

HOUSE BILL No. 1305

DIGEST OF HB 1305 (Updated January 21, 2015 2:33 pm - DI 103)

Citations Affected: IC 9-21; IC 9-24; IC 9-25; IC 9-26; IC 9-28; IC 9-30; IC 35-52.

Synopsis: Various motor vehicle issues. Raises the penalty for reckless driving resulting in bodily injury from a Class C misdemeanor to a Class A misdemeanor. Raises the penalty for reckless driving resulting in property damage from a Class C misdemeanor to a Class B misdemeanor. Provides that simultaneous possession of an out-of-state driver's license or identification card and an Indiana driver's license or identification card is a Class C infraction. Provides that counterfeit reproduction of a driver's license is a Class B misdemeanor. Provides that a driver's license or vehicle registration, or both may be suspended once for each failure to provide proof of financial responsibility. Requires motorists to contact a 911 telephone operator following a vehicular collision resulting in injury or death. Requires motorists to contact a law enforcement officer or law enforcement agency when a vehicular collision involves an unattended vehicle or other property. Provides that failure to render assistance to injured or entrapped victims of a vehicular collision is a Class C misdemeanor for certain persons. Provides that a driver's license suspension originating from another jurisdiction prohibits the receipt of specialized driving privileges. Repeals certain statutes that govern operating while intoxicated driver's license suspensions. Establishes that felonies codified in IC 9 are qualifying offenses for habitual traffic violator status. Provides that felony offenses requiring the operation of a vehicle as a material element of a crime are qualifying offenses for habitual traffic violator status. Precludes an individual from being adjudicated (Continued next page)

Effective: July 1, 2015.

McMillin, Pierce, Porter

January 13, 2015, read first time and referred to Committee on Roads and Transportation. January 22, 2015, amended, reported — Do Pass.



Digest Continued

a habitual traffic violator more than once for the same underlying offenses. Allows individuals to declare habitual traffic violator status by petitioning a court. Prohibits a driver's license suspension or lifetime forfeiture for operating a vehicle while driving privileges are suspended or in violation of a license restriction. Provides that, at the request of a defendant, the court may find habitual traffic violator status by a preponderance of the evidence. Requires the prosecuting attorney of the county in which a petition for reinstatement of driving privileges is filed to represent the state. Allows holders of commercial driving licenses to seek specialized driving privileges. Creates the habitual vehicle substance offender enhancement. Establishes who is eligible for specialized driving privileges. Makes technical corrections.



First Regular Session of the 119th General Assembly (2015)

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 2014 Regular Session and 2014 Second Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1305

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 9-21-8-52, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014,
2	SECTION 49, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 52. (a) A person who operates a vehicle and who
4	recklessly:
5	(1) drives at such an unreasonably high rate of speed or at such an
6	unreasonably low rate of speed under the circumstances as to:
7	(A) endanger the safety or the property of others; or
8	(B) block the proper flow of traffic;
9	(2) passes another vehicle from the rear while on a slope or on a
10	curve where vision is obstructed for a distance of less than five
11	hundred (500) feet ahead;
12	(3) drives in and out of a line of traffic, except as otherwise
13	permitted; or
14	(4) speeds up or refuses to give one-half (1/2) of the roadway to



SECTION 2. IC 9-24-11-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 83, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) An individual may not have hold or possess more than one (1) driver's license or bureau issued identification card issued to the individual under IC 9-24 at a time.
A misdemeanor if it causes bodily injury to a person. (b) A person who operates a vehicle and who recklessly passes a school bus stopped on a roadway when the arm signal device specified in IC 9-21-12-13 is in the device's extended position commits a Class B misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if it causes bodily injury to a person. (c) If an offense under subsection (a) or (b) results in damage to the property of another person or bodily injury to another person, it is a Class Class B misdemeanor. and the (d) Except as provided in IC 9-30-16-1(c), the court may recommend the suspension of the current driving license of the a person convicted of a violation of this section for a fixed period of not more than one (1) year. SECTION 2. IC 9-24-11-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 83, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) An individual may not have hold or possess more than one (1) driver's license or bureau issued identification card issued to the individual under IC 9-24 at a time.
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20 issued to the individual under IC 9-24 at a time.
21 (b) An individual may not hold a driver's license and an
identification card issued under IC 9-24 at the same time.
23 (c) A person may not hold or possess an Indiana driver's license
or identification card issued under IC 9-24 and a driver's license
or identification card that is issued by a government authority that
issues driver's licenses and identification cards from another state,
territory, or possession of the United States, the District of
Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
29 (c) (d) A person who violates subsection (a), or (b), or (c) commits
30 a Class C infraction.
31 SECTION 3. IC 9-24-11-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014,
32 SECTION 84, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 8. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and
34 (c), a person who violates this chapter commits a Class C
35 infraction.
36 (a) (b) A person who:
37 (1) has been issued a permit or license on which there is a printed
or stamped restriction as provided under section 7 of this chapter;
39 and
40 (2) operates a motor vehicle in violation of the restriction;
41 commits a Class C infraction.
42 (b) (c) A person who causes serious bodily injury to or the death of



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1	another person when operating a motor vehicle after knowingly or
2	intentionally failing to take prescribed medication, the taking of which
3	was a condition of the issuance of the operator's restricted license under
4	section 7 of this chapter, commits a Class A misdemeanor. However,
5	the offense is a Level 6 felony if, within the five (5) years preceding the
6	commission of the offense, the person had a prior unrelated conviction
7	under this subsection.
8	(c) (d) A person who violates subsection (b) (c) commits a separate
9	offense for each person whose serious bodily injury or death is caused
10	by the violation of subsection (b) (c).
11	SECTION 4. IC 9-24-18-7.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
12	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
13	1, 2015]. Sec. 7.5. A person who knowingly or intentionally
14	counterfeits or falsely reproduces a driver's license with intent to
15	use the license or to permit another person to use the license
16	commits a Class B misdemeanor.
17	SECTION 5. IC 9-25-6-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.59-2013,
18	SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
19	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) If the bureau:
20	(1) does not receive a certificate of compliance for a person
21	identified under IC 9-25-5-2 within forty (40) days after the date
22	on which the bureau mailed the request for evidence of financial
23	responsibility to the person; or
24	(2) receives a certificate that does not indicate that financial
25	responsibility was in effect with respect to the motor vehicle

person on the date of the accident referred to in IC 9-25-5-2; the bureau shall take action under subsection (d).

(b) If the bureau:

(1) does not receive a certificate of compliance for a person presented with a request for evidence of financial responsibility under IC 9-25-9-1 within forty (40) days after the date on which the person was presented with the request; or

operated by the person or operation of the motor vehicle by the

(2) receives a certificate that does not indicate that financial responsibility was in effect with respect to the motor vehicle or operation of the motor vehicle that the person was operating when the person committed the violation described in the judgment or abstract received by the bureau under IC 9-25-9-1;

the bureau shall take action under subsection (d).

- (c) If the bureau:
 - (1) does not receive a certificate of compliance for a person presented with a request under IC 9-25-10 (before its repeal) not



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1	later than forty (40) days after the date on which the person was
2	presented with the request; or
3	(2) receives a certificate that does not indicate that financial
4	responsibility was in effect on the date requested;
5	the bureau shall take action under subsection (d).
6	(d) Under the conditions set forth in subsection (a), (b), or (c), the
7	bureau shall immediately suspend the person's driving privileges or
8	motor vehicle registration, or both, as determined by the bureau, for at
9	least ninety (90) days and not more than one (1) year. The suspension
10	of a person's driving privileges or motor vehicle registration, or
11	both, may be imposed only one (1) time under this subsection or
12	IC 9-25-8-2 for the same incident.
13	(e) Except as provided in subsection (f), if subsection (a), (b), or (c)
14	applies to a person, the bureau shall suspend the driving privileges of
15	the person irrespective of the following:
16	(1) The sale or other disposition of the motor vehicle by the
17	owner.
18	(2) The cancellation or expiration of the registration of the motor
19	vehicle.
20	(3) An assertion by the person that the person did not own the
21	motor vehicle and therefore had no control over whether financial
22	responsibility was in effect with respect to the motor vehicle.
23	(f) The bureau shall not suspend the driving privileges of a person
24	to which subsection (a), (b), or (c) applies if the person, through a
25	certificate of compliance or another communication with the bureau,
26	establishes to the satisfaction of the bureau that the motor vehicle that
27	the person was operating when the accident referred to in subsection
28	(a) took place or when the violation referred to in subsection (b) or (c)
29	was committed was:
30	(1) rented from a rental company; or
31	(2) owned by the person's employer and operated by the person in
32	the normal course of the person's employment.
33	SECTION 6. IC 9-25-8-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.10-2014,
34	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
35	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) A person who knowingly:
36	(1) operates; or
37	(2) permits the operation of;
38	a motor vehicle on a public highway in Indiana without financial
39	responsibility in effect as set forth in IC 9-25-4-4 commits a Class A
40	infraction. However, the offense is a Class C misdemeanor if the
41	person knowingly or intentionally violates this section and has a prior
42	unrelated conviction or judgment under this section.



1	(b) Subsection (a)(2) applies to:
2	(1) the owner of a rental company under IC 9-25-6-3(f)(1); and
3	(2) an employer under IC 9-25-6-3(f)(2).
4	(c) In addition to any other penalty imposed on a person for
5	violating this section, the court shall recommend the suspension of the
6	person's driving privileges for at least ninety (90) days but not more
7	than one (1) year. However, if, within the five (5) years preceding the
8	conviction under this section, the person had a prior unrelated
9	conviction under this section, the court shall recommend the
10	suspension of the person's driving privileges and vehicle registration
11	for one (1) year.
12	(d) Upon receiving the recommendation of the court under
13	subsection (c), the bureau shall suspend the person's driving privileges
14	and vehicle registration, as applicable, for the period recommended by
15	the court. If no suspension is recommended by the court, or if the court
16	recommends a fixed term that is less than the minimum term required
17	by statute, the bureau shall impose the minimum period of suspension
18	required under this article. The suspension of a person's driving
19	privileges or vehicle registration, or both, may be imposed only one
20	(1) time under this subsection or IC 9-25-6 for the same incident.
21	SECTION 7. IC 9-26-1-1.1, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014,
22	SECTION 104, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
23	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1.1. (a) The operator of a motor
24	vehicle involved in an accident shall do the following:
25	(1) Either:
26	(A) (1) Immediately stop the operator's motor vehicle:
27	(i) (A) at the scene of the accident; or
28	(ii) (B) as close to the accident as possible in a manner that
29	does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary. or
30	(B) (2) Remain at the scene of the accident until the operator does
31	the following:
32	(i) (A) Gives the operator's name and address and the
33	registration number of the motor vehicle the operator was
34	driving to any person involved in the accident.
35	(ii) (B) Exhibits the operator's driver's license to any person
36	involved in the accident or occupant of or any person attending
37	to any vehicle involved in the accident.
38	(C) Contacts a 911 telephone operator.
39	(2) (3) If the accident results in the injury or death of another
40	person, the operator shall, in addition to the requirements of
41	subdivision subdivisions (1) and (2):
42	(A) provide reasonable assistance to each person injured in or



1	entrapped by the accident, as directed by a law enforcement
2	officer, medical personnel, or a 911 telephone operator; and
3	(B) immediately give notice of the accident by the quickest
4	means of communication to one (1) of the following:
5	(i) The local police department, if the accident occurs within
6	a municipality.
7 8	(ii) The office of the county sheriff or the nearest state police
9	post, if the accident occurs outside a municipality.
9 10	(iii) A 911 telephone operator.
	(3) (4) If the accident involves a collision with an unattended
11 12	vehicle or damage to property other than a vehicle, the operator shall, in addition to the requirements of subdivisions subdivisions
13	(1) and (2):
1 <i>3</i> 14	(A) take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or
15	person in charge of the damaged vehicle or property of the
16	damage; and
17	(B) if after reasonable inquiry the operator cannot find the
18	owner or person in charge of the damaged vehicle or property,
19	do the following the operator must contact a law
20	enforcement officer or agency and provide the information
21	required by this section.
22	(i) Notify either the sheriff's department of the county in
22 23 24	which the damaged vehicle or property is located or a
24	member of the state police department.
25	(ii) Give the sheriff's department or the state police
26	department the information required by this section.
27	(b) An operator of a motor vehicle who knowingly or intentionally
28	fails to comply with subsection (a) commits leaving the scene of an
29	accident, a Class B misdemeanor. However, the offense is:
30	(1) a Class A misdemeanor if the accident results in bodily injury
31	to another person;
32	(2) a Level 6 felony if:
33	(A) the accident results in serious bodily injury to another
34	person; or
35	(B) within the five (5) years preceding the commission of the
36	offense, the operator had a previous conviction of any of the
37	offenses listed in IC 9-30-10-4(a);
38	(3) a Level 5 felony if the accident results in the death of another
39	person; and
40	(4) a Level 3 felony if the operator knowingly or intentionally
41	fails to stop or comply with subsection (a) during or after the
42	commission of the offense of operating while intoxicated causing



1	serious bodily injury (IC 9-30-5-4) or operating while intoxicated
2	causing death (IC 9-30-5-5).
3	SECTION 8. IC 9-26-1-1.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014,
4	SECTION 105, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
5	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1.5. (a) If:
6	(1) the operator of a motor vehicle is physically incapable of
7	determining the need for or rendering assistance to any injured or
8	entrapped person as required under section 1.1(a)(2) 1.1(a)(3) of
9	this chapter;
10	(2) there is another occupant in the motor vehicle at the time of
11	the accident who is:
12	(A) at least:
13	(i) fifteen (15) years of age and holds a learner's permit
14	issued under IC 9-24-7-1 or a driver's license issued under
15	IC 9-24-11; or
16	(ii) eighteen (18) years of age; and
17	(B) capable of determining the need for and rendering
18	reasonable assistance to injured or entrapped persons as
19	provided in section $\frac{1.1(a)(2)}{1.1(a)(3)}$ of this chapter; and
20	(3) the other occupant in the motor vehicle knows that the
21	operator of the motor vehicle is physically incapable of
22	determining the need for or rendering assistance to any injured or
23	entrapped person;
24	the motor vehicle occupant referred to in subdivisions (2) and (3) shall
25	immediately determine the need for and render reasonable assistance
26	to each person injured or entrapped in the accident as provided in
27	section 1.1(a)(2) 1.1(a)(3) of this chapter.
28	(b) If there is more than one (1) motor vehicle occupant to whom
29	subsection (a) applies, it is a defense to a prosecution of one (1) motor
30	vehicle occupant under subsection (a) that the defendant reasonably
31	believed that another occupant of the motor vehicle determined the
32	need for and rendered reasonable assistance as required under
33	subsection (a).
34	(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates this section
35	commits a Class C misdemeanor.
36	SECTION 9. IC 9-28-2-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014,
37	SECTION 116, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
38	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) Upon written notification
39	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.



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- (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) The bureau may not suspend driving privileges under this section for a nonmoving traffic offense occurring in another jurisdiction. A driver whose driving privileges have been suspended for failure to meet the conditions of a citation in another jurisdiction is not eligible for specialized driving privileges under IC 9-30-16.
- (g) The bureau may not suspend driving privileges under this section for a nonmoving traffic offense occurring in another jurisdiction.

SECTION 10. IC 9-30-5-10 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. 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 may recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for 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 may recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for not more than two (2) years. The court may stay the execution of part of the suspension and grant the person specialized 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 may recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for not more than two (2) years. The court may stay the execution of part of the suspension and grant the person specialized driving privileges for a period of time equal to the length of the stay. If the court grants specialized driving privileges under this subsection, the court shall order that the specialized 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 specialized 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 specialized 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);
- 36 (4) IC 14-15-8-8(c) (before its repeal);
 - (5) IC 35-46-9-6(b); or
- 38 (6) IC 35-46-9-6(c);

the court may recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for 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



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1	1, 11, 111, 117, or v or ic 55-48-2, in which a vehicle was used in the
2	offense, the court shall recommend the suspension or revocation of the
3	person's driving privileges for at least six (6) months.
4	(g) The bureau shall fix the period of suspension in accordance with
5	the recommendation of the court under this section and in accordance
6	with IC 9-30-6-9.
7	SECTION 11. IC 9-30-5-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.113-2014,
8	SECTION 31, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
9	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), and
10	section 10 of this chapter, the court may, in granting specialized driving
11	privileges under this chapter, also order that the specialized driving
12	privileges include the requirement that a person may not operate a
13	motor vehicle unless the vehicle is equipped with a functioning
14	certified ignition interlock device under IC 9-30-8.
15	(b) A court may not order the installation of an ignition interlock
16	device on a vehicle operated by an employee to whom any of the
17	following apply:
18	(1) Has been convicted of violating section 1 or 2 of this chapter.
19	(2) Is employed as the operator of a vehicle owned, leased, or
20	provided by the employee's employer.
21	(3) Is subject to a labor agreement that prohibits an employee who
22	is convicted of an alcohol related offense from operating the
23	employer's vehicle.
24	SECTION 12. IC 9-30-6-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013,
25	SECTION 96, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
26	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) This section does not apply if an ignition
27	interlock device order is issued under section 8(d) of this chapter.
28	(b) If the affidavit under section 8(b) of this chapter states that a
29	person refused to submit to a chemical test, the bureau shall suspend
30	the driving privileges of the person:
31	(1) for:
32	(A) one (1) year; or
33	(B) if the person has at least one (1) previous conviction for
34	operating while intoxicated, two (2) years; or
35	(2) until the suspension is ordered terminated under IC 9-30-5.
36	(c) If the affidavit under section 8(b) of this chapter states that a
37	chemical test resulted in prima facie evidence that a person was
38	intoxicated, the bureau shall suspend the driving privileges of the
39	person:



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been disposed of;

(1) for one hundred eighty (180) days; or

(2) until the bureau is notified by a court that the charges have

1	whichever occurs first.
2	(d) Whenever the bureau is required to suspend a person's driving
3	privileges under this section, the bureau shall immediately do the
4	following:
5	(1) Mail notice to the person's address contained in the records of
6	the bureau stating that the person's driving privileges will be
7	suspended for a specified period, commencing:
8	(A) seven (7) days after the date of the notice; or
9	(B) on the date the court enters an order recommending
10	suspension of the person's driving privileges under section 8(c)
11	of this chapter;
12	whichever occurs first.
13	(2) Notify the person of the right to a judicial review under
14	section 10 of this chapter.
15	(e) Notwithstanding IC 4-21.5, an action that the bureau is required
16	to take under this article is not subject to any administrative
17	adjudication under IC 4-21.5.
18	(f) If a person is granted probationary driving privileges under
19	IC 9-30-5 and the bureau has not received the probable cause affidavit
20	described in section 8(b) of this chapter, the bureau shall suspend the
21	person's driving privileges for a period of thirty (30) days. After the
22	thirty (30) day period has elapsed, the bureau shall, upon receiving a
23	reinstatement fee, if applicable, from the person who was granted
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25	probationary driving privileges, issue the person probationary driving
	privileges if the person otherwise qualifies.
26	(g) If the bureau receives an order granting probationary driving
27	privileges to a person who, according to the records of the bureau, has
28	a prior conviction for operating while intoxicated, the bureau shall do
29	the following:
30	(1) Issue the person probationary driving privileges and notify the
31	prosecuting attorney of the county from which the order was
32	received that the person is not eligible for probationary driving
33	privileges.
34	(2) Send a certified copy of the person's driving record to the
35	prosecuting attorney.
36	The prosecuting attorney shall, in accordance with IC 35-38-1-15,
37	petition the court to correct the court's order. If the bureau does not
38	receive a corrected order within sixty (60) days, the bureau shall notify
39	the attorney general, who shall, in accordance with IC 35-38-1-15,
40	petition the court to correct the court's order.
41	SECTION 13. IC 9-30-8-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013,

SECTION 99, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE



JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) If a court orders the installation of a
certified ignition interlock device on a motor vehicle that a person
whose license is restricted owns or expects to operate, except as
provided in subsection (b), the court shall set the time that the
installation must remain in effect. However, the term may not exceed
the maximum term of imprisonment the court could have imposed. The
person shall pay the cost of installation unless the sentencing court
determines that the person is indigent.
(h) If the account and are installation of a countilled is nition intended

(b) If the court orders installation of a certified ignition interlock device under IC 9-30-5-10(d), the installation must remain in effect for a period of six (6) months.

SECTION 14. IC 9-30-10-4, AS AMENDED BY THE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2015 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: 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 not arising out of the same incident, is a habitual violator:

- (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* operator 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.
- (5) Before July 1, 1997, operation of a vehicle with at least ten-hundredths percent (0.10%) alcohol in the blood resulting in death.
- (6) After June 30, 1997, and before July 1, 2001, operation of a vehicle with an alcohol concentration equivalent to at least ten-hundredths (0.10) gram of alcohol per:
 - (A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
- (B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath; resulting in death.
- (7) After June 30, 2001, operation of a vehicle with an alcohol concentration equivalent to at least eight-hundredths (0.08) gram of alcohol per:
 - (A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
- (B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath; resulting in death.



1	(b) A person who has accumulated at least three (3) judgments
2	within a ten (10) year period for any of the following violations,
3	singularly or in combination, and not arising out of the same incident,
4	is a habitual violator:
5	(1) Operation of a vehicle while intoxicated.
6	(2) Before July 1, 1997, operation of a vehicle with at least
7	ten-hundredths percent (0.10%) alcohol in the blood.
8	(3) After June 30, 1997, and before July 1, 2001, operation of a
9	vehicle with an alcohol concentration equivalent to at least
10	ten-hundredths (0.10) gram of alcohol per:
11	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
12	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath.
13	(4) After June 30, 2001, operation of a vehicle with an alcohol
14	concentration equivalent to at least eight-hundredths (0.08) gram
15	of alcohol per:
16	(A) one hundred (100) milliliters of the blood; or
17	(B) two hundred ten (210) liters of the breath.
18	(5) Operating a motor vehicle while the person's license to do so
19	has been suspended or revoked as a result of the person's
20	conviction of an offense under IC 9-1-4-52 (repealed July 1,
21	1991), IC 9-24-18-5(b) (repealed July 1, 2000), IC 9-24-19-2, or
22	IC 9 -24-19-3.
23	(6) Operating a motor vehicle without ever having obtained a
24	license t o do so.
25	(7) (5) Reckless driving.
26	(8) (6) Criminal recklessness as a felony involving the operation
27	of a motor vehicle.
28	(9) (7) Drag racing or engaging in a speed contest in violation of
29	law.
30	(10) (8) Violating IC 9-4-1-40 (repealed July 1, 1991),
31	IC 9-4-1-46 (repealed July 1, 1991), IC 9-26-1-1(1) (repealed
32	January 1, 2015), IC 9-26-1-1(2) (repealed January 1, 2015),
33	IC 9-26-1-2(1) (repealed January 1, 2015), IC 9-26-1-2(2)
34	(repealed January 1, 2015), IC 9-26-1-3 (repealed January 1,
35	2015), IC 9-26-1-4 (repealed January 1, 2015), or
36	IC 9-26-1-1.1.
37	(9) Resisting law enforcement under IC 35-44.1-3-1
38	IC $35-44.1-3-1(b)(1)(A)$, IC $35-44.1-3-1(b)(2)$,
39	IC 35-44.1-3-1(b)(3), or IC 35-44.1-3-1(b)(4).
10	(11) (10) Any felony under an Indiana motor vehicle statute this
11	title or any felony in which the commission operation of which a
12	motor vehicle is used: an element of the offense.



1 2	(12) Operating a Class B motor driven cycle in violation of IC 9-24-1-1(b).
3	A judgment for a violation enumerated in subsection (a) shall be added
4	to the violations described in this subsection for the purposes of this
5	subsection.
6	(c) A person who has accumulated at least ten (10) judgments
7	within a ten (10) year period for any traffic violation, except a parking
8	or an equipment violation, of the type required to be reported to the
9	bureau, singularly or in combination, and not arising out of the same
10	incident, is a habitual violator. However, at least one (1) of the
11	judgments must be for:
12	(1) a violation enumerated in subsection (a); or
13	(2) a violation enumerated in subsection (b);
14	(3) operating a motor vehicle while the person's license to do so
15	has been suspended or revoked as a result of the person's
16	conviction of an offense under IC 9-1-4-52 (repealed July 1,
17	1991), IC 9-24-18-5(b) (repealed July 1, 2000), IC 9-24-19-2, or
18	IC 9-24-19-3; or
19	(4) operating a motor vehicle without ever having obtained a
20	license to do so.
21	A judgment for a violation enumerated in subsection (a) or (b) shall be
22	added to the judgments described in this subsection for the purposes of
23	this subsection.
24	(d) For purposes of this section, a judgment includes a judgment in
25	any other jurisdiction in which the elements of the offense for which
26	the conviction was entered are substantially similar to the elements of
27	the offenses described in subsections (a), (b), and (c).
28	(e) For purposes of this section, the offense date is used when
29	determining the number of judgments accumulated within a ten (10)
30	year period.
31	SECTION 15. IC 9-30-10-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014,
32	SECTION 134, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
33	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) If it appears from the records
34	maintained by the bureau that a person's driving record makes the
35	person a habitual violator under section 4 of this chapter and a court
36	has not already found the person to be a habitual violator under
37	section 6.5 of this chapter based on the same underlying violations,
38	the bureau shall mail a notice to the person's last known address that
39	informs the person that the person's driving privileges will be
40	suspended in thirty (30) days because the person is a habitual violator
41	according to the records of the bureau.
42	(b) Thirty (30) days after the bureau has mailed a notice under this



1	section, the bureau shall suspend the person's driving privileges for:
2	(1) except as provided in subdivision (2), ten (10) years if the
3	person is a habitual violator under section 4(a) of this chapter;
4	(2) life if the person is a habitual violator under section 4(a) of
5	this chapter and has at least two (2) violations under section
6	4(a)(4) through 4(a)(7) of this chapter;
7	(3) ten (10) years if the person is a habitual violator under section
8	4(b) of this chapter; or
9	(4) five (5) years if the person is a habitual violator under section
10	4(c) of this chapter.
11	(c) The notice must inform the person that the person may be
12	entitled to relief under section 6 of this chapter or may seek judicial
13	review of the person's suspension under this chapter.
14	(d) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if the bureau does not discover
15	that a person's driving record makes the person a habitual violator
16	under section 4 of this chapter for more than two (2) years after the
17	bureau receives the person's final qualifying conviction, the bureau
18	shall not suspend the person's driving privileges for any period.
19	SECTION 16. IC 9-30-10-6.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014,
20	SECTION 135, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
21	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 6.5. (a) If the defendant requests,
22	a court may finds find by clear and convincing a preponderance of
23	the evidence that the person is a habitual traffic violator under
24	IC 9-30-10-4. If the court finds a person to be a habitual traffic
25	violator under this section, the court:
26	(1) shall order:
27	(A) that the person is a habitual traffic violator; and
28	(B) the bureau to suspend the person's driving license; and
29	(2) may order that the person is eligible for specialized driving
30	privileges under IC 9-30-16.
31	(b) A defendant may file a petition in an independent proceeding
32	to be found a habitual traffic violator following the procedure in
33	subsection (a).
34	(c) A petition filed under this section must be filed in the court
35	that entered the latest moving violation judgment against the
36	person. The petition must use the same cause number as in the
37	action in which the moving violation judgment was entered.
38	(d) A prosecuting attorney shall appear on behalf of the bureau
39	to respond to a petition filed under this section.
40	(e) A filing fee shall not be imposed for a petition filed under this
41	section.

SECTION 17. IC 9-30-10-14.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA



1	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
2 3	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 14.1. (a) This section does not apply to any person who has the person's license suspended for life
4	under:
5	(1) IC 9-30-10-5(b)(2); or
6	(2) IC 9-30-10-3(b)(2), or (2) IC 9-30-10-17(b) for an offense that occurred after
7	December 31, 2014.
8	(b) Except as provided in subsection (f), a person whose driving
9	privileges have been suspended for life may petition a court in a
10	civil action for a rescission of the suspension order and
1	reinstatement of driving privileges if the following conditions exist
12	(1) Ten (10) years have elapsed since the date on which ar
13	order for the lifetime suspension of the person's driving
14	privileges was issued.
15	(2) The person has never been convicted of a violation
16	described in section 4(a) of this chapter.
17	(c) A petition for rescission and reinstatement under this section
18	must meet the following conditions:
19	(1) Be verified by the petitioner.
20	(2) State the petitioner's age, date of birth, and place of
21	residence.
22	(3) Describe the circumstances leading up to the lifetime
23	suspension of the petitioner's driving privileges.
24	(4) Aver a substantial change in the petitioner's circumstances
25	of the following:
26	(A) That indicates the petitioner would no longer pose a
27	risk to the safety of others if the petitioner's driving
28	privileges are reinstated.
29	(B) That makes the lifetime suspension of the petitioner's
30	driving privileges unreasonable.
31	(C) Indicates it is in the best interests of society for the
32	petitioner's driving privileges to be reinstated.
33	(5) Aver that the requisite amount of time has elapsed since
34	the date on which the order for the lifetime suspension of the
35	person's driving privileges was issued as required under
36 37	subsections (a) and (e).
88	(6) Aver that the petitioner has never been convicted of a
89	violation described in section 4(a) of this chapter.
10	(7) Be filed in a circuit or superior court having jurisdiction in the county where the positioner resides. If the positioner
tυ	in the county where the petitioner resides. If the petitioner

resides in a state other than Indiana, the petition must be filed

in the county in which the most recent Indiana moving



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1	violation conviction occurred.
2	(8) If the petition is being filed under subsection (f), aver the
3	existence of the conditions listed in subsection (f)(1) through
4	(f)(3).
5	(d) The petitioner shall serve the prosecuting attorney of the
6	county in which the petition is filed and the bureau with a copy of
7	the petition described in subsection (b). A responsive pleading is
8	not required.
9	(e) The prosecuting attorney of the county in which the petition
10	is filed shall represent the state in the matter.
11	(f) A person whose driving privileges have been suspended for
12	life may petition a court in a civil action for a rescission of the
13	suspension order and reinstatement of driving privileges if all of
14	the following conditions exist:
15	(1) Three (3) years have elapsed since the date on which the
16	order for lifetime suspension of the petitioner's driving
17	privileges was issued.
18	(2) The petitioner's lifetime suspension was the result of
19	driving on a suspended license that was suspended for
20	commission of infractions only or for driving on a suspended
21	license.
22	(3) The petitioner has never been convicted of a violation
23	described in section 4(a) or 4(b) of this chapter, with the
24	exception of a judgment or conviction under section 4(b)(5) of
25	this chapter.
26	SECTION 18. IC 9-30-10-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013,
27	SECTION 162, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
28	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 16. (a) A person who operates a
29	motor vehicle:
30	(1) while the person's driving privileges are validly suspended
31	under this chapter or IC 9-12-2 (repealed July 1, 1991) and the
32	person knows that the person's driving privileges are suspended;
33	or
34	(2) in violation of restrictions imposed under this chapter or
35	IC 9-12-2 (repealed July 1, 1991) and who knows of the existence
36	of the restrictions;
37	commits a Level 6 felony.
38	(b) Service by the bureau of notice of the suspension or restriction
39	of a person's driving privileges under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2):
40	(1) in compliance with section 5 of this chapter; and
41	(2) by first class mail to the person at the last address shown for



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the person in the bureau's records;

establishes a rebuttable presumption that the person knows that the person's driving privileges are suspended or restricted.

(c) In addition to any criminal penalty, a person who is convicted of a felony under subsection (a) forfeits the privilege of operating a motor vehicle for life. However, if judgment for conviction of a Class A misdemeanor is entered for an offense under subsection (a), the court may order a period of suspension of the convicted person's driving privileges that is in addition to any suspension of driving privileges already imposed upon the person.

SECTION 19. IC 9-30-15.5-1, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 153, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "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).

SECTION 20. IC 9-30-15.5-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 153, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: 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) or three (3) prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions. If the state alleges only two (2) prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions, the allegation must include that at least one (1) of the prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions occurred within the ten (10) years before the date of the current offense.

- (b) For purposes of subsection (a), a prior vehicular substance offense is unrelated if the person has been convicted and sentenced for a vehicular substance offense after that person has been sentenced for a prior vehicular substance offense. However, a conviction does not count for purposes of subsection (a) if:
 - (1) it has been set aside; or
- (2) it is a conviction for which the person has been pardoned. 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

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- (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) (c) 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) three (3) or more prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions at any time, or three (3) two (2) prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions. convictions, with at least one (1) of the prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions occurring within a ten (10) year period. years of the date of the occurrence of the current offense.
- (e) (d) 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.
- (e) Charges filed under this section must be filed in a circuit court or superior court.

SECTION 21. IC 9-30-16-1, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 154, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the following are ineligible for a specialized driving permit under this chapter:

- (1) A person who has never had a valid Indiana driver's license.
- (2) A person who holds a commercial driver's license.
- (3) (2) A person who has refused whose suspension for which the person is seeking specialized driving privileges is based on refusal to submit to a chemical test offered under IC 9-30-6 or IC 9-30-7.
- (b) This chapter applies to a person In addition to applying to a person who held an operator's, a commercial driver's, a public passenger chauffeur's, or a chauffeur's license at the time of the



criminal conviction for which the operation of a motor vehicle is an element of the offense. this chapter applies to an individual who:

- (1) held a commercial driver's license at the time the individual committed an offense for which the operation of a motor vehicle was an element of the offense;
- (2) no longer holds a commercial driver's license; and
- (3) subsequently was issued an operator's license, chauffeur's license, or public passenger chauffeur's license.
- (c) 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, or any criminal conviction for an offense under IC 9-30-5, 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.
- (d) 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 court may grant credit time for any suspension that began before the conviction, except as prohibited by section 6(a)(2) of this chapter.
- (e) If a person has had an ignition interlock device installed as a condition of specialized driving privileges **or under IC 9-30-6-8(d)**, the period of the installation shall be credited as part of the suspension of driving privileges.

SECTION 22. IC 9-30-16-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 154, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: 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. The court shall order the license of a person suspended for a period of at least one (1) year for a person convicted of the following:

- (1) An offense that includes the element of causing or resulting in serious bodily injury while operating a motor vehicle.
- (2) An offense under IC 9-30-5 that includes the element of causing or resulting in serious bodily injury.



(3) An offense under 1C 9-30-3 when the person has a prior
conviction for an offense under IC 9-30-5.
(b) A person whose driving privileges are suspended under
subsection (a) is eligible for specialized driving privileges under
section 3 of this chapter.
(b) (c) 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 or was an offense under
IC 9-30-5, the court shall order that the person's driving privileges are
suspended for a period of at least two (2) years 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 not eligible for specialized driving privileges under
section 3 of this chapter.
SECTION 23. IC 9-30-16-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014,
SECTION 154, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) If a court imposing orders a
suspension of driving privileges under this chapter, or imposes a
suspension of driving privileges under IC 9-30-6-9(c), the court may
stay the suspension and grant a specialized driving privilege as set forth
in this section.
(b) Regardless of the underlying offense, specialized driving
privileges granted under this section shall be granted for at least one
hundred eighty (180) days.
(c) Specialized driving privileges must be determined by a court and
may include, but are not limited to:
(1) requiring the use of certified ignition interlock devices; and
(2) restricting a person to being allowed to operate a motor
vehicle:
(A) during certain hours of the day; or
(B) between specific locations and the person's residence.
(d) A stay of a conviction suspension and specialized driving
privileges may not be granted to a person who has previously been
granted specialized driving privileges and the person has more than one
(1) conviction under section 5 of this chapter.
(e) A person who has been granted specialized driving privileges
shall:
(1) maintain proof of future financial responsibility insurance
during the period of specialized driving privileges;
(2) carry a copy of the order granting specialized driving

privileges or have the order in the vehicle being operated by the



41 42

person; and

1	(3) produce the copy of the order granting specialized driving
2	privileges upon the request of a police officer; and
3	(4) carry a validly issued state identification card.
4	(f) A person who holds a commercial driver's license and has
5	been granted specialized driving privileges under this chapter may
6	not, for the duration of the suspension for which the specialized
7	driving privileges are sought, operate any vehicle that requires the
8	person to hold a commercial driver's license to operate the vehicle.
9	(g) A person may independently file a petition for specialized
10	driving privileges in the court from which the ordered suspension
11	originated.
12	SECTION 24. IC 9-30-16-4, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014,
13	SECTION 154, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
14	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) A person whose driving
15	privileges have been suspended by the bureau by an administrative
16	action and not by a court order may petition a court for specialized
17	driving privileges as described in section 3(b) through 3(e) of this
18	chapter.
19	(b) A petition filed under this section must:
20	(1) be verified by the petitioner;
21	(2) state the petitioner's age, date of birth, and address;
22	(3) state the grounds for relief and the relief sought;
23	(4) be filed in the county in which the petitioner resides;
24	(5) be filed in a circuit or superior court; and
25	(6) be served on the bureau and the prosecuting attorney.
26	(c) A prosecuting attorney may shall appear on behalf of the bureau
27	to respond to a petition filed under this section.
28	(d) A person who was an Indiana resident and whose driving
29	privileges are suspended in Indiana, but the person is currently a
30	resident of a state other than Indiana, may petition the court for
31	specialized driving privileges in the county in which the person's
32	most recent Indiana moving violation judgment was entered
33	against the person.
34	SECTION 25. IC 9-30-16-5, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014,
35	SECTION 154, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
36	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) A person who knowingly or
37	intentionally violates a condition imposed by a court under section 23
38	or 4 of this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor.
39	(b) For a person convicted of an offense under subsection (a), the
40	court may modify or revoke specialized driving privileges. The court
41	may order the bureau to lift the stay of a suspension of driving

privileges and suspend the person's driving license as originally



1	ordered in addition to any additional suspension.
2	SECTION 26. IC 9-30-16-6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
3	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
4	1, 2015]: Sec. 6. (a) A person whose driving privileges are
5	suspended under IC 9-30-5-10 or section 1(c) of this chapter:
6	(1) is entitled to credit for any days during which the license
7	was suspended under IC 9-30-6-9(c); and
8	(2) may not receive any credit for days during which the
9	person's driving privileges were suspended under
10	IC 9-30-6-9(b).
11	(b) A period of suspension of driving privileges imposed under
12	IC 9-30-5-10 or section 1(c) of this chapter must be consecutive to
13	any period of suspension imposed under IC 9-30-6-9(b). However,
14	if the court finds in the sentencing order that it is in the best
15	interest of society, the court may terminate all or any part of the
16	remaining suspension under IC 9-30-6-9(b).
17	(c) The bureau shall designate a period of suspension of driving
18	privileges imposed under IC 9-30-5-10 or section 1(c) of this
19	chapter as consecutive to any period of suspension imposed under
20	IC 9-30-6-9(b) unless the sentencing order of the court, under
21	subsection (b) terminates all or part of the remaining suspension
22	under IC 9-30-6-9(b).
23	SECTION 27. IC 35-52-9-37.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
24	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
25	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 37.5. IC 9-24-18-7.5 defines a
26	crime concerning driver's licenses.
27	SECTION 28. IC 35-52-9-41.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
28	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
29	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 41.5. IC 9-26-1-1.5 defines a

crime concerning motor vehicle accidents.



COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Roads and Transportation, to which was referred House Bill 1305, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 2, line 12, delete "The" and insert "Except as provided in IC 9-30-16-1(c), the".

Page 2, line 40, delete "The license of a person who violates".

Page 2, delete lines 41 through 42.

Page 5, delete lines 22 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 7. IC 9-26-1-1.1, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 104, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1.1. (a) The operator of a motor vehicle involved in an accident shall do the following:

(1) Either:

- (A) (1) Immediately stop the operator's motor vehicle:
 - (i) (A) at the scene of the accident; or
 - (ii) (B) as close to the accident as possible in a manner that does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary. or
- (B) (2) Remain at the scene of the accident until the operator does the following:
 - (i) (A) Gives the operator's name and address and the registration number of the motor vehicle the operator was driving to any person involved in the accident.
 - (ii) (B) Exhibits the operator's driver's license to any person involved in the accident or occupant of or any person attending to any vehicle involved in the accident.

(C) Contacts a 911 telephone operator.

- (2) (3) If the accident results in the injury or death of another person, the operator shall, in addition to the requirements of subdivision subdivisions (1) and (2):
 - (A) provide reasonable assistance to each person injured in or entrapped by the accident, as directed by a law enforcement officer, medical personnel, or a 911 telephone operator; and
 - (B) immediately give notice of the accident by the quickest means of communication to one (1) of the following:
 - (i) The local police department, if the accident occurs within a municipality.
 - (ii) The office of the county sheriff or the nearest state police post, if the accident occurs outside a municipality.



(iii) A 911 telephone operator.

- (3) (4) If the accident involves a collision with an unattended vehicle or damage to property other than a vehicle, the operator shall, in addition to the requirements of subdivision subdivisions (1) and (2):
 - (A) take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of the damaged vehicle or property of the damage; and
 - (B) if after reasonable inquiry the operator cannot find the owner or person in charge of the damaged vehicle or property, do the following the operator must contact a law enforcement officer or agency and provide the information required by this section.
 - (i) Notify either the sheriff's department of the county in which the damaged vehicle or property is located or a member of the state police department.
 - (ii) Give the sheriff's department or the state police department the information required by this section.
- (b) An operator of a motor vehicle who knowingly or intentionally fails to comply with subsection (a) commits leaving the scene of an accident, a Class B misdemeanor. However, the offense is:
 - (1) a Class A misdemeanor if the accident results in bodily injury to another person;
 - (2) a Level 6 felony if:
 - (A) the accident results in serious bodily injury to another person; or
 - (B) within the five (5) years preceding the commission of the offense, the operator had a previous conviction of any of the offenses listed in IC 9-30-10-4(a);
 - (3) a Level 5 felony if the accident results in the death of another person; and
 - (4) a Level 3 felony if the operator knowingly or intentionally fails to stop or comply with subsection (a) during or after the commission of the offense of operating while intoxicated causing serious bodily injury (IC 9-30-5-4) or operating while intoxicated causing death (IC 9-30-5-5)."

Delete page 6.

Page 7, delete lines 1 through 2.

Page 7, line 8, strike "1.1(a)(2)" and insert "1.1(a)(3)".

Page 7, line 19, strike "1.1(a)(2)" and insert "1.1(a)(3)".

Page 7, line 27, strike "1.1(a)(2)" and insert "1.1(a)(3)".

Page 13, line 31, delete "IC 9-26-1-1(1)," and insert "IC 9-26-1-1(1)



(repealed January 1, 2015),".

Page 13, line 32, delete "IC 9-26-1-1(2), IC 9-26-1-2(1), IC 9-26-1-2(2), IC 9-26-1-3," and insert "IC 9-26-1-1(2) (repealed January 1, 2015), IC 9-26-1-2(1) (repealed January 1, 2015), IC 9-26-1-2(2) (repealed January 1, 2015), IC 9-26-1-3 (repealed January 1, 2015),".

Page 13, line 32, strike "or".

Page 13, line 33, delete "IC 9-26-1-4." and insert "IC 9-26-1-4 (repealed January 1, 2015), or".

Page 15, line 19, strike "clear and convincing" and insert "a preponderance of the".

Page 15, line 41, delete "14." and insert "14.1.".

Page 16, line 5, delete "(e)," and insert "(f),".

Page 16, delete lines 34 through 38.

Page 16, line 39, delete "(8)" and insert "(6)".

Page 16, line 41, delete "(9)" and insert "(7)".

Page 17, line 4, delete "(10)" and insert "(8)".

Page 17, line 8, delete "where the petitioner resides" and insert "in which the petition is filed".

Page 17, line 11, delete "where the petitioner" and insert "in which the petition is filed".

Page 17, line 12, delete "resides".

Page 17, delete lines 28 through 31.

Page 18, line 32, after "(2)" insert "or three (3)".

Page 18, line 32, after "convictions." insert "If the state alleges only two (2) prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions, the allegation must include that at least one (1) of the prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions occurred within the ten (10) years before the date of the current offense."

Page 18, line 33, after "(a), a" insert "prior vehicular substance offense is unrelated if the person has been convicted and sentenced for a vehicular substance offense after that person has been sentenced for a prior vehicular substance offense. However, a conviction does not count for purposes of subsection (a) if:

(1) it has been set aside; or

(2) it is a conviction for which the person has been pardoned.".

Page 18, line 33, strike "person has accumulated two (2)".

Page 18, strike lines 34 through 37.

Page 18, line 38, strike "vehicular substance offense convictions,".

Page 18, line 38, delete "one (1) of the".

Page 18, line 38, strike "prior".

Page 18, line 39, strike "unrelated".



Page 18, line 39, delete "convictions must".

Page 18, line 40, delete "have occurred within".

Page 18, line 40, strike "ten (10) years before the date of the".

Page 18, line 41, delete "current".

Page 18, line 41, strike "offense. If the person has at least three (3) prior".

Page 18, strike line 42.

Page 19, strike lines 1 through 4.

Page 19, line 13, after "convictions" insert "at any time,".

Page 19, line 14, strike "convictions." and insert "convictions, with at least one (1) of the prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions occurring".

Page 19, line 14, delete "The two (2)".

Page 19, line 15, delete "convictions must be".

Page 19, line 35, after "operator's," insert "a commercial driver's,".

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to HB 1305 as introduced.)

SOLIDAY

Committee Vote: yeas 12, nays 0.

