

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 ENROLLED ACT No. 1305

AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning motor vehicles.

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

SECTION 1. IC 9-13-2-168.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 168.3. "Solid waste hauler", for purposes of IC 9-21-8, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-8-0.4.**

SECTION 2. IC 9-14-3-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 35, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 6. (a) Upon the submission to the bureau of a specific written request from an individual or organization for a compilation of specific information requested for the purposes described in subsection (c), the bureau may contract with the individual or organization to compile the requested information from the records of the bureau.

(b) The bureau may charge an amount agreeable to the parties, as described in IC 9-29-2-3.

(c) An individual or organization making a request under this section must certify one (1) of the following:

(1) That the information is required for the purposes of notifying vehicle owners of vehicle defects and recall for modifications, and that the individual or organization will use the information provided only for that purpose.

(2) That the information will be used only for research or

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statistical reporting purposes and that individual identities will be properly protected in the preparation of the research or reports and not ascertainable from the published reports or research results.

(3) That the information will be used for the purpose of documenting the sale of motor vehicles in Indiana.

(4) That the information will be used for purposes of the federal Selective Service System.

(5) That the information will be used solely for law enforcement purposes by police officers.

(6) That the information will be used to locate a parent described in IC 31-25-3-2(c) as provided under IC 31-25-3-2.

(d) The bureau may not compile or release information concerning voter registration under this section.

(e) The bureau shall provide the requested information under this section in a format that is agreeable to the parties.

(f) A person who requests information under this section for a purpose not specified in subsection (c) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 3. IC 9-14-3-11 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 11. A person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 4. IC 9-17-2-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.262-2013, SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) This section does not apply to an off-road vehicle that is at least five (5) model years old.

(b) A person must obtain a certificate of title for all vehicles owned by the person that:

- (1) are subject to the motor vehicle excise tax under IC 6-6-5; or
- (2) are off-road vehicles;

and that will be operated in Indiana.

(c) A person must obtain a certificate of title for all commercial vehicles owned by the person that:

- (1) are subject to the commercial vehicle excise tax under IC 6-6-5.5;
- (2) are not subject to proportional registration under the International Registration Plan; and
- (3) will be operated in Indiana.

(d) A person must obtain a certificate of title for all recreational vehicles owned by the person that:

- (1) are subject to the excise tax imposed under IC 6-6-5.1; and
- (2) will be operated in Indiana.



(e) A person must obtain a certificate of title for all vehicles owned by the person not later than sixty (60) days after becoming an Indiana resident. Upon request by the bureau, a person must produce evidence concerning the date on which the person became an Indiana resident.

(f) A person who fails to obtain a certificate of title as required under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 5. IC 9-17-2-1.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.219-2005, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1.5. (a) This section does not apply to an off-road vehicle that is at least five (5) model years old.

(b) A person who purchases an off-road vehicle after December 31, 2005, must obtain a certificate of title for the off-road vehicle from the bureau.

(c) A person who fails to obtain a certificate of title as required under subsection (b) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 6. IC 9-17-2-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.219-2005, SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 6. (a) This section does not apply to a motor vehicle requiring a certificate of title under section 1(b)(2) or 1.5 of this chapter.

(b) A certificate of title issued for a vehicle that is required to be registered under this title at a declared gross weight of sixteen thousand (16,000) pounds or less must contain the odometer reading of the vehicle in miles or kilometers as of the date of sale or transfer of the vehicle.

(c) A person may not knowingly furnish to the bureau odometer information that does not accurately indicate the total recorded miles or kilometers on the vehicle.

(d) The bureau and its license branches are not subject to a criminal or civil action by a person for an invalid odometer reading on a certificate of title.

(e) A person who:

(1) fails to provide an odometer reading as required under subsection (b); or

(2) knowingly provides an erroneous odometer reading for purposes of subsection (c);

commits a Class B infraction.

SECTION 7. IC 9-17-2-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.262-2013, SECTION 21, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) This section does not apply to a vehicle requiring a certificate of title under this chapter but that is not required to be registered under IC 9-18.



(b) A person applying for a certificate of title must:

- (1) apply for registration of the vehicle described in the application for the certificate of title; or
- (2) transfer the current registration of the vehicle owned or previously owned by the person.

(c) A person who fails to:

- (1) apply for a certificate of title as required under subsection (b); or**
- (2) fails to transfer the current registration of the vehicle owned or previously owned by the person;**

commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 8. IC 9-17-2-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 13. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person may not operate or permit to be operated upon the highways a motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle under an Indiana registration number unless a certificate of title has been issued under this chapter for the motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle.

(b) A person may operate a motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle upon highways without an Indiana certificate of title if the motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle:

(1) is:

- (A) fully titled and registered in another state; and
- (B) operating under an Indiana trip permit or temporary registration; or

(2) is registered under apportioned registration of the International Registration Plan and based in a state other than Indiana.

(c) A person who owns a motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle may declare Indiana as the person's base without obtaining an Indiana certificate of title if:

- (1) the person's state of residence is not a member of the International Registration Plan; and
- (2) the person presents satisfactory proof of ownership from the resident state.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who operates a motor vehicle without a certificate of title commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 9. IC 9-17-2-14 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. Sec. 14. (a) Except as provided in:

- (1) subsection (b); and
- (2) section 15 of this chapter;



a person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.

(b) A person who violates section 6 of this chapter commits a Class B infraction.

SECTION 10. IC 9-17-4-4.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 91, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4.5. (a) A person must obtain a body change title whenever a vehicle is altered so that the alteration changes the type of the vehicle, as noted on the:

- (1) current title; or
- (2) certificate of origin;

of the vehicle.

(b) To receive a body change title, an applicant must provide:

- (1) the former title or certificate of origin;
- (2) a properly completed body change affidavit using a bureau designated form; and
- (3) proof of a vehicle inspection.

(c) An assembled vehicle and a vehicle that is altered such that the vehicle type is changed must meet all applicable federal and state highway safety requirements before the vehicle may be titled and registered for operation on highways.

(d) A person who fails to obtain an updated certificate of title as required under subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 11. IC 9-17-4-13 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 13. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 12. IC 9-17-5-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) A person having possession of a certificate of title for a motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle because the person has a lien or an encumbrance on the motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle must deliver not more than ten (10) business days after receipt of the payment the satisfaction or discharge of the lien or encumbrance indicated upon the certificate of title to the person who:

- (1) is listed on the certificate of title as owner of the motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle; or
- (2) is acting as an agent of the owner and who holds power of attorney for the owner of the motor vehicle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle.

(b) A person who:

- (1) fails to remove a lien or encumbrance; or**
- (2) fails to deliver a certificate of title to the owner of a motor vehicle;**



as required under subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 13. IC 9-17-5-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 3: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 14. IC 9-17-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.106-2007, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. **(a)** A person who owns a manufactured home that is:

- (1) personal property not held for resale; or
- (2) not attached to real estate by a permanent foundation;

shall obtain a certificate of title for the manufactured home under this chapter.

(b) A person who fails to obtain a certificate of title for a manufactured home as required under subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 15. IC 9-17-6-16 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 16: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 16. IC 9-17-7-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. **(a)** Except as provided in section 2 of this chapter, an owner of a trailer used on highways must obtain a certificate of title for the trailer from the bureau.

(b) A person who uses a trailer on a highway without first obtaining a certificate of title as required under subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 17. IC 9-17-7-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 3: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 18. IC 9-18-2-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.221-2014, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. **(a)** A person must register all motor vehicles owned by the person that:

- (1) are subject to the motor vehicle excise tax under IC 6-6-5; and
- (2) will be operated in Indiana.

(b) A person must register all commercial vehicles owned by the person that:

- (1) are subject to the commercial vehicle excise tax under IC 6-6-5.5;
- (2) are not subject to proportional registration under the International Registration Plan; and
- (3) will be operated in Indiana.



(c) A person must register all recreational vehicles owned by the person that:

- (1) are subject to the excise tax imposed under IC 6-6-5.1; and
- (2) will be operated in Indiana.

(d) A person must register all vehicles owned by the person not later than sixty (60) days after becoming an Indiana resident.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f), an Indiana resident must register all motor vehicles operated in Indiana.

(f) An Indiana resident who has a legal residence in a state that is not contiguous to Indiana may operate a motor vehicle in Indiana for not more than sixty (60) days without registering the motor vehicle in Indiana.

(g) An Indiana resident who has registered a motor vehicle in Indiana in any previous registration year is not required to register the motor vehicle, is not required to pay motor vehicle excise tax under IC 6-6-5 or the commercial vehicle excise tax under IC 6-6-5.5 on the motor vehicle, and is exempt from property tax on the motor vehicle for any registration year in which:

- (1) the Indiana resident is:
 - (A) an active member of the armed forces of the United States; and
 - (B) assigned to a duty station outside Indiana; and
- (2) the motor vehicle is not operated inside or outside Indiana.

This subsection may not be construed as granting the bureau authority to require the registration of any vehicle that is not operated in Indiana.

(h) When an Indiana resident registers a motor vehicle in Indiana after the period of exemption described in subsection (g), the Indiana resident may submit an affidavit that:

- (1) states facts demonstrating that the motor vehicle is a motor vehicle described in subsection (g); and
- (2) is signed by the owner of the motor vehicle under penalties of perjury;

as sufficient proof that the owner of the motor vehicle is not required to register the motor vehicle during a registration year described in subsection (g). The commission or bureau may not require the Indiana resident to pay any civil penalty or any reinstatement or other fee that is not also charged to other motor vehicles being registered in the same registration year.

(i) Notwithstanding IC 9-18-1-1(a)(7), a person shall register all motor driven cycles owned by the person that:

- (1) are subject to the motor vehicle excise tax under IC 6-6-5; and
- (2) will be operated in Indiana.



(j) A person who fails to register a motor vehicle as required under:

- (1) subsections (a) through (e); or**
- (2) subsection (i);**

commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 19. IC 9-18-2-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), notwithstanding the time of temporary residence in Indiana, a nonresident who owns a vehicle that:

- (1) must be registered under this article; and
- (2) is operated intrastate upon the highways of Indiana solely for the purpose of transporting, for hire, nonprocessed agricultural products grown in Indiana;

is not required to apply for annual registration of the vehicle.

(b) A nonresident who owns a vehicle must obtain a permit from the bureau in the form of a decal that must be displayed on the vehicle.

(c) A nonresident agricultural permit:

- (1) may be issued by a license branch;
- (2) may be issued for a period of ninety (90) days; and
- (3) must display the expiration date of the permit.

(d) Only one (1) decal shall be issued for any one (1) vehicle in a year.

(e) A person who fails to:

- (1) obtain a permit from the bureau; or**
- (2) display a permit obtained from the bureau;**

as required under subsection (b) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 20. IC 9-18-2-7, AS AMENDED BY HEA 1393-2015, SECTION 34, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 7. (a) A person who owns a vehicle that is operated on Indiana roadways and subject to registration shall register each vehicle owned by the person as follows:

- (1) A vehicle subject to section 8 of this chapter shall be registered under section 8 of this chapter.
- (2) Subject to subsection (e) or (f), a vehicle not subject to section 8 or 8.5 of this chapter or to the International Registration Plan shall be registered before:
 - (A) March 1 of each year;
 - (B) February 1 or later dates each year, if:
 - (i) the vehicle is being registered with the department of state revenue; and
 - (ii) staggered registration has been adopted by the department of state revenue; or



(C) an earlier date subsequent to January 1 of each year as set by the bureau, if the vehicle is being registered with the bureau.

(3) School and special purpose buses owned by a school corporation are exempt from annual registration but are subject to registration under IC 20-27-7.

(4) Subject to subsection (d), a vehicle subject to the International Registration Plan shall be registered before April 1 of each year.

(5) A school bus not owned by a school corporation shall be registered subject to section 8.5 of this chapter.

(b) Except as provided in IC 9-18-12-2.5, a person who owns or operates a vehicle may not operate or permit the operation of a vehicle that:

- (1) is required to be registered under this chapter; and
- (2) has expired license plates.

(c) If a vehicle that is required to be registered under this chapter has:

- (1) been operated on the highways; and
- (2) not been properly registered under this chapter;

the bureau shall, before the vehicle is reregistered, collect the registration fee that the owner of the vehicle would have paid if the vehicle had been properly registered.

(d) The department of state revenue may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to issue staggered registration to motor vehicles subject to the International Registration Plan.

(e) Except as provided in section 8.5 of this chapter, the bureau may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to issue staggered registration to motor vehicles described in subsection (a)(2).

(f) The registration of a vehicle under IC 9-18-16-1(a)(1) or IC 9-18-16-1(a)(2) expires on December 14 of each year.

(g) A person who fails to register or reregister a motor vehicle as required under subsection (a) or (b) commits a Class C infraction.

(h) A person who operates or permits the operation of a motor vehicle in violation of subsection (b) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 21. IC 9-18-2-21, AS AMENDED BY P.L.262-2013, SECTION 53, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 21. **(a)** A certificate of registration or a legible reproduction of the certificate of registration must be carried:

- (1) in the vehicle to which the registration refers; or
- (2) by the person driving or in control of the vehicle, who shall display the registration upon the demand of a police officer.



(b) A person who fails to carry a certificate of registration or a legible reproduction of a certificate of registration as required under subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 22. IC 9-18-2-26, AS AMENDED BY P.L.221-2014, SECTION 21, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 26. (a) License plates, including temporary license plates, shall be displayed as follows:

- (1) For a motorcycle, motor driven cycle, trailer, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle, upon the rear of the vehicle, except as provided in subdivision (4).
- (2) For a tractor or dump truck, upon the front of the vehicle.
- (3) For every other vehicle, upon the rear of the vehicle, except as provided in subdivision (4).
- (4) For a truck with a rear mounted forklift or a mechanism to carry a rear mounted forklift or implement, upon the front of the vehicle.

(b) A license plate shall be securely fastened, in a horizontal position, to the vehicle for which the plate is issued:

- (1) to prevent the license plate from swinging;
- (2) at a height of at least twelve (12) inches from the ground, measuring from the bottom of the license plate;
- (3) in a place and position that are clearly visible;
- (4) maintained free from foreign materials and in a condition to be clearly legible; and
- (5) not obstructed or obscured by tires, bumpers, accessories, or other opaque objects.

(c) An interim license plate must be displayed in the manner required by IC 9-32-6-11(f).

(d) The bureau may adopt rules the bureau considers advisable to enforce the proper mounting and securing of license plates on vehicles consistent with this chapter.

(e) A person who fails to display:

- (1) a license plate as specified under subsection (a) or (b); or**
- (2) an interim license plate as required by IC 9-32-6-11(f);**

commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 23. IC 9-18-2-27, AS AMENDED BY P.L.79-2006, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 27. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), a vehicle required to be registered under this chapter may not be used or operated upon the highways if the motor vehicle displays any of the following:

- (1) A registration number belonging to any other vehicle.



(2) A fictitious registration number.

(3) A sign or placard bearing the words "license applied for" or "in transit" or other similar signs.

(b) Any other number may be displayed for any lawful purpose upon

a:

(1) motor vehicle;

(2) trailer;

(3) semitrailer; or

(4) recreational vehicle;

in addition to the license plates issued by the bureau under this chapter.

(c) After December 31, 2007, if a vehicle is registered as an antique motor vehicle under IC 9-18-12, an authentic Indiana license plate from the antique vehicle's model year may be displayed on the vehicle under IC 9-18-12-2.5.

(d) A person who operates a motor vehicle in violation of subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 24. IC 9-18-2-29, AS AMENDED BY P.L.221-2014, SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 29. **(a)** Except as otherwise provided, before:

(1) a motor vehicle;

(2) a motorcycle;

(3) a truck;

(4) a trailer;

(5) a semitrailer;

(6) a tractor;

(7) a bus;

(8) a school bus;

(9) a recreational vehicle;

(10) special machinery; or

(11) a motor driven cycle;

is operated or driven on a highway, the person who owns the vehicle must register the vehicle with the bureau and pay the applicable registration fee.

(b) A person who operates a motor vehicle in violation of subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 25. IC 9-18-2-29.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 102, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 29.5. **(a)** Before a piece of special machinery is operated off a highway or in a farm field, the person who owns the piece of special machinery must:

(1) register the piece of special machinery with the bureau; and

(2) pay the applicable special machinery registration fee.



(b) A person who operates a piece of special machinery off a highway or in a farm field without first:

**(1) registering the piece of special machinery with the bureau;
or**

(2) paying any applicable registration fees;

commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 26. IC 9-18-2-40 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. Sec. 40: (a) This section does not apply to section 43 or 44 of this chapter.

(b) A person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.

(c) A person who owns or operates or permits the operation of a vehicle required to be registered under this chapter with expired license plates commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 27. IC 9-18-2-41 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 41. (a) In addition to:

(1) the penalty described under ~~section 40~~ **sections 1, 6, 7, 21, 26, 27, 29, and 29.5** of this chapter; and

(2) any judgment assessed under IC 34-28-5 (or IC 34-4-32 before its repeal);

a person who violates section 1 of this chapter shall be assessed a judgment equal to the amount of excise tax due under IC 6-6-5 or IC 6-6-5.5 on the vehicle involved in the violation.

(b) The clerk of the court shall do the following:

(1) Collect the additional judgment described under subsection (a) in an amount specified by a court order.

(2) Transfer the additional judgment to the county auditor on a calendar year basis.

(c) The auditor shall distribute the judgments described under subsection (b) to law enforcement agencies, including the state police department, responsible for issuing citations to enforce section 1 of this chapter.

(d) The percentage of funds distributed to a law enforcement agency under subsection (c):

(1) must equal the percentage of the total number of citations issued by the law enforcement agency for the purpose of enforcing section 1 of this chapter during the applicable year; and

(2) may be used for the following:

(A) Any law enforcement purpose.

(B) Contributions to the pension fund of the law enforcement agency.

SECTION 28. IC 9-18-2.5-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.259-2013, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE



JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) The following may not be operated on a public roadway, in accordance with IC 14-16-1-20:

- (1) An off-road vehicle.
- (2) A snowmobile (including a collector snowmobile).

(b) Except as provided under subsections (c) and (d), the following must be registered under this chapter:

- (1) An off-road vehicle.
- (2) A snowmobile.

(c) Registration is not required for the following vehicles:

- (1) An off-road vehicle or snowmobile that is exclusively operated in a special event of limited duration that is conducted according to a prearranged schedule under a permit from the governmental unit having jurisdiction.
- (2) An off-road vehicle or snowmobile being operated by a nonresident of Indiana as authorized under IC 14-16-1-19.
- (3) An off-road vehicle or snowmobile that is being operated for purposes of testing or demonstration and on which certificate numbers have been placed under section 11 of this chapter.
- (4) An off-road vehicle or snowmobile, the operator of which has in the operator's possession a bill of sale from a dealer or private individual that includes the following:

- (A) The purchaser's name and address.
 - (B) A date of purchase, which may not be more than thirty-one (31) days before the date on which the operator is required to show the bill of sale.
 - (C) The make, model, and vehicle number of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile provided by the manufacturer, as required by section 12 of this chapter.
- (5) An off-road vehicle or snowmobile that is owned or leased and used for official business by:
- (A) the state;
 - (B) a municipal corporation (as defined in IC 36-1-2-10); or
 - (C) a volunteer fire department (as defined in IC 36-8-12-2).

(d) The owner of an off-road vehicle or a snowmobile that was properly registered under IC 14-16-1 is not required to register the off-road vehicle or snowmobile under this chapter until the date on which the registration expires under IC 14-16-1-11(c).

(e) **A person who:**

- (1) operates an off-road vehicle or snowmobile on a public roadway; or**
- (2) fails to register an off-road vehicle or snowmobile as required by this section;**



commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 29. IC 9-18-2.5-4, AS ADDED BY P.L.259-2013, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) The owner of each off-road vehicle or snowmobile required to be registered under this chapter must do the following every three (3) years:

(1) Provide:

(A) either:

(i) the name, bona fide residence address, and mailing address, including the name of the county, of the person who owns the off-road vehicle or snowmobile, if the person is an individual; or

(ii) the business address, including the name of the county, of the person that owns the off-road vehicle or snowmobile, if the person is a firm, a partnership, an association, a corporation, a limited liability company, or a unit of government; and

(B) a brief description of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile to be registered, including the following information, if available:

(i) The name of the manufacturer of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile.

(ii) The vehicle identification number.

(iii) The type of body of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile.

(iv) The model year of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile.

(v) The color of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile.

(vi) Any other information reasonably required by the bureau to enable the bureau to determine whether the off-road vehicle or snowmobile may be registered.

(2) File an application for registration or renewal of registration with the bureau on forms provided by the bureau.

(3) Sign the application.

(4) Include a signed affidavit in which the applicant swears or affirms that the information set forth in the application by the applicant is correct.

(5) Pay the fee set forth in IC 9-29-5-44(b) or IC 9-29-5-44(c).

(b) Upon receipt of an application in approved form, the bureau shall enter the application in the records of the bureau and issue to the applicant the following:

(1) A certificate of registration containing the following:

(A) The registration number awarded to the off-road vehicle or snowmobile.



- (B) The name and address of the owner.
 - (C) The vehicle number as described in section 12 of this chapter.
 - (D) Other information that the bureau requires.
- (2) Two (2) decals indicating the off-road vehicle's or snowmobile's registration number and the year in which the registration will expire, which must be attached to the off-road vehicle or snowmobile as provided in section 7 of this chapter.
- (c) A certificate of registration issued under this section must:
- (1) be pocket size;
 - (2) accompany the off-road vehicle or snowmobile; and
 - (3) be made available for inspection upon demand by a police officer.
- (d) A person who:**
- (1) fails to maintain registration for an off-road vehicle or snowmobile under subsection (a); or**
 - (2) fails to carry or produce an off-road vehicle's or snowmobile's registration under subsection (c);**

commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 30. IC 9-18-2.5-7, AS ADDED BY P.L.259-2013, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 7. (a) The owner of an off-road vehicle or snowmobile shall attach the registration decals issued under section 4 of this chapter on the forward half of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile. All decals shall be maintained in a legible condition and displayed only for the period for which the registration is valid.

(b) If a registration decal is lost or destroyed, the owner may apply for a duplicate registration decal. An application submitted under this subsection must be accompanied by the fee set forth in IC 9-29-5-44(d) for each decal. Upon receipt of a proper application and the required fee, the bureau shall issue a duplicate registration decal to the owner.

(c) A person who fails to properly display a registration decal as prescribed under subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 31. IC 9-18-2.5-8, AS ADDED BY P.L.259-2013, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 8. **(a)** The owner of an off-road vehicle or snowmobile that must be registered under this chapter must, within thirty-one (31) days after acquiring the vehicle, make application to the bureau for a certificate of registration to be issued for the off-road vehicle or snowmobile and pay the fee set forth in IC 9-29-5-44(b). Upon receipt of the application and fee, the bureau shall issue a certificate of registration to the owner. Unless the application is made



and the fee paid within thirty-one (31) days after the owner acquires it, the off-road vehicle or snowmobile is considered to be without a certificate of registration and a person may not operate the off-road vehicle or snowmobile until a certificate of registration is issued for it.

(b) A person who operates an off-road vehicle or snowmobile without a certificate of registration as described in subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 32. IC 9-18-2.5-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.259-2013, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 10. (a) If a certificate of registration is lost, mutilated, or becomes illegible, the owner of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile may obtain a duplicate of the certificate upon application and payment of the fee set forth in IC 9-29-5-44(f).

(b) If any of the information on a certificate of registration changes, the owner of the off-road vehicle or snowmobile shall obtain an amended certificate of registration from the bureau bearing the amended information upon application and payment of the fee set forth in IC 9-29-5-44(f).

(c) A person who fails to replace or update a certificate of registration under subsection (b) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 33. IC 9-18-2.5-16 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 16. Except as provided in section 12 of this chapter, a person that violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 34. IC 9-18-3-6.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 6.5. (a) An employee of an agency that is exempt from the payment of registration fees under section 1(5) through 1(7) of this chapter is exempt from the payment of any fees for licensing under IC 9-24-6 while employed by the exempt agency if the director of the agency notifies the bureau in writing that the employee's duties include driving a commercial motor vehicle for the agency.

(b) The director of an agency that is exempt from the payment of registration fees under section 1(5) through 1(7) of this chapter shall notify the bureau if an individual who received a license without the payment of fees under subsection (a) ceases to be employed by the exempt agency.

(c) Not later than thirty (30) days following the day on which an individual ceases to be employed by an exempt agency, the individual must do the following:

- (1) Renew the individual's license.
- (2) Pay the appropriate fee for licensing under IC 9-24-6.

(d) A person who fails to:



(1) renew the person's license; and
 (2) pay an appropriate license fee under IC 9-24-6;
subsequent to ending employment with an exempt agency commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 35. IC 9-18-3-7 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 7: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class E infraction:~~

SECTION 36. IC 9-18-5-6 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 6: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class E infraction:~~

SECTION 37. IC 9-18-6-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.262-2013, SECTION 68, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) Upon the disposition by sale or other means of a motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, recreational vehicle, or motor home currently registered in Indiana, the license plate from the disposed motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, recreational vehicle, or motor home may be:

- (1) transferred by the person who is the current registrant to any other vehicle of the same type acquired by the person; and
- (2) operated in Indiana for not more than thirty-one (31) days after the date the person acquires ownership of the vehicle.

(b) The person who is the registrant must have in the person's possession a:

- (1) manufacturer's certificate of origin;
- (2) duly assigned certificate of title; or
- (3) bill of sale;

indicating that the person is the owner of the vehicle to which the unexpired license plates are affixed.

(c) A person who operates a motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, recreational vehicle, or motor home in violation of subsection (b) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 38. IC 9-18-6-6 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 6: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class E infraction:~~

SECTION 39. IC 9-18-7-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) A trip permit may be issued for:

- (1) a vehicle that could be operated in Indiana for a period of seventy-two (72) hours instead of full registration; and
 - (2) both interstate and intrastate travel.
- (b) A trip permit may not be used to evade full registration.
 (c) The department of state revenue or agents for the department of



state revenue may issue trip permits under rules adopted under IC 4-22-2.

(d) A person who uses a trip permit:

- (1) for a period greater than seventy-two (72) hours; or**
- (2) to evade full registration;**

commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 40. IC 9-18-7-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) An Indiana resident who owns a vehicle required to be registered under this title may, for the purpose of delivering or having delivered the vehicle to the residence or place of business of the resident, apply for and obtain a temporary permit that allows the person or the person's agent or employee to operate the vehicle upon the highways without obtaining a certificate of title or registration for the vehicle. The permit is valid for not more than ninety-six (96) hours.

(b) A person must do the following to obtain a permit under this section:

- (1) Pay the required fee with the application.
- (2) Provide proof of financial responsibility in the amounts specified under IC 9-25 in the form required by the bureau.

(c) A person who uses a temporary permit:

- (1) for a period greater than ninety-six (96) hours; or**
- (2) for a purpose not specified in subsection (a);**

commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 41. IC 9-18-7-5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 5: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 42. IC 9-18-9-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) A trailer used on the highways, including a pop-up camper trailer, must be registered with the bureau.

(b) A person who:

- (1) uses or operates a trailer or pop-up camper; and**
- (2) fails to register the trailer or pop-up camper with the bureau;**

commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 43. IC 9-18-9-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) A person who owns a trailer required to be registered under this chapter must register the trailer on an annual basis under IC 9-18-2-7.

(b) A person who fails to annually renew a trailer registration as prescribed in subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.



SECTION 44. IC 9-18-9-5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. **Sec. 5: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class E infraction.**

SECTION 45. IC 9-18-10-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. **(a)** A semitrailer used on the highways must be registered with the bureau.

(b) A person who fails to register with the bureau a semitrailer used or operated on a highway commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 46. IC 9-18-10-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.63-2007, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) A person who owns a semitrailer required to be registered under this chapter may register the semitrailer:

- (1) on an annual basis under IC 9-18-2-7;
- (2) on a five (5) year basis as provided in section 3 of this chapter;
- or
- (3) permanently under section 3 of this chapter.

(b) The registration of a semitrailer permanently registered under section 3 of this chapter must be renewed on an annual basis.

(c) A person who fails to register a semitrailer or renew a semitrailer registration as required under subsection (a) or (b) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 47. IC 9-18-10-6 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. **Sec. 6: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class E infraction.**

SECTION 48. IC 9-18-12-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.79-2006, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) An antique motor vehicle must be registered annually.

- (b) The bureau may adopt a:
- (1) registration form; and
 - (2) certificate of registration;

to implement this chapter.

(c) After December 31, 2007, a person who:

- (1) registers an antique motor vehicle under this chapter; and
- (2) wishes to display on the antique motor vehicle an authentic license plate from the model year of the antique motor vehicle under section 2.5 of this chapter;

must pay the required fee under IC 9-29-5-32.5.

(d) A person who fails to register an antique motor vehicle as required under subsection (a) or (c) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 49. IC 9-18-12-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.221-2014, SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE



JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) If a person who registers an antique motor vehicle under this chapter makes substantial alterations or changes to the vehicle after the date of the antique motor vehicle's registration, the registrant shall have the vehicle reinspected by the state police department.

(b) If the antique motor vehicle is not found to be in a mechanical condition that guarantees the vehicle's safe operation upon the highways, the mechanical condition shall be reported to the bureau. The bureau shall do the following:

- (1) Immediately cancel the registration of the antique motor vehicle.
- (2) Notify the person who registered the antique motor vehicle of the cancellation.

(c) A person who:

- (1) fails to have an antique motor vehicle inspected by the state police department subsequent to making substantial alterations or changes to the vehicle after the date of the vehicle's registration; or**
- (2) operates an antique motor vehicle subsequent to the registration being canceled;**

commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 50. IC 9-18-12-7 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 7: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 51. IC 9-18-16-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 3: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 52. IC 9-18-19-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.216-2014, SECTION 42, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) The bureau shall design a license plate that will designate a vehicle as being registered to a person who has received a Purple Heart decoration that is awarded to a person who suffers an injury while serving as a member of the armed forces of the United States.

(b) Upon proper application, the bureau may modify a license plate designed under subsection (a) to designate a vehicle as being registered to a person who is:

- (1) described in subsection (a); and
- (2) eligible to be issued:
 - (A) a placard under IC 9-14-5; or
 - (B) a person with a disability registration plate under IC 9-18-22.



(c) The bureau may issue a license plate designed under subsection (a) or modified under subsection (b) to the following types of vehicles:

- (1) A passenger motor vehicle.
- (2) A truck with a declared gross weight of at least seven thousand (7,000) pounds but less than eleven thousand (11,000) pounds.
- (3) A recreational vehicle.
- (4) A motorcycle.

(d) A person who knowingly or intentionally professes to have the qualifications to obtain a license plate under subsection (b) commits a Class C misdemeanor.

(e) A person who owns a motor vehicle bearing a license plate issued under subsection (b) and knows that the person is not entitled to a license plate issued under subsection (b) commits a Class C misdemeanor.

SECTION 53. IC 9-18-19-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. Sec. 4. (a) A person who knowingly and falsely professes to have the qualifications to obtain a license plate under section 4(b) of this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor:

(b) A person who owns a motor vehicle bearing a license plate issued under section 4(b) of this chapter when the person knows that the person is not entitled to a license plate issued under section 4(b) of this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor:

SECTION 54. IC 9-18-27-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) An interim manufacturer transporter license plate may only be issued to a manufacturer of semitrailers or trailers who is licensed as a manufacturer under IC 9-23. The plate may only be used in connection with delivery of newly manufactured semitrailers or trailers.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally uses an interim manufacturer transporter license plate for a purpose other than the delivery of a newly manufactured semitrailer or trailer commits a Class B misdemeanor.

SECTION 55. IC 9-18-27-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) The bureau shall prescribe the form of an interim manufacturer transporter license plate, and the plate shall be displayed on the vehicle in the manner determined by the bureau. The bureau may provide for the bulk issuance of the plates. A license plate must display the assigned manufacturer's registration number and the date the license plate is first displayed on the semitrailer or trailer.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally fails to display:



- (1) an interim manufacturer transporter license plate; or**
- (2) the assigned manufacturer's registration number and date of first display on an interim manufacturer transporter license plate;**

under subsection (a) commits a Class B infraction.

SECTION 56. IC 9-18-27-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. **(a)** A manufacturer shall affix the proper vehicle identification number and date when an interim manufacturer transporter license plate is assigned to a specific vehicle. A license plate remains valid for twenty-one (21) days from the date the plate is affixed to the semitrailer or trailer and may not be renewed. Only one (1) interim manufacturer transporter license plate may be issued for a newly manufactured trailer or semitrailer.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) displays an interim manufacturer transporter license plate past its date of expiration; or**
- (2) uses an interim manufacturer transporter license plate for more than one (1) newly manufactured trailer or semitrailer;**

commits a Class B infraction.

SECTION 57. IC 9-18-27-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. **(a)** An interim manufacturer transporter license plate may only be used when:

- (1) a manufacturer is delivering a semitrailer or trailer to a:
 - (A) purchaser;
 - (B) person who will offer the vehicle for sale; or
 - (C) motor carrier (as defined in IC 8-2.1-17-10);
- (2) a purchaser or dealer accepts the vehicle at the manufacturer's facility; or
- (3) a motor carrier will deliver the semitrailer or trailer from the manufacturer to either the purchaser, a seller, or to another motor carrier who will make the delivery.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally uses an interim manufacturer transporter license plate for a purpose not specified in subsection (a) commits a Class B infraction.

SECTION 58. IC 9-18-27-9 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 9: A person who violates this chapter commits a Class B misdemeanor.~~

SECTION 59. IC 9-19-14-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. **(a)** The use of signal equipment described in this chapter imposes upon a driver of another vehicle the duty to yield right-of-way and stop as prescribed in IC 9-21-8-35.



(b) A driver who fails to yield right-of-way to and stop as prescribed in IC 9-21-8-35 for an emergency vehicle operating in an official capacity commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 60. IC 9-19-14-5.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.80-2012, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5.5. (a) Except for a:

- (1) vehicle utilized in a funeral procession; or
- (2) funeral escort vehicle bearing markings as described in IC 9-21-13-0.7;

a vehicle that is not described by sections 2 or 5 of this chapter may not display a red and white lamp or a red and blue lamp.

(b) A person who:

- (1) possesses a vehicle with equipment described by sections 2 or 5 of this chapter; and
- (2) is not authorized to display a red and white or red and blue lamp upon the vehicle;

shall immediately remove the red and white or red and blue lamp from the vehicle.

(c) A funeral escort vehicle, other than an authorized emergency vehicle used in a funeral procession or as a funeral escort vehicle, may display only red and white, red, or amber lights.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), a person who fails to comply with subsection (b) or (c) commits a Class C misdemeanor.

(e) Subsection (d) does not apply to a person who owns or operates a vehicle or combination of vehicles that:

- (1) contains parts and accessories; and**
- (2) is equipped;**

as required under regulations of the United States Department of Transportation.

SECTION 61. IC 9-19-14-6 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. Sec. 6. (a) This section does not apply to a person who owns or operates a vehicle or combination of vehicles that:

- (1) contains parts and accessories; and
- (2) is equipped;

as required under regulations of the United States Department of Transportation:

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a person who violates this chapter commits a Class E infraction:

(c) A person commits a Class E misdemeanor if the person knowingly or intentionally violates section 5.5 of this chapter:

SECTION 62. IC 9-21-5-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) A person may not



drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions, having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing. Speed shall be restricted as necessary to avoid colliding with a person, vehicle, or other conveyance on, near, or entering a highway in compliance with legal requirements and with the duty of all persons to use due care.

(b) A person who drives at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent for the given weather or road conditions commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 63. IC 9-21-5-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2006, SECTION 163, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. **(a)** Except when a special hazard exists that requires lower speed for compliance with section 1 of this chapter, the slower speed limit specified in this section or established as authorized by section 3 of this chapter is the maximum lawful speed. A person may not drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed in excess of the following maximum limits:

- (1) Thirty (30) miles per hour in an urban district.
- (2) Fifty-five (55) miles per hour, except as provided in subdivisions (1), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7).
- (3) Seventy (70) miles per hour on a highway on the national system of interstate and defense highways located outside of an urbanized area (as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101) with a population of at least fifty thousand (50,000), except as provided in subdivision (4).
- (4) Sixty-five (65) miles per hour for a vehicle (other than a bus) having a declared gross weight greater than twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds on a highway on the national system of interstate and defense highways located outside an urbanized area (as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101) with a population of at least fifty thousand (50,000).
- (5) Sixty-five (65) miles per hour on:
 - (A) U.S. 20 from the intersection of U.S. 20 and County Road 17 in Elkhart County to the intersection of U.S. 20 and U.S. 31 in St. Joseph County;
 - (B) U.S. 31 from the intersection of U.S. 31 and U.S. 20 in St. Joseph County to the boundary line between Indiana and Michigan; and
 - (C) a highway classified by the Indiana department of transportation as an INDOT Freeway.
- (6) On a highway that is the responsibility of the Indiana finance authority established by IC 4-4-11:



- (A) seventy (70) miles per hour for:
 - (i) a motor vehicle having a declared gross weight of not more than twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds; or
 - (ii) a bus; or
- (B) sixty-five (65) miles per hour for a motor vehicle having a declared gross weight greater than twenty-six thousand (26,000) pounds.
- (7) Sixty (60) miles per hour on a highway that:
 - (A) is not designated as a part of the national system of interstate and defense highways;
 - (B) has four (4) or more lanes;
 - (C) is divided into two (2) or more roadways by:
 - (i) an intervening space that is unimproved and not intended for vehicular travel;
 - (ii) a physical barrier; or
 - (iii) a dividing section constructed to impede vehicular traffic; and
 - (D) is located outside an urbanized area (as defined in 23 U.S.C. 101) with a population of at least fifty thousand (50,000).
- (8) Fifteen (15) miles per hour in an alley.

(b) A person who violates subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 64. IC 9-21-5-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) The driver of each vehicle shall, consistent with section 1 of this chapter, drive at an appropriate reduced speed as follows:

- (1) When approaching and crossing an intersection or railway grade crossing.
- (2) When approaching and going around a curve.
- (3) When approaching a hill crest.
- (4) When traveling upon a narrow or winding roadway.
- (5) When special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.

(b) A person who fails to drive at a reduced speed as required under subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 65. IC 9-21-5-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) In addition to the other limitations in this chapter, and in any oversize vehicle permit issued under IC 9-20, a vehicle that exceeds:

- (1) a width of ten (10) feet, six (6) inches;
- (2) a height of thirteen (13) feet, six (6) inches; or



(3) a length of eighty-five (85) feet;
 may not be operated at a speed greater than fifty-five (55) miles per hour.

(b) A person who operates a vehicle to which subsection (a) applies at a speed greater than fifty-five (55) miles per hour commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 66. IC 9-21-5-6, AS AMENDED BY SEA 35-2015, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 6. (a) Except as provided in subsections (e) and (f), whenever a local authority in the authority's jurisdiction determines that the maximum speed permitted under this chapter is greater or less than reasonable and safe under the conditions found to exist on a highway or part of a highway, the local authority may determine and declare a reasonable and safe maximum limit on the highway. The maximum limit declared under this section may do any of the following:

- (1) Decrease the limit within urban districts, but not to less than twenty (20) miles per hour.
- (2) Increase the limit within an urban district, but not to more than fifty-five (55) miles per hour during daytime and fifty (50) miles per hour during nighttime.
- (3) Decrease the limit outside an urban district, but not to less than thirty (30) miles per hour.
- (4) Decrease the limit in an alley, but to not less than five (5) miles per hour.
- (5) Increase the limit in an alley, but to not more than thirty (30) miles per hour.

The local authority must perform an engineering and traffic investigation before a determination may be made to change a speed limit under subdivision (2), (3), (4), or (5) or before the speed limit within an urban district may be decreased to less than twenty-five (25) miles per hour under subdivision (1).

(b) Except as provided in subsection (f), a local authority in the authority's jurisdiction shall determine by an engineering and traffic investigation the proper maximum speed for all local streets and shall declare a reasonable and safe maximum speed permitted under this chapter for an urban district. However, an engineering and traffic study is not required to be performed for the local streets in an urban district under this subsection if the local authority determines that the proper maximum speed in the urban district is not less than twenty-five (25) miles per hour.

(c) An altered limit established under this section is effective at all



times or during hours of darkness or at other times as may be determined when appropriate signs giving notice of the altered limit are erected on the street or highway.

(d) Except as provided in this subsection, a local authority may not alter a speed limit on a highway or extension of a highway in the state highway system. A city or town may establish speed limits on state highways upon which a school is located. **A person who violates the speed limit in a reduced speed zone commits a Class B infraction.** However, a speed limit established under this subsection is valid only if the following conditions exist:

- (1) The limit is not less than twenty (20) miles per hour.
- (2) The limit is imposed only in the immediate vicinity of the school.
- (3) Children are present.
- (4) The speed zone is properly signed. There must be:
 - (A) a sign located:
 - (i) where the reduced speed zone begins; or
 - (ii) as near as practical to the point where the reduced speed zone begins;
 indicating the reduced speed limit; and
 - (B) a sign located at the end of the reduced speed zone indicating:
 - (i) the speed limit for the section of highway that follows; or
 - (ii) the end of the reduced speed zone.
- (5) The Indiana department of transportation has been notified of the limit imposed by certified mail.

(e) A local authority may decrease a limit on a street to not less than fifteen (15) miles per hour if the following conditions exist:

- (1) The street is located within a park or playground established under IC 36-10.
- (2) The:
 - (A) board established under IC 36-10-3;
 - (B) board established under IC 36-10-4; or
 - (C) park authority established under IC 36-10-5;
 requests the local authority to decrease the limit.
- (3) The speed zone is properly signed.

(f) A city, town, or county may establish speed limits on a street or highway upon which a school is located if the street or highway is under the jurisdiction of the city, town, or county, respectively. However, a speed limit established under this subsection is valid only if the following conditions exist:

- (1) The limit is not less than twenty (20) miles per hour.



- (2) The limit is imposed only in the immediate vicinity of the school.
- (3) Children are present.
- (4) The speed zone is properly signed. There must be:
 - (A) a sign located where the reduced speed zone begins or as near as practical to the point where the reduced speed zone begins indicating the reduced speed limit and a sign located at the end of the reduced speed zone indicating the end of the reduced speed zone; and
 - (B) if the school operates on a twelve (12) month schedule, a sign indicating that the school is an all year school.

SECTION 67. IC 9-21-5-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 7. **(a)** A person may not drive a motor vehicle at a slow speed that impedes or blocks the normal and reasonable movement of traffic, except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with the law. A person who is driving:

(1) on a roadway that has not more than one (1) lane of traffic in each direction; and

(2) at a slow speed so that three (3) or more other vehicles are blocked and cannot pass on the left around the vehicle;

shall give right-of-way to the other vehicles by pulling off to the right of the right lane at the earliest reasonable opportunity and allowing the blocked vehicles to pass.

(b) A person who fails to give right-of-way as required by subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 68. IC 9-21-5-8.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.221-2014, SECTION 38, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 8.5. **(a)** A person may not operate a low speed vehicle on a highway that has a speed limit in excess of thirty-five (35) miles per hour.

(b) A person who operates a low speed vehicle on a highway that has a speed limit in excess of thirty-five (35) miles per hour commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 69. IC 9-21-5-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. **(a)** A vehicle that travels at a speed less than the established maximum shall travel in the right lanes to provide for better flow of traffic on the interstate highways.

(b) This subsection applies to the operation of a vehicle:

(1) on a roadway that has two (2) or more lanes of traffic in each direction; and



(2) in the left most lane, other than a lane designated for high occupancy vehicles.

Except as provided in subsection (c), a person who knows, or should reasonably know, that another vehicle is overtaking from the rear the vehicle that the person is operating may not continue to operate the vehicle in the left most lane.

(c) Subsection (b) does not apply:

- (1) when traffic conditions or congestion make it necessary to operate a vehicle in the left most lane;**
- (2) when inclement weather, obstructions, or hazards make it necessary to operate a vehicle in the left most lane;**
- (3) when compliance with a law, a regulation, an ordinance, or a traffic control device makes it necessary to operate a vehicle in the left most lane;**
- (4) when exiting a roadway or turning to the left;**
- (5) when paying a toll or user fee at a toll collection facility;**
- (6) to an authorized emergency vehicle operated in the course of duty; or**
- (7) to vehicles operated or used in the course of highway maintenance or construction.**

(d) A person who violates this section commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 70. IC 9-21-5-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 10. (a) A person may not drive a vehicle over a bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway at a speed that is greater than the maximum speed that can be maintained with safety to the bridge or structure, when the structure is signposted as provided in this section.

(b) The Indiana department of transportation may conduct an investigation of a bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway. If the Indiana department of transportation finds that the structure cannot with safety to the structure withstand vehicles traveling at the speed otherwise permissible under this chapter, the Indiana department of transportation shall determine and declare the maximum speed of vehicles that the structure can withstand. The Indiana department of transportation shall cause or permit suitable signs stating the maximum speed to be erected and maintained at a distance of one hundred (100) feet or as near as practicable before each end of the structure.

(c) Upon the trial of a person charged with a violation of this section, proof of the determination of the maximum speed by the Indiana department of transportation and the existence of signs erected



under subsection (b) constitutes conclusive evidence of the maximum speed that can be maintained with safety to the bridge or structure.

(d) A person who exceeds the speed limit sign posted on a bridge or other elevated structure under this section commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 71. IC 9-21-5-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.66-2011, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 11. (a) Subject to subsection (b), the Indiana department of transportation, the Indiana finance authority, or a local authority may establish temporary maximum speed limits in their respective jurisdictions and in the vicinity of a worksite without conducting an engineering study and investigation required under this article. The establishing authority shall post signs notifying the traveling public of the temporary maximum speed limits established under this section.

(b) Worksite speed limits set under this section must be at least ten (10) miles per hour below the maximum established speed limit.

(c) A worksite speed limit set under this section may be enforced only if:

- (1) workers are present in the immediate vicinity of the worksite; or
- (2) if workers are not present in the immediate vicinity of the worksite, the establishing authority determines that the safety of the traveling public requires enforcement of the worksite speed limit.

(d) Notwithstanding IC 34-28-5-4(b), a judgment for the infraction of violating a speed limit set under this section must be entered as follows:

- (1) If the person has not previously committed the infraction of violating a speed limit set under this section, a judgment **for a Class B infraction and a fine** of at least three hundred dollars (\$300) **shall be imposed.**
- (2) If the person has committed one (1) infraction of violating a speed limit set under this section in the previous three (3) years, a judgment **for a Class B infraction and a fine** of at least five hundred dollars (\$500) **shall be imposed.**
- (3) If the person has committed two (2) or more infractions of violating a speed limit set under this section in the previous three (3) years, a judgment **for a Class B infraction and a fine** of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) **shall be imposed.**

(e) Notwithstanding IC 34-28-5-5(c), the funds collected as judgments for the infraction of violating a speed limit set under this



section shall be transferred to the Indiana department of transportation to pay the costs of hiring off duty police officers to perform the duties described in IC 8-23-2-15(b).

SECTION 72. IC 9-21-5-13 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. Sec. 13: (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), a person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction:

(b) A person who exceeds a speed limit that is:

(1) established under section 6 of this chapter and imposed only in the immediate vicinity of a school when children are present; or

(2) established under section 11 of this chapter and imposed only in the immediate vicinity of a worksite when workers are present;

commits a Class B infraction:

(c) A person who while operating a school bus knowingly or intentionally exceeds a speed limit set forth in section 14 of this chapter commits a Class C misdemeanor:

SECTION 73. IC 9-21-5-14, AS AMENDED BY P.L.114-2007, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 14. (a) A person may not operate a school bus or a special purpose bus at a speed greater than:

(1) sixty (60) miles per hour on a federal or state highway; or

(2) forty (40) miles per hour on a county or township highway.

(b) If the posted speed limit is lower than the absolute limits set in this section or if the absolute limits do not apply, the maximum lawful speed of a bus is the posted speed limit.

(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally exceeds a speed limit set forth in subsection (a) or (b) commits a Class C misdemeanor.

SECTION 74. IC 9-21-8-0.4 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 0.4. As used in this chapter, "solid waste hauler" means a vehicle in which solid waste or recyclable materials are transported to a:**

(1) transfer station for further transport to a final disposal facility;

(2) final disposal facility; or

(3) materials recovery facility.

SECTION 75. IC 9-21-8-35, AS AMENDED BY P.L.14-2010, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 35. (a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, when the person who drives the authorized emergency vehicle is giving audible signal by siren or



displaying alternately flashing red, red and white, or red and blue lights, a person who drives another vehicle shall do the following unless otherwise directed by a law enforcement officer:

- (1) Yield the right-of-way.
- (2) Immediately drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection.
- (3) Stop and remain in the position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed.

(b) Upon approaching a stationary authorized emergency vehicle, when the authorized emergency vehicle is giving a signal by displaying alternately flashing red, red and white, or red and blue lights, a person who drives an approaching vehicle shall:

- (1) proceeding with due caution, yield the right-of-way by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the authorized emergency vehicle, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, if on a highway having at least four (4) lanes with not less than two (2) lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or
- (2) proceeding with due caution, reduce the speed of the vehicle to a speed at least ten (10) miles per hour less than the posted speed limit, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be impossible or unsafe.

A person who violates this subsection commits a Class A infraction.

(c) Upon approaching a stationary recovery vehicle, a stationary utility service vehicle (as defined in IC 8-1-8.3-5), **a stationary solid waste hauler**, or a stationary road, street, or highway maintenance vehicle, when the vehicle is giving a signal by displaying alternately flashing amber lights, a person who drives an approaching vehicle shall:

- (1) proceeding with due caution, yield the right-of-way by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the recovery vehicle, utility service vehicle, **solid waste hauler**, or road, street, or highway maintenance vehicle, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, if on a highway having at least four (4) lanes with not less than two (2) lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or
- (2) proceeding with due caution, reduce the speed of the vehicle to a speed at least ten (10) miles per hour less than the posted speed limit, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be impossible or unsafe.

A person who violates this section commits a Class B infraction.



(d) This section does not operate to relieve the person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle, a recovery vehicle, a utility service vehicle, **solid waste hauler**, or a road, street, or highway maintenance vehicle from the duty to operate the vehicle with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

SECTION 76. IC 9-21-8-49, AS AMENDED BY P.L.65-2010, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 49. Except as provided in sections **35**, 50, 51, 52, ~~54~~, 55, 56, and 58 of this chapter, a person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 77. IC 9-21-8-52, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 49, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 52. (a) A person who operates a vehicle and who recklessly:

- (1) drives at such an unreasonably high rate of speed or at such an unreasonably low rate of speed under the circumstances as to:
 - (A) endanger the safety or the property of others; or
 - (B) block the proper flow of traffic;
- (2) passes another vehicle from the rear while on a slope or on a curve where vision is obstructed for a distance of less than five hundred (500) feet ahead;
- (3) drives in and out of a line of traffic, except as otherwise permitted; or
- (4) speeds up or refuses to give one-half (1/2) of the roadway to a driver overtaking and desiring to pass;

commits a Class ~~B~~ **C** misdemeanor. **However, the offense is a Class 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 C~~ **Class B** misdemeanor and the court may recommend the suspension of the current driving license of the person **convicted of the offense described in this subsection** for a fixed period of not more than one (1) year.

SECTION 78. IC 9-21-8-54 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. Sec. ~~54~~: (a) ~~A person who violates section 35(b) or section 35(c) of this chapter commits a Class A infraction.~~

(b) ~~If a violation of section 35(b) of this chapter results in damage~~



to the property of another person; in addition to any other penalty imposed; 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 one (1) year:

(c) If a violation of section 35(c) of this chapter results in damage to the property of another person of at least two hundred fifty dollars (\$250); in addition to any other penalty imposed; 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 one (1) year:

(d) If a violation of section 35(b) or section 35(c) of this chapter results in injury to another person; in addition to any other penalty imposed; the court shall recommend that the person's driving privileges be suspended for a fixed period of not less than one hundred eighty (180) days and not more than two (2) years:

(e) If a violation of section 35(b) or section 35(c) of this chapter results in the death of another person; in addition to any other penalty imposed; the court shall recommend that the person's driving privileges be suspended for two (2) years:

(f) The bureau shall; upon receiving a record of a judgment entered against a person under this section:

(1) suspend the person's driving privileges for a mandatory period; or

(2) extend the period of an existing suspension for a fixed period; of not less than ninety (90) days and not more than two (2) years. The bureau shall fix this period in accordance with the recommendation of the court that entered the judgment:

SECTION 79. IC 9-22-3-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.110-2006, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) A certificate of salvage title is required for a motor vehicle, motorcycle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle that meets any of the following criteria:

(1) An insurance company has determined that it is economically impractical to repair the wrecked or damaged motor vehicle, motorcycle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle and has made an agreed settlement with the insured or claimant.

(2) If the owner of the vehicle is a business that insures its own vehicles, the cost of repairing the wrecked or damaged motor vehicle, motorcycle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle exceeds seventy percent (70%) of the fair market value immediately before the motor vehicle, motorcycle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle was wrecked or damaged.



(3) The motor vehicle is a flood damaged vehicle.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the bureau shall, upon request, determine the fair market value of a wrecked or damaged motor vehicle, motorcycle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle if the fair market value cannot be determined from the source referred to in section 2(1) of this chapter.

(c) Except as described in section 11(c) of this chapter, an insurance company shall apply for a salvage title for a vehicle that the insurance company has determined is economically impractical to repair.

(d) An owner described in subsection (a)(2) shall apply for a salvage title for any vehicle that has sustained damages of seventy percent (70%) or more of the fair market value immediately before the motor vehicle, motorcycle, semitrailer, or recreational vehicle was wrecked or damaged if the vehicle meets the criteria specified in subsection (a)(2).

(e) A person who knowingly or intentionally fails to apply for a salvage title as required by subsection (a), (c), or (d) commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 80. IC 9-22-3-7.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.106-2010, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 7.5. (a) A dealer licensed as a dealer under IC 9-23 on the date of receiving a title by sale or transfer shall secure an affidavit from the person who holds the certificate of title. The affidavit must state whether the vehicle is a flood damaged vehicle.

(b) The dealer shall file the affidavit secured under subsection (a) with the bureau upon receiving the affidavit and shall retain a copy of the affidavit with the records of the dealer.

(c) The bureau shall retain an affidavit regarding flood damage to the vehicle submitted to the bureau by a dealer under this section.

(d) Submission of a fraudulent affidavit under subsection (a) will subject the affiant to civil liability for all damages incurred by a dealer subsequent purchaser or transferee of the title, including reasonable attorney's fees and court costs (including fees).

(e) A dealer that knowingly or intentionally fails to comply with subsection (a) or (b) commits a Class B misdemeanor.

(f) A person who knowingly or intentionally submits a fraudulent affidavit under subsection (a) commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 81. IC 9-22-3-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.262-2013, SECTION 111, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a certificate of title issued under this chapter and a



certificate of title subsequently issued must conspicuously bear the designation:

- (1) "REBUILT VEHICLE--MILEAGE NOT ACTUAL" if the motor vehicle is not a flood damaged vehicle; or
- (2) "REBUILT FLOOD DAMAGED VEHICLE" if the motor vehicle is a flood damaged vehicle.

(b) An insurance company authorized to do business in Indiana may obtain a certificate of title that does not bear the designation if the company submits to the bureau, in the form and manner the bureau requires, satisfactory evidence that the damage, if any, to a recovered stolen motor vehicle did not meet the criteria set forth in section 3 of this chapter.

(c) An affidavit submitted under section 8 of this chapter must conspicuously bear the designation:

- (1) "REBUILT VEHICLE" if the motor vehicle is not a flood damaged vehicle; or
- (2) "REBUILT FLOOD DAMAGED VEHICLE" if the motor vehicle is a flood damaged vehicle.

(d) A certificate of title for a salvage motor vehicle issued under subsection (a) may not designate the mileage of the vehicle.

(e) A person who knowingly or intentionally fails to comply with subsection (c) commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 82. IC 9-22-3-18.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 139, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 18.5. (a) This section does not apply to a person who sells, exchanges, or transfers golf carts.

(b) A seller that is:

- (1) a dealer; or
- (2) another person who sells, exchanges, or transfers at least five (5) vehicles each year;

may not sell, exchange, or transfer a rebuilt vehicle without disclosing in writing to the purchaser, customer, or transferee before consummating the sale, exchange, or transfer, the fact that the vehicle is a rebuilt vehicle if the dealer or other person knows or should reasonably know the vehicle is a rebuilt vehicle.

(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally sells, exchanges, or transfers a rebuilt vehicle without disclosing in writing under subsection (b) the fact that the vehicle is a rebuilt vehicle commits a Class A misdemeanor.

SECTION 83. IC 9-22-3-19, AS AMENDED BY HEA 1396-2015, SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 19. (a) The secretary of state shall prescribe



recordkeeping forms to be used by:

- (1) a recycling facility;
- (2) an automotive salvage rebuilder; and
- (3) a used parts dealer licensed under IC 9-32-9;

to preserve information about salvage vehicles or major component parts acquired or sold by the business.

(b) The recordkeeping forms required under subsection (a) must contain the following information:

(1) For each new or used vehicle acquired or disposed of or for the major component parts of a new or used vehicle, the following:

- (A) A description of the vehicle or major component part, including numbers or other marks identifying the vehicle or major component part.
- (B) The date the vehicle or major component part was acquired and disposed of.
- (C) The name and address of the person from whom the vehicle or major component part was acquired.
- (D) Verification of the purchaser of the vehicle or major component part by driver's license, state identification card, or other reliable means.

(2) For motor vehicles acquired or disposed of, in addition to the information required by subdivision (1), the following:

- (A) The vehicle's trade name.
- (B) The vehicle's manufacturer.
- (C) The vehicle's type.
- (D) The model year and vehicle identification number.
- (E) A statement of whether any number has been defaced, destroyed, or changed.

(3) For wrecked, dismantled, or rebuilt vehicles, the date the vehicle was dismantled or rebuilt.

(c) Separate records for each vehicle or major component part must be maintained.

(d) The recordkeeping requirements of this section do not apply to hulk crushers or to scrap metal processors when purchasing scrap from a person who is licensed under IC 9-32-9 and who is required to keep records under this section.

(e) A recycling facility, automotive salvage rebuilder, or used parts dealer licensed under IC 9-32-9 that knowingly or intentionally fails to:

- (1) maintain records regarding salvage vehicles or major component parts acquired or sold by the business; or**



(2) maintain records regarding salvage vehicles or major component parts on forms that comply with subsection (b); commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 84. IC 9-22-3-20, AS AMENDED BY P.L.93-2010, SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 20. **(a)** Unless otherwise specified or required, the records required under section 19 of this chapter shall be retained for a period of five (5) years from the date the vehicle or major component part was acquired, in the form prescribed by the secretary of state.

(b) A recycling facility, salvage rebuilder, or used parts dealer that knowingly or intentionally fails to comply with subsection (a) commits a Class B misdemeanor.

SECTION 85. IC 9-22-3-21, AS AMENDED BY P.L.93-2010, SECTION 9, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 21. **(a)** The records required under section 19 of this chapter must be available to and produced at the request of a police officer or an authorized agent of the secretary of state under this chapter.

(b) A recycling facility, salvage rebuilder, or used parts dealer that fails to make available or produce the records described under section 19 of this chapter for a police officer or an authorized agent of the secretary of the state commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 86. IC 9-22-3-22, AS AMENDED BY HEA 1396-2015, SECTION 21, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 22. **(a)** This section applies to vehicles and their component parts that are in either their current model year or in the immediately preceding six (6) model years when purchased by a recycling facility or automotive salvage rebuilder.

(b) A recycling facility and automotive salvage rebuilder licensed under IC 9-32-9 must complete the recordkeeping forms developed under section 19 of this chapter for the purchase of a salvage motor vehicle or major component part.

(c) A recycling facility or automotive salvage rebuilder that fails to comply with subsection (a) or (b) commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 87. IC 9-22-3-23 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 23. **(a)** A record required to be maintained under this chapter is subject to inspection by a police officer during normal business hours. In addition to the inspections authorized under section 24 of this chapter, an inspection under this section may include an examination of the premises of the licensee's established place of business for the purpose of determining the accuracy of the required records.



(b) A recycling facility, automotive salvage rebuilder, or used parts dealer that knowingly or intentionally fails to:

- (1) maintain records as required under this chapter; or**
- (2) allow an inspection of a licensee's established place of business for the purpose of determining the accuracy of required records;**

commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 88. IC 9-22-3-24, AS AMENDED BY HEA 1396-2015, SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 24. **(a)** The secretary of state, a police officer, or an agent of the secretary of state or a police officer may enter upon the premises of a recycling facility, insurance company, or other business dealing in salvage vehicles during normal business hours to inspect a motor vehicle, semitrailer, recreational vehicle, major component part, records, certificate of title, and other ownership documents to determine compliance with this chapter.

(b) A person who knowingly or intentionally prevents the secretary of state, a police officer, or agent of the secretary of state from inspecting a motor vehicle, a semitrailer, a recreational vehicle, a major component part, a record, a certificate of title, or another ownership document during normal business hours commits a Class A infraction.

SECTION 89. IC 9-22-3-34 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. Sec. 34: ~~A person who violates a provision of this chapter for which there is no specific penalty commits a Class B misdemeanor.~~

SECTION 90. IC 9-24-1-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.221-2014, SECTION 58, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an individual must have a valid Indiana:

- (1) operator's license;
- (2) chauffeur's license;
- (3) public passenger chauffeur's license;
- (4) commercial driver's license;
- (5) driver's license listed in subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4) with:
 - (A) a motorcycle endorsement; or
 - (B) a motorcycle endorsement with a Class A motor driven cycle restriction;
- (6) learner's permit; or
- (7) motorcycle learner's permit;

issued to the individual by the bureau under this article to operate upon an Indiana highway the type of motor vehicle for which the license or permit was issued.



(b) An individual must have:

(1) an unexpired identification card with a Class B motor driven cycle endorsement issued to the individual by the bureau under IC 9-24-16; or

(2) a valid driver's license described in subsection (a);

to operate a Class B motor driven cycle upon an Indiana highway.

(c) A person who operates a motor vehicle or motor driven cycle upon a road or highway without the proper license commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 91. IC 9-24-1-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 162, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, an individual must:

(1) have a valid Indiana driver's license; and

(2) be at least eighteen (18) years of age;

to drive a medical services vehicle upon an Indiana highway.

(b) A person who violates subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 92. IC 9-24-1-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.221-2014, SECTION 59, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) An individual must have:

(1) a valid operator's, chauffeur's, public passenger chauffeur's, or commercial driver's license with a motorcycle endorsement;

(2) a valid motorcycle learner's permit subject to the limitations imposed under IC 9-24-8; or

(3) a valid driver's license from any other jurisdiction that is valid for the operation of a motorcycle in that jurisdiction;

to operate a motorcycle upon an Indiana highway.

(b) An individual who held a motorcycle operator's license on December 31, 2011, must hold a valid operator's, chauffeur's, public passenger chauffeur's, or commercial driver's license with a motorcycle endorsement in order to operate a motorcycle after December 31, 2011, without restrictions.

(c) An individual must have:

(1) a driver's license or learner's permit described in subsection (a); or

(2) a valid operator's, chauffeur's, public passenger chauffeur's, or commercial driver's license with a motorcycle endorsement with a Class A motor driven cycle restriction under IC 9-24-8-4(g);

to operate a Class A motor driven cycle upon an Indiana highway.

(d) A person who operates a Class A motor driven cycle in violation of subsection (a), (b), or (c) commits a Class C infraction.



SECTION 93. IC 9-24-1-8 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 8: Except as provided in section 6 of this chapter, a person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 94. IC 9-24-11-4, AS AMENDED BY HEA 1393-2015, SECTION 68, 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.

(b) An individual may not hold a driver's license and an identification card issued under IC 9-24 at the same time.

(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.

~~(c)~~ **(d)** A person who violates subsection (a), ~~or (b), or (c)~~ commits a Class C infraction.

~~(d)~~ **(e)** The bureau may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to administer this section.

SECTION 95. IC 9-24-11-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 84, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 8. **(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), a person who violates this chapter commits a Class C infraction.**

~~(a)~~ **(b)** A person who:

- (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; and
- (2) operates a motor vehicle in violation of the restriction;

commits a Class C infraction.

~~(b)~~ **(c)** A person who causes serious bodily injury to or the death of another person when operating a motor vehicle after knowingly or intentionally failing to take prescribed medication, the taking of which was a condition of the issuance of the operator's restricted license under section 7 of this chapter, commits a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Level 6 felony if, within the five (5) years preceding the commission of the offense, the person had a prior unrelated conviction under this subsection.

~~(c)~~ **(d)** A person who violates subsection ~~(b)~~ **(c)** commits a separate offense for each person whose serious bodily injury or death is caused by the violation of subsection ~~(b)~~ **(c)**.



SECTION 96. IC 9-24-18-7.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 7.5. A person who knowingly or intentionally counterfeits or falsely reproduces a driver's license with intent to use the license or to permit another person to use the license commits a Class B misdemeanor.**

SECTION 97. IC 9-25-6-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.59-2013, SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) If the bureau:

- (1) does not receive a certificate of compliance for a person identified under IC 9-25-5-2 within forty (40) days after the date on which the bureau mailed the request for evidence of financial responsibility to the person; or
- (2) receives a certificate that does not indicate that financial responsibility was in effect with respect to the motor vehicle operated by the person or operation of the motor vehicle by the 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
- (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 later than forty (40) days after the date on which the person was presented with the request; or
- (2) receives a certificate that does not indicate that financial responsibility was in effect on the date requested;

the bureau shall take action under subsection (d).

(d) Under the conditions set forth in subsection (a), (b), or (c), the bureau shall immediately suspend the person's driving privileges or motor vehicle registration, or both, as determined by the bureau, for at least ninety (90) days and not more than one (1) year. **The suspension of a person's driving privileges or motor vehicle registration, or**



both, may be imposed only one (1) time under this subsection or IC 9-25-8-2 for the same incident.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f), if subsection (a), (b), or (c) applies to a person, the bureau shall suspend the driving privileges of the person irrespective of the following:

- (1) The sale or other disposition of the motor vehicle by the owner.
- (2) The cancellation or expiration of the registration of the motor vehicle.
- (3) An assertion by the person that the person did not own the motor vehicle and therefore had no control over whether financial responsibility was in effect with respect to the motor vehicle.

(f) The bureau shall not suspend the driving privileges of a person to which subsection (a), (b), or (c) applies if the person, through a certificate of compliance or another communication with the bureau, establishes to the satisfaction of the bureau that the motor vehicle that the person was operating when the accident referred to in subsection (a) took place or when the violation referred to in subsection (b) or (c) was committed was:

- (1) rented from a rental company; or
- (2) owned by the person's employer and operated by the person in the normal course of the person's employment.

SECTION 98. IC 9-25-8-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.10-2014, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) A person who knowingly:

- (1) operates; or
- (2) permits the operation of;

a motor vehicle on a public highway in Indiana without financial responsibility in effect as set forth in IC 9-25-4-4 commits a Class A infraction. However, the offense is a Class C misdemeanor if the person knowingly or intentionally violates this section and has a prior unrelated conviction or judgment under this section.

(b) Subsection (a)(2) applies to:

- (1) the owner of a rental company under IC 9-25-6-3(f)(1); and
- (2) an employer under IC 9-25-6-3(f)(2).

(c) In addition to any other penalty imposed on a person for violating this section, the court shall recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges for at least ninety (90) days but not more than one (1) year. However, if, within the five (5) years preceding the conviction under this section, the person had a prior unrelated conviction under this section, the court shall recommend the suspension of the person's driving privileges and vehicle registration



for one (1) year.

(d) Upon receiving the recommendation of the court under subsection (c), the bureau shall suspend the person's driving privileges and vehicle registration, as applicable, for the period recommended by the court. If no suspension is recommended by the court, or if the court 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 article. **The suspension of a person's driving privileges or vehicle registration, or both, may be imposed only one (1) time under this subsection or IC 9-25-6 for the same incident.**

SECTION 99. 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.~~

~~(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) as soon as possible after the accident, immediately give notice of the accident, or ensure that another person gives 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).

SECTION 100. IC 9-26-1-1.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 105, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1.5. (a) If:

(1) the operator of a motor vehicle is physically incapable of determining the need for or rendering assistance to any injured or entrapped person as required under section ~~1.1(a)(2)~~ **1.1(a)(3)** of this chapter;



(2) there is another occupant in the motor vehicle at the time of the accident who is:

(A) at least:

(i) fifteen (15) years of age and holds a learner's permit issued under IC 9-24-7-1 or a driver's license issued under IC 9-24-11; or

(ii) eighteen (18) years of age; and

(B) capable of determining the need for and rendering reasonable assistance to injured or entrapped persons as provided in section ~~1-1(a)(2)~~ **1.1(a)(3)** of this chapter; and

(3) the other occupant in the motor vehicle knows that the operator of the motor vehicle is physically incapable of determining the need for or rendering assistance to any injured or entrapped person;

the motor vehicle occupant referred to in subdivisions (2) and (3) shall immediately determine the need for and render reasonable assistance to each person injured or entrapped in the accident as provided in section ~~1-1(a)(2)~~ **1.1(a)(3)** of this chapter.

(b) If there is more than one (1) motor vehicle occupant to whom subsection (a) applies, it is a defense to a prosecution of one (1) motor vehicle occupant under subsection (a) that the defendant reasonably believed that another occupant of the motor vehicle determined the need for and rendered reasonable assistance as required under subsection (a).

(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates this section commits a Class C misdemeanor.

SECTION 101. IC 9-26-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 112, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. **(a)** A person removing a wrecked or damaged motor vehicle, including a wrecked or damaged golf cart or off-road vehicle, from a street or highway must remove any glass or other foreign material dropped upon the street or highway from the motor vehicle.

(b) A person who fails to comply with subsection (a) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 102. IC 9-26-6-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 3: A person who violates section 1 of this chapter commits a Class C infraction.~~

SECTION 103. IC 9-28-2-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 116, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: 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) 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 104. IC 9-30-4-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 122, IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. 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, 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 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 department under this chapter or any other law requiring the registration of motor vehicles or regulating motor vehicle operation upon the highways.
- (3) Three (3) charges of criminal recklessness involving the use of a motor vehicle within the preceding twelve (12) months.
- (4) Failure to stop and give information or assistance or failure to stop and disclose the person's identity at the scene of an accident that has resulted in death, personal injury, or property damage in excess of two hundred dollars (\$200).

(c) The bureau shall suspend a driver's license or driving privileges of a person upon conviction in another jurisdiction for 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 department under this chapter or any other law requiring the registration of motor vehicles or regulating motor vehicle operation upon the highways.
- (3) Three (3) charges of criminal recklessness involving the use of a motor vehicle within the preceding twelve (12) months.
- (4) Failure to stop and give information or assistance or failure to stop and disclose the person's identity at the scene of an accident that has resulted in death, personal injury, or property damage in excess of two hundred dollars (\$200).

However, if property damage is less than two hundred dollars (\$200); the bureau may determine whether the driver's license or driving privileges and certificates of registration and license plates shall be suspended or revoked.

(d) A person whose driving privileges are suspended under this chapter is eligible for specialized driving privileges under IC 9-30-16.

(e) 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 subdivision (2); 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.
- (2) Upon conviction of an offense described in subsection (b)(1) or (c)(1); or (b)(4) or (c)(4) when the accident has resulted in



death, 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. 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 excess of the limits specified in this chapter, the insurance carrier may plead against any plaintiff, with respect to the amount of the excess limits of liability; any defenses that the carrier may be entitled to plead against the insured. The policy may further provide for prorating of the insurance with other applicable valid and collectible insurance. An action does not lie against the insurance carrier by or on behalf of any claimant under the policy until a final judgment has been obtained after actual trial by or on behalf of any claimant under the policy.

(f) The bureau may take action as required in this section upon receiving satisfactory evidence of a conviction of a person in another state.

(g) For the purpose of this chapter, "conviction" includes any of the following:

(1) A conviction upon a plea of guilty.



(2) A determination of guilt by a jury or court, even if:

(A) no sentence is imposed; or

(B) a sentence is suspended;

(3) A forfeiture of bail, bond, or collateral deposited to secure the defendant's appearance for trial, unless the forfeiture is vacated;

(4) A payment of money as a penalty or as costs in accordance with an agreement between a moving traffic violator and a traffic violations bureau;

(h) A suspension or revocation under this section or under IC 9-30-13-0.5 stands pending appeal of the conviction to a higher court and may be set aside or modified only upon the receipt by the bureau of the certificate of the court reversing or modifying the judgment that the cause has been reversed or modified. However, if the suspension or revocation follows a conviction in a court of no record in Indiana, the suspension or revocation is stayed pending appeal of the conviction to a court of record;

(i) A person aggrieved by an order or act of the bureau under this section or IC 9-30-13-0.5 may file a petition for a court review:

SECTION 105. IC 9-30-4-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013, SECTION 89, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) Upon the filing of a complaint in writing with the bureau against a person holding a current driver's license or permit or applying for a driver's license, permit, or renewal, the bureau may cite the person for a hearing to consider the suspension or revocation of the person's license, permit, or driving privileges upon any of the following charges or allegations:

(1) That the person has committed an offense for the conviction of which mandatory revocation of license is provided.

(2) That the person has, by reckless or unlawful operation of a motor vehicle, caused or contributed to an accident resulting in death or injury to any other person or property damage.

(3) That the person is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle or is afflicted with mental or physical infirmities or disabilities rendering it unsafe for the person to drive a motor vehicle.

(4) That the person is a reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle or has committed a violation of a motor vehicle law.

(b) Whenever the bureau determines a hearing is necessary upon a complaint in writing for any of the reasons set out in this section, the bureau shall immediately notify the licensee or permit holder of the hearing. The notice must state the time, date, and place where the hearing will be held and that the licensee or permit holder has the right to appear and to be heard. At the hearing the bureau or the deputy or



agent may issue an order of suspension or revocation of, or decline to suspend or revoke, the driver's license, permit, or driving privileges of the person.

(c) The bureau or the deputy or agent may suspend or revoke the driver's license, permit, or driving privileges of a person and any of the certificates of registration and license plates for a motor vehicle or require the person to operate for a period of one (1) year under restricted driving privileges and make the reports the bureau requires.

(d) The bureau or the deputy or agent may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony. The failure of the defendant to appear at the time and place of the hearing after notice as provided in this section does not prevent the hearing, the taking of testimony, and the determination of the matter.

(e) Testimony or a record of suspension or revocation of a driver's license, a permit, or driving privileges in the custody of the bureau following a hearing is not admissible as evidence:

- (1) in any court in any action at law for negligence; or
- (2) in any civil action brought against a person so cited by the bureau under this chapter.

(f) Except as provided in subsections (h), (i), and (j), the bureau may suspend or revoke the driver's license, permit, or driving privileges of an Indiana resident for a period of not more than one (1) year upon receiving notice of the conviction of the person in another state of an offense that, if committed in Indiana, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the license, permit, or driving privileges. A person whose driver's license, permit, or driving privileges are suspended under this subsection is eligible for specialized driving privileges under IC 9-30-16-4.

(g) The bureau may, upon receiving a record of the conviction in Indiana of a nonresident driver of a motor vehicle of an offense under Indiana motor vehicle laws, forward a certified copy of the record to the motor vehicle administrator in the state where the person convicted is a resident.

(g) The bureau may not suspend a driver's license; a permit; or driving privileges for more than one (1) year and upon revoking any license or permit shall require that the license or permit be surrendered to the bureau.

(h) The bureau shall suspend the driver's license, permit, or driving privileges of an Indiana resident for a period of one (1) year upon receiving notice of the conviction of the person in another state of an offense that:

- (1) involves the use of a motor vehicle; and**



(2) caused or resulted in serious bodily injury to another person.

A person whose driver's license, permit, or driving privileges are suspended under this subsection is eligible for specialized driving privileges under IC 9-30-16-4.

(i) The bureau shall suspend the driver's license, permit, or driving privileges of an Indiana resident for a period of one (1) year upon receiving notice of the conviction of the person in another state of an offense that involves the operation of a motor vehicle while the person is intoxicated and the person has a prior conviction:

(1) in another state of an offense that involves the operation of a motor vehicle while the person is intoxicated; or

(2) under IC 9-30-5.

A person whose driver's license, permit, or driving privileges are suspended under this subsection is eligible for specialized driving privileges under IC 9-30-16-4.

(j) The bureau shall suspend the driver's license, permit, or driving privileges of an Indiana resident for a period of two (2) years upon receiving notice of the conviction of the person in another state of an offense that:

(1) involves the operation of a motor vehicle; and

(2) caused the death of another person.

A person whose driver's license, permit, or driving privileges are suspended under this subsection is not eligible for specialized driving privileges under IC 9-30-16-4 during the period for which the person's driver's license, permit, or driving privileges are suspended under this subsection.

~~(h)~~ **(k)** A suspension or revocation under this section stands pending any proceeding for review of an action of the bureau taken under this section.

~~(i)~~ **(l)** In addition to any other power, the bureau may modify, amend, or cancel any order or determination during the time within which a judicial review could be had. A person aggrieved by the order or act may have a judicial review under sections 10 and 11 of this chapter.

SECTION 106. IC 9-30-5-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 7. ~~(a)~~ **A person who violates a court order issued under section 16 of this chapter commits a Class A misdemeanor.**

~~(b)~~ **(a)** Except as provided in subsection ~~(c)~~; **(b)**, a person who knowingly assists another person who is restricted to the use of an



ignition interlock device to violate a court order issued under this chapter commits a Class A misdemeanor.

~~(e)~~ **(b)** Subsection ~~(b)~~ **(a)** does not apply if the starting of a motor vehicle, or the request to start a motor vehicle, equipped with an ignition interlock device:

(1) is done for the purpose of safety or mechanical repair of the device or the vehicle; and

(2) the restricted person does not operate the vehicle.

~~(d)~~ **(c)** A person who, except in an emergency, knowingly rents, leases, or loans a motor vehicle that is not equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device to a person who is restricted under a court order to the use of a vehicle with an ignition interlock device commits a Class A infraction.

~~(e)~~ **(d)** A person who is subject to an ignition interlock device restriction and drives another vehicle in an emergency situation must notify the court of the emergency within twenty-four (24) hours.

SECTION 107. 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);
- (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);

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 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.

SECTION 108. IC 9-30-5-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.113-2014, SECTION 31, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 16. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), and



~~section 10 of this chapter~~, the court may, in granting specialized driving privileges under ~~this chapter~~, **IC 9-30-16-3 or IC 9-30-16-4**, also order that the specialized driving privileges include the requirement that a person may not operate a motor vehicle unless the vehicle is equipped with a functioning certified ignition interlock device under IC 9-30-8.

(b) A court may not order the installation of an ignition interlock device on a vehicle operated by an employee to whom any of the following apply:

- (1) Has been convicted of violating section 1 or 2 of this chapter.
- (2) Is employed as the operator of a vehicle owned, leased, or provided by the employee's employer.
- (3) Is subject to a labor agreement that prohibits an employee who is convicted of an alcohol related offense from operating the employer's vehicle.

(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates a court order issued under this section commits a Class A misdemeanor.

SECTION 109. IC 9-30-6-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013, SECTION 94, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 8. (a) Whenever a judicial officer has determined that there was probable cause to believe that a person has violated IC 9-30-5, IC 35-46-9, or IC 14-15-8 (before its repeal), the clerk of the court shall forward:

- (1) a paper copy of the affidavit, or an electronic substitute; or
- (2) a bureau certificate as described in section 16 of this chapter; to the bureau.

(b) The probable cause affidavit required under section 7(b)(2) of this chapter must do the following:

- (1) Set forth the grounds for the arresting officer's belief that there was probable cause that the arrested person was operating a vehicle in violation of IC 9-30-5 or a motorboat in violation of IC 35-46-9 or IC 14-15-8 (before its repeal).
- (2) State that the person was arrested for a violation of IC 9-30-5 or operating a motorboat in violation of IC 35-46-9 or IC 14-15-8 (before its repeal).
- (3) State whether the person:
 - (A) refused to submit to a chemical test when offered; or
 - (B) submitted to a chemical test that resulted in prima facie evidence that the person was intoxicated.
- (4) Be sworn to by the arresting officer.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), if it is determined under subsection (a) that there was probable cause to believe that a person has violated IC 9-30-5, IC 35-46-9, or IC 14-15-8 (before its repeal), at



the initial hearing of the matter held under IC 35-33-7-1 the court shall recommend immediate suspension of the person's driving privileges to take effect on the date the order is entered, and forward to the bureau a copy of the order recommending immediate suspension of driving privileges.

(d) If it is determined under subsection (a) that there is probable cause to believe that a person violated IC 9-30-5, the court may, as an alternative to suspension of the person's driving privileges under subsection (c), issue an order recommending that the person be prohibited from operating a motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is equipped with a functioning certified ignition interlock device under IC 9-30-8 until the bureau is notified by a court that the criminal charges against the person have been resolved.

(e) A person commits a Class B infraction if the person:

- (1) operates a motor vehicle without a functioning certified ignition interlock device; and**
- (2) is prohibited from operating a motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is equipped with a functioning certified ignition interlock device under subsection (d).**

(f) A person commits a Class B misdemeanor if the person:

- (1) operates a motor vehicle without a functioning certified ignition interlock device; and**
- (2) knows the person is prohibited from operating a motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is equipped with a functioning certified ignition interlock device under subsection (d).**

SECTION 110. IC 9-30-6-8.7 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. Sec. 8.7: (a) A person commits a Class B infraction if the person:

- (1) operates a motor vehicle without a functioning certified ignition interlock device; and
- (2) is prohibited from operating a motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is equipped with a functioning certified ignition interlock device under section 8(d) of this chapter.

(b) A person commits a Class B misdemeanor if the person:

- (1) operates a motor vehicle without a functioning certified ignition interlock device; and
- (2) knows the person is prohibited from operating a motor vehicle unless the motor vehicle is equipped with a functioning certified ignition interlock device under section 8(d) of this chapter.

SECTION 111. IC 9-30-6-9, AS AMENDED BY HEA 1393-2015, SECTION 104, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 9. (a) This section does not apply



if an ignition interlock device order is issued under section 8(d) of this chapter.

(b) If the affidavit under section 8(b) of this chapter states that a person refused to submit to a chemical test, the bureau shall suspend the driving privileges of the person:

(1) for:

(A) one (1) year; or

(B) if the person has at least one (1) previous conviction for operating while intoxicated, two (2) years; or

(2) until the suspension is ordered terminated under IC 9-30-5.

(c) If the affidavit under section 8(b) of this chapter states that a chemical test resulted in prima facie evidence that a person was intoxicated, the bureau shall suspend the driving privileges of the person:

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

(2) until the bureau is notified by a court that the charges have been disposed of;

whichever occurs first.

(d) Whenever the bureau is required to suspend a person's driving privileges under this section, the bureau shall immediately do the following:

(1) Mail notice to the person's address contained in the records of the bureau stating that the person's driving privileges will be suspended for a specified period, commencing:

(A) seven (7) days after the date of the notice; or

(B) on the date the court enters an order recommending suspension of the person's driving privileges under section 8(c) of this chapter;

whichever occurs first.

(2) Notify the person of the right to a judicial review under section 10 of this chapter.

~~(e) If a person is granted specialized driving privileges under IC 9-30-5 and the bureau has not received the probable cause affidavit described in section 8(b) of this chapter, the bureau shall suspend the person's driving privileges for a period of thirty (30) days. After the thirty (30) day period has elapsed, the bureau shall, upon receiving a reinstatement fee, if applicable, from the person who was granted specialized driving privileges, issue the person specialized driving privileges if the person otherwise qualifies.~~

~~(f) If the bureau receives an order granting specialized driving privileges to a person who, according to the records of the bureau, has a prior conviction for operating while intoxicated, the bureau shall do~~



the following:

(1) Issue the person specialized driving privileges and notify the prosecuting attorney of the county from which the order was received that the person is not eligible for specialized driving privileges.

(2) Send a certified copy of the person's driving record to the prosecuting attorney.

The prosecuting attorney shall, in accordance with IC 35-38-1-15, petition the court to correct the court's order. If the bureau does not receive a corrected order within sixty (60) days, the bureau shall notify the attorney general, who shall, in accordance with IC 35-38-1-15, petition the court to correct the court's order.

SECTION 112. 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.

(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 113. 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.

(b) A person who has accumulated at least three (3) 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) Operation of a vehicle while intoxicated.

(2) Before July 1, 1997, operation of a vehicle with at least ten-hundredths percent (0.10%) alcohol in the blood.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) Operating a motor vehicle while the person's license to do so has been suspended or revoked as a result of the person's conviction of an offense under IC 9-1-4-52 (repealed July 1, 1991); IC 9-24-18-5(b) (repealed July 1, 2000); IC 9-24-19-2; or IC 9-24-19-3.

(6) Operating a motor vehicle without ever having obtained a license to do so.

~~(7)~~ (5) Reckless driving.

~~(8)~~ (6) Criminal recklessness as a felony involving the operation of a motor vehicle.

~~(9)~~ (7) Drag racing or engaging in a speed contest in violation of



law.

~~(#)~~ (8) Violating IC 9-4-1-40 (repealed July 1, 1991), IC 9-4-1-46 (repealed July 1, 1991), IC 9-26-1-1(1) **(repealed January 1, 2015)**, 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)**, IC 9-26-1-4 **(repealed January 1, 2015)**, or IC 9-26-1-1.1.

(9) Resisting law enforcement under ~~IC 35-44.1-3-1~~ **IC 35-44.1-3-1(b)(1)(A)**, **IC 35-44.1-3-1(b)(2)**, **IC 35-44.1-3-1(b)(3)**, or **IC 35-44.1-3-1(b)(4)**.

~~(#)~~ (10) Any felony under an Indiana motor vehicle statute **this title** or any felony in which the *commission* operation of ~~which~~ a motor vehicle is ~~used~~ an element of the offense.

~~(#)~~ (12) Operating a Class B motor driven cycle in violation of ~~IC 9-24-1-1(b)~~.

A judgment for a violation enumerated in subsection (a) shall be added to the violations described in this subsection for the purposes of this subsection.

(c) A person who has accumulated at least ten (10) judgments within a ten (10) year period for any traffic violation, except a parking or an equipment violation, of the type required to be reported to the bureau, singularly or in combination, and not arising out of the same incident, is a habitual violator. However, at least one (1) of the judgments must be for:

- (1) a violation enumerated in subsection (a); ~~or~~
- (2) a violation enumerated in subsection (b);
- (3) operating a motor vehicle while the person's license to do so has been suspended or revoked as a result of the person's conviction of an offense under IC 9-1-4-52 (repealed July 1, 1991), IC 9-24-18-5(b) (repealed July 1, 2000), IC 9-24-19-2, or IC 9-24-19-3; or
- (4) operating a motor vehicle without ever having obtained a license to do so.

A judgment for a violation enumerated in subsection (a) or (b) shall be added to the judgments described in this subsection for the purposes of this subsection.

(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 the offenses described in subsections (a), (b), and (c).

(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 114. IC 9-30-10-5, AS AMENDED BY HEA 1393-2015, SECTION 106, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: 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 **and a court has not already found the person to be a habitual violator under section 6.5 of this chapter based on the same underlying violations**, 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 IC 9-33-2.

(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 two (2) years after the bureau receives the person's final qualifying conviction, the bureau shall not suspend the person's driving privileges for any period.

SECTION 115. IC 9-30-10-6.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 135, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 6.5. **(a) If the defendant requests, a court may find by clear and convincing a preponderance of the evidence that a the person is a habitual traffic violator under IC 9-30-10-4. If the court finds a person to be a habitual traffic violator under this section, the court:**

- (1) shall order:
 - (A) that the person is a habitual traffic violator; and
 - (B) the bureau to suspend the person's driving license; and
- (2) may order that the person is eligible for specialized driving



privileges under IC 9-30-16.

(b) A defendant may file a petition in an independent proceeding to be found a habitual traffic violator following the procedure in subsection (a).

(c) A petition filed under this section must be filed in the court that entered the latest moving violation judgment against the person. The petition must use the same cause number as in the action in which the moving violation judgment was entered.

(d) A prosecuting attorney shall appear on behalf of the bureau to respond to a petition filed under this section.

(e) A filing fee shall not be imposed for a petition filed under this section.

SECTION 116. IC 9-30-10-14.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [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 under:**

(1) IC 9-30-10-5(b)(2); or

(2) IC 9-30-10-17(b) for an offense that occurred after December 31, 2014.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (f), a person whose driving privileges have been suspended for life may petition a court in a civil action for a rescission of the suspension order and reinstatement of driving privileges if the following conditions exist:

(1) Ten (10) years have elapsed since the date on which an order for the lifetime suspension of the person's driving privileges was issued.

(2) The person has never been convicted of a violation described in section 4(a) of this chapter.

(c) A petition for rescission and reinstatement under this section must meet the following conditions:

(1) Be verified by the petitioner.

(2) State the petitioner's age, date of birth, and place of residence.

(3) Describe the circumstances leading up to the lifetime suspension of the petitioner's driving privileges.

(4) Aver a substantial change in the petitioner's circumstances of the following:

(A) That indicates the petitioner would no longer pose a risk to the safety of others if the petitioner's driving privileges are reinstated.

(B) That makes the lifetime suspension of the petitioner's



driving privileges unreasonable.

(C) That indicates it is in the best interests of society for the petitioner's driving privileges to be reinstated.

(5) Aver that the requisite amount of time has elapsed since the date on which the order for the lifetime suspension of the person's driving privileges was issued as required under subsections (b) and (f).

(6) Aver that the petitioner has never been convicted of a violation described in section 4(a) of this chapter.

(7) Be filed in a circuit or superior court having jurisdiction 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 violation conviction occurred.

(8) If the petition is being filed under subsection (f), aver the existence of the conditions listed in subsection (f)(1) through (f)(3).

(d) The petitioner shall serve the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the petition is filed and the bureau with a copy of the petition described in subsection (b). A responsive pleading is not required.

(e) The prosecuting attorney of the county in which the petition is filed shall represent the state in the matter.

(f) A person whose driving privileges have been suspended for life may petition a court in a civil action for a rescission of the suspension order and reinstatement of driving privileges if all of the following conditions exist:

(1) Three (3) years have elapsed since the date on which the order for lifetime suspension of the petitioner's driving privileges was issued.

(2) The petitioner's lifetime suspension was the result of a conviction for operating a motor vehicle while the person's driving privileges were suspended because the person is a habitual violator.

(3) The petitioner has never been convicted of a violation described in section 4(a) or 4(b) of this chapter other than a judgment or conviction for operating a motor vehicle while the person's driver's license or driving privileges were revoked or suspended as a result of a conviction of an offense under IC 9-1-4-52 (repealed July 1, 1992), IC 9-24-18-5(b) (repealed July 1, 2000), IC 9-24-19-2, or IC 9-24-19-3.

SECTION 117. IC 9-30-10-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013,



SECTION 162, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 16. (a) A person who operates a motor vehicle:

- (1) while the person's driving privileges are validly suspended under this chapter or IC 9-12-2 (repealed July 1, 1991) and the person knows that the person's driving privileges are suspended; or
- (2) in violation of restrictions imposed under this chapter or IC 9-12-2 (repealed July 1, 1991) and who knows of the existence of the restrictions;

commits a Level 6 felony.

(b) Service by the bureau of notice of the suspension or restriction of a person's driving privileges under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2):

- (1) in compliance with section 5 of this chapter; and
- (2) by first class mail to the person at the last address shown for 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 118. IC 9-30-10-19 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 19. (a) This section does not apply to a suspension or forfeiture of driving privileges imposed under section 5(b)(2) or 17(b) of this chapter for an offense committed after June 30, 2015.**

(b) A person whose driving privileges are suspended or forfeited for a determined period or for life under this chapter is eligible for specialized driving privileges under IC 9-30-16.

SECTION 119. IC 9-30-13-0.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.125-2012, SECTION 365, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 0.5. (a) A court shall forward to the bureau a certified abstract of the record of the conviction of a person in the court for a violation of a law relating to motor vehicles.

(b) If in the opinion of the court a defendant should be deprived of the privilege to operate a motor vehicle upon a public highway, the court shall recommend the suspension of the convicted person's driving



privileges for a fixed period established by the court ~~not exceeding one~~
~~(1) year. that does not exceed the period of incarceration to which~~
the convicted person was sentenced.

(c) The bureau shall comply with the court's recommendation.

(d) At the time of a conviction referred to in subsection (a) or under IC 9-30-5-7, the court may obtain and destroy the defendant's current driver's license.

(e) An abstract required by this section must be in the form prescribed by the bureau and, when certified, shall be accepted by an administrative agency or a court as prima facie evidence of the conviction and all other action stated in the abstract.

SECTION 120. 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 121. 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 **person has accumulated two (2) or three (3) prior unrelated vehicular substance offense convictions only if:**

(1) the second prior unrelated vehicular substance offense conviction was committed after commission of and sentencing for the first prior unrelated vehicular substance offense conviction;

(2) the offense for which the state seeks to have the person sentenced as a habitual vehicular substance offender was



committed after commission of and sentencing for the second prior unrelated vehicular substance offense conviction; and (3) for a conviction requiring proof of three (3) prior unrelated vehicular substance offense felonies, the third prior unrelated vehicular substance offense conviction was committed after commission of and sentencing for the second prior unrelated vehicular substance offense conviction.

However, a conviction does not count for purposes of subsection (a) if it has been set aside or 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

(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, 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 122. 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: **been an Indiana resident.**

(2) A person who holds a commercial driver's license:

(3) **(2) A person who has refused seeking specialized driving privileges with respect to a suspension based on the person's refusal to submit to a chemical test offered under IC 9-30-6 or IC 9-30-7.**

(b) **This chapter applies to the following:**

(1) **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, **or at the time of any criminal conviction for an offense under IC 9-30-5.** ~~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.

(2) **A person who:**

(A) **has never held a valid Indiana driver's license or does not currently hold a valid Indiana learner's permit; and**

(B) **was an Indiana resident when the driving privileges for which the person is seeking specialized driving privileges were suspended.**

(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.

(f) This subsection applies to a person described in subsection (b)(2). A court shall, as a condition of granting specialized driving privileges to the person, require the person to apply for and obtain an Indiana driver's license.

SECTION 123. 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 IC 9-30-5 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 124. 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 person; **and**
- (3) produce the copy of the order granting specialized driving privileges upon the request of a police officer; **and**
- (4) carry a validly issued state identification card or driver's license.**

(f) A person who holds a commercial driver's license and has been granted specialized driving privileges under this chapter may not, for the duration of the suspension for which the specialized driving privileges are sought, operate any vehicle that requires the person to hold a commercial driver's license to operate the vehicle.

(g) A person may independently file a petition for specialized driving privileges in the court from which the ordered suspension originated.

SECTION 125. IC 9-30-16-4, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 154, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS



[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. (a) A person whose driving privileges have been suspended by the bureau **by an administrative action and not by a court order** may petition a court for specialized driving privileges **as described in section 3(b) through 3(e) of this chapter.**

(b) A petition filed under this section must:

- (1) be verified by the petitioner;
- (2) state the petitioner's age, date of birth, and address;
- (3) state the grounds for relief and the relief sought;
- (4) be filed in the county in which the petitioner resides;
- (5) be filed in a circuit or superior court; and
- (6) be served on the bureau and the prosecuting attorney.

(c) A prosecuting attorney ~~may~~ **shall** appear on behalf of the bureau to respond to a petition filed under this section.

(d) A person who was an Indiana resident and whose driving privileges are suspended in Indiana, but who is currently a resident of a state other than Indiana, may petition a court for specialized driving privileges in the county in which the person's most recent Indiana moving violation judgment was entered against the person.

SECTION 126. IC 9-30-16-4.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 4.5. (a) This section applies to a person:**

- (1) whose driving privileges were suspended under IC 9-25-6-3(d), IC 9-25-6-3.5, or IC 9-25-8-2; and**
- (2) to whom a court grants specialized driving privileges under section 3 or 4 of this chapter with respect to the suspended driving privileges.**

(b) The court may, as a condition of the specialized driving privileges, lift the suspension of the person's motor vehicle registration that was imposed in conjunction with the suspension of the person's driving privileges.

SECTION 127. IC 9-30-16-5, AS ADDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 154, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates a condition imposed by a court under section ~~2~~ **3 or 4** 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 **in addition to any additional suspension.**



SECTION 128. IC 9-30-16-6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 6. (a) A person whose driving privileges are suspended under section 1(c) of this chapter:**

(1) is entitled to credit for any days during which the license was suspended under IC 9-30-6-9(c); and

(2) may not receive any credit for days during which the person's driving privileges were suspended under IC 9-30-6-9(b).

(b) A period of suspension of driving privileges imposed under section 1(c) of this chapter must be consecutive to any period of suspension imposed under IC 9-30-6-9(b). However, if the court finds in the sentencing order that it is in the best interest of society, the court may terminate all or any part of the remaining suspension under IC 9-30-6-9(b).

(c) The bureau shall designate a period of suspension of driving privileges imposed under section 1(c) of this chapter as consecutive to any period of suspension imposed under IC 9-30-6-9(b) unless the sentencing order of the court under subsection (b) terminates all or part of the remaining suspension under IC 9-30-6-9(b).

SECTION 129. IC 9-32-6-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014, SECTION 166, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 11. (a) The secretary may issue an interim license plate to a dealer or manufacturer who is licensed and has been issued a license plate under section 2 of this chapter.**

(b) The secretary shall prescribe the form of an interim license plate issued under this section. However, an interim license plate must bear the assigned registration number and provide sufficient space for the expiration date as provided in subsection (c).

(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 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.

(i) A person who fails to display an interim license plate as prescribed in subsection (f)(1) or (f)(2) commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 130. IC 35-44.1-2-13, AS ADDED BY P.L.158-2013, SECTION 508, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 13. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a person who, **with the intent to obstruct vehicular or pedestrian traffic, recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally** obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic commits obstruction of traffic, a Class B misdemeanor.

(b) The offense described in subsection (a) is:

- (1) a Class A misdemeanor if the offense includes the use of a motor vehicle; and
- (2) a Level 6 felony if the offense results in serious bodily injury.

(c) A person who unreasonably obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic commits a Class C infraction.

(d) It is a defense to an action under subsection (c) that the obstruction was caused by a vehicle malfunction.

SECTION 131. IC 35-52-9-6.8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 6.8. IC 9-18-19-1 defines a crime concerning vehicle registration and license plates.**

SECTION 132. IC 35-52-9-7 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 7. IC 9-18-19-4 defines a crime concerning vehicle registration and license plates.~~

SECTION 133. IC 35-52-9-8.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 8.5. IC 9-18-27-2 defines a crime concerning motor vehicle registration and license plates.**

SECTION 134. IC 35-52-9-8.8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA



CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 8.8. IC 9-18-27-5 defines a crime concerning motor vehicle registration and license plates.**

SECTION 135. IC 35-52-9-9 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 9: IC 9-18-27-9 defines a crime concerning motor vehicle registration and license plates.~~

SECTION 136. IC 35-52-9-11.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 11.5. IC 9-19-14-5.5 defines a crime concerning motor vehicle equipment.**

SECTION 137. IC 35-52-9-12 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 12: IC 9-19-14-6 defines a crime concerning motor vehicle equipment.~~

SECTION 138. IC 35-52-9-13 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 13: IC 9-21-5-13 defines a crime concerning traffic regulation.~~

SECTION 139. IC 35-52-9-13.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 13.1. IC 9-21-5-14 defines a crime concerning traffic regulation.**

SECTION 140. IC 35-52-9-13.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 13.2. IC 9-21-6-1 defines a crime concerning traffic regulation.**

SECTION 141. IC 35-52-9-13.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 13.3. IC 9-21-6-2 defines a crime concerning traffic regulation.**

SECTION 142. IC 35-52-9-14 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 14: IC 9-21-6-3 defines a crime concerning traffic regulation.~~

SECTION 143. IC 35-52-9-25.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 25.5. IC 9-22-3-3 defines a crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.**

SECTION 144. IC 35-52-9-25.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 25.6. IC 9-22-3-7.5 defines a crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.**

SECTION 145. IC 35-52-9-26.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 26.3. IC 9-22-3-18.5 defines a**



crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.

SECTION 146. IC 35-52-9-26.4 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 26.4. IC 9-22-3-19 defines a crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.**

SECTION 147. IC 35-52-9-26.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 26.5. IC 9-22-3-20 defines a crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.**

SECTION 148. IC 35-52-9-26.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 26.6. IC 9-22-3-21 defines a crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.**

SECTION 149. IC 35-52-9-26.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 26.7. IC 9-22-3-22 defines a crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.**

SECTION 150. IC 35-52-9-26.8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 26.8. IC 9-22-3-23 defines a crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.**

SECTION 151. IC 35-52-9-26.9 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 26.9. IC 9-22-3-24 defines a crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.**

SECTION 152. IC 35-52-9-27 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 27. IC 9-22-3-34 defines a crime concerning abandoned, salvaged, and scrap vehicles.~~

SECTION 153. IC 35-52-9-37.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 37.5. IC 9-24-18-7.5 defines a crime concerning driver's licenses.**

SECTION 154. IC 35-52-9-41.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 41.5. IC 9-26-1-1.5 defines a crime concerning motor vehicle accidents.**

SECTION 155. IC 35-52-9-45 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 45. IC 9-30-5-2 defines a crime concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated.~~

SECTION 156. IC 35-52-9-50.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW SECTION** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 50.3. IC 9-30-5-16 defines a crime**



concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated.

SECTION 157. IC 35-52-9-50.8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 50.8. IC 9-30-6-8 defines a crime concerning operating a vehicle while intoxicated.**

SECTION 158. IC 35-52-9-51 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]. ~~Sec. 51. IC 9-30-6-8.7 defines a crime concerning implied consent.~~



Speaker of the House of Representatives

President of the Senate

President Pro Tempore

Governor of the State of Indiana

Date: _____ Time: _____

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