration and license
14	plates).
15	IC 9-18-2-44 (Concerning motor vehicle registration and license
16	plates).
17	IC 9-18-2-45 (Concerning motor vehicle registration and license
18	plates).
19	IC 9-18-2.5-12 (Concerning off-road vehicles and
20	snowmobiles).
21	IC 9-18-2.5-16 (Concerning off-road vehicles and snowmobiles).
22	IC 9-18-4-8 (Concerning motor vehicle registration and license
23	<del>plates).</del>
24	IC 9-18-13-9 (Concerning motor vehicle registration and license
25	<del>plates).</del>
26	IC 9-18-22-6 (Concerning motor vehicle registration and license
27	plates).
28	IC 9-19-9-5 (Concerning motor vehicle equipment).
29	IC 9-19-10.5-4 IC 9-19-10.5-2 (Concerning motor vehicle
30	equipment).
31	<del>IC 9-19-10.5-5</del> <b>IC 9-19-10.5-3</b> (Concerning motor vehicle
32	equipment).
33	IC 9-20-18-4 (Concerning motor vehicle size and weight
34	regulation).
35	IC 9-21-5-13 (Concerning traffic regulation).
36	IC 9-21-6-3 (Concerning traffic regulation).
37	IC 9-21-8-50 (Concerning traffic regulation).
38	IC 9-21-8-52 (Concerning traffic regulation).
39	IC 9-21-8-55 (Concerning traffic regulation).
40	IC 9-21-8-56 (Concerning traffic regulation).
40 41	IC 9-21-8-58 (Concerning traffic regulation).
41 42	IC 9-21-8-38 (Concerning traffic regulation).  IC 9-21-12-9 (Concerning traffic regulation).
<b>⊤</b> ∠	1C 3-21-12-7 (CONCERNING HATTIC TEGULATION).



1	IC 9-21-12-11 IC 9-21-12-5 (Concerning traffic regulation).
2	IC 9-21-12-13 (Concerning traffic regulation).
3	IC 9-21-12-14 (Concerning traffic regulation).
4	IC 9-21-12-15 (Concerning traffic regulation).
5	IC 9-21-12-16 (Concerning traffic regulation).
6	IC 9-21-12-18 (Concerning traffic regulation).
7	IC 9-22-3-31 (Concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap
8	vehicles).
9	IC 9-22-3-32 (Concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap
10	vehicles).
11	IC 9-22-3-33 (Concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap
12	vehicles).
13	IC 9-22-5-18 (Concerning scrapping and dismantling
14	vehicles).
15	IC 9-22-5-18.2 (Concerning buying a motor vehicle without a
16	certificate of title).
17	IC 9-22-5-19 (Concerning scrapping and dismantling vehicles).
18	IC 9-22-6-3 (Concerning mechanic's liens for vehicles).
19	IC 9-24-1-8 IC 9-24-1-6 (Concerning driver's licenses).
20	IC 9-24-6-16 (Concerning driver's licenses).
21	IC 9-24-6-17 (Concerning driver's licenses).
22	IC 9-24-11-8 (Concerning driver's licenses).
23	IC 9-24-15-11 (Concerning driver's licenses).
24	IC 9-24-16-12 (Concerning driver's licenses). identification
25	cards).
26	IC 9-24-16-12.5 (Concerning identification cards).
27	IC 9-24-16-13 (Concerning driver's licenses).
28	IC 9-24-18-1 (Concerning driver's licenses).
29	IC 9-24-18-2 (Concerning driver's licenses).
30	IC 9-24-18-7 (Concerning driver's licenses).
31	IC 9-24-19-2 (Concerning driver's licenses).
32	IC 9-24-19-3 (Concerning driver's licenses).
33	IC 9-24-19-4 (Concerning driver's licenses).
34	IC 9-25-6-18 (Concerning financial responsibility).
35	IC 9-25-8-2 (Concerning financial responsibility).
36	IC 9-26-1-8 IC 9-26-1-1.1 (Concerning accidents and accident
37	reports).
38	IC 9-26-1-9 (Concerning accidents and accident reports).
39	IC 9-26-6-4 IC 9-26-6-2 (Concerning accidents and accident
40	reports).
41	IC 9-30-4-7 (Concerning licenses and registrations).
42.	IC 9-30-4-8 (Concerning licenses and registrations)



1	IC 9-30-4-13 (Concerning licenses and registrations).
2	IC 9-30-5-1 (Concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated).
3	IC 9-30-5-2 (Concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated).
4	IC 9-30-5-3 (Concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated).
5	IC 9-30-5-4 (Concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated).
6	IC 9-30-5-5 (Concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated).
7	IC 9-30-5-7 (Concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated).
8	IC 9-30-5-8 (Concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated).
9	IC 9-30-6-8.7 (Concerning implied consent).
10	IC 9-30-9-7.5 (Concerning alcohol abuse deterrent programs).
11	IC 9-30-10-16 (Concerning habitual violator of traffic laws).
12	IC 9-30-10-17 (Concerning habitual violator of traffic laws).
13	IC 9-30-10-17.5 (Concerning habitual violator of traffic laws).
14	IC 9-30-16-5 (Concerning driving privileges).
15	IC 9-31-2-26 (Concerning watercraft titling and registration).
16	IC 9-31-2-27 (Concerning watercraft titling and registration).
17	IC 9-31-2-28 (Concerning watercraft titling and registration).
18	IC 9-32-4-1 (Concerning certificates of title).
19	IC 9-32-6-13 (Concerning interim license plates).
20	IC 9-32-17-2 (Concerning certificates of title).
21	IC 9-32-17-3 (Concerning dealer license plates).
22	IC 9-32-17-4 (Concerning licensing of vehicle salvaging).
23	IC 9-32-17-5 (Concerning regulation of vehicle merchandising).
24	IC 9-32-17-6 (Concerning unfair practices by dealers).

