

COMMITTEE REPORT

MADAM PRESIDENT:

The Senate Committee on Corrections and Criminal Law, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 240, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

1	Page 1, between the enacting clause and line 1, begin a new
2	paragraph and insert:
3	"SECTION 1. IC 9-21-8-52, AS AMENDED BY P.L.144-2019,
4	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
5	JULY 1, 2024]: Sec. 52. (a) A person who operates a vehicle and who
6	recklessly:
7	(1) drives at such an unreasonably high rate of speed or at such an
8	unreasonably low rate of speed under the circumstances as to:
9	(A) endanger the safety or the property of others; or
10	(B) block the proper flow of traffic;
11	(2) passes another vehicle from the rear while on a slope or on a
12	curve where vision is obstructed for a distance of less than five
13	hundred (500) feet ahead;
14	(3) drives in and out of a line of traffic, except as otherwise
15	permitted; or
16	(4) speeds up or refuses to give one-half (1/2) of the roadway to
17	a driver overtaking and desiring to pass;
18	commits a Class C misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A

misdemeanor if it causes bodily injury to a person.

- (b) A person who knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly operates a vehicle in a repeated or continuous manner with the intent of causing the vehicle to perform a rotational skid commits a Class B misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if it endangers a person, a Level 6 felony if it causes bodily injury to a person, and a Level 5 felony if it results in the death of any person.
- (b) (c) A person who operates a vehicle and who recklessly passes a school bus stopped on a roadway or a private road when the arm signal device specified in IC 9-21-12-13 is in the device's extended position commits a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Level 6 felony if it causes bodily injury to a person, and a Level 5 felony if it causes the death of a person.
 - (c) (d) If an offense under:
 - (1) subsection (a) results in damage to the property of another person, it is a Class B misdemeanor and the court may recommend the suspension of the current driving license of the person convicted of the offense described in subsection (a) for a fixed period of not more than one (1) year; and
 - (2) subsection (b) results in damage to the property of another person, the court may recommend the suspension of the current driving license of the person convicted of the offense described in subsection (b) for a fixed period of not more than one (1) year.
- (d) (e) If an offense under subsection (a) or (b) causes bodily injury to a person, the court may recommend the suspension of the driving privileges of the person convicted of the offense described in this subsection for a fixed period of not more than one (1) year.
- (e) (f) In addition to any other penalty imposed under subsection (b), subsection (c), the court may suspend the person's driving privileges:
 - (1) for ninety (90) days; or
- (2) if the person has committed at least one (1) previous offense
 under this section or IC 9-21-12-1, for one (1) year.
- 35 SECTION 2. IC 9-21-12-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.144-2019, 36 SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE 37 JULY 1, 2024]: Sec. 1. (a) A person who drives a vehicle that:
- 38 (1) meets or overtakes from any direction a school bus stopped on

1	a roadway or a private road and is not stopped before reaching the
2	school bus when the arm signal device specified in IC 9-21-12-13
3	is in the device's extended position; or
4	(2) proceeds before the arm signal device is no longer extended;
5	commits a Class A infraction.
6	(b) In addition to any other penalty imposed under this section, the
7	court may suspend the person's driving privileges:
8	(1) for ninety (90) days; or
9	(2) if the person has committed at least one (1) previous offense
10	under this section or IC 9-21-8-52(b), IC 9-21-8-52(c), for one (1)
11	year.
12	(c) This section is applicable only if the school bus is in substantial
13	compliance with the markings required by the state school bus
14	committee.
15	(d) There is a rebuttable presumption that the owner of the vehicle
16	involved in the violation of this section committed the violation. This
17	presumption does not apply to the owner of a vehicle involved in the
18	violation of this section if the owner routinely engages in the business
19	of renting the vehicle for periods of thirty (30) days or less.
20	SECTION 3. IC 9-30-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.144-2019,
21	SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
22	JULY 1, 2024]: Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a law
23	enforcement officer may not arrest or issue a traffic information and
24	summons to a person for a violation of an Indiana law regulating the
25	use and operation of a motor vehicle on a highway or an ordinance of
26	a city or town regulating the use and operation of a motor vehicle on a
27	highway unless at the time of the arrest the officer is:
28	(1) wearing a distinctive uniform and a badge of authority; or
29	(2) operating a motor vehicle that is clearly marked as a police
30	vehicle;
31	that will clearly show the officer or the officer's vehicle to casual
32	observations to be an officer or a police vehicle.
33	(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to an officer in an unmarked
34	police vehicle making an arrest or issuing a traffic information and
35	summons:
36	(1) when there is a uniformed officer present at the time of the
37	arrest; or
38	(2) for a violation of one (1) or more of the following:

1	(A) IC $9-21-8-52(a)(1)(A)$ (reckless driving causing
2	endangerment).
3	(B) IC 9-21-8-52(b) (reckless driving involving a rotational
4	skid).
5	(B) (C) IC 9-21-8-52(b) IC 9-21-8-52(c) as a Level 6 felony
6	(recklessly passing a stopped school bus resulting in bodily
7	injury).
8	(C) (D) IC 9-21-8-52(b) IC 9-21-8-52(c) as a Level 5 felony
9	(recklessly passing a stopped school bus resulting in death).
10	(D) (E) IC 9-30-5-2(b) as a Class A misdemeanor (operating
11	while intoxicated in a manner that endangers a person).
12	SECTION 4. IC 9-30-16-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.111-2021,
13	SECTION 90, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
14	JULY 1, 2024]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the
15	following are ineligible for specialized driving privileges under this
16	chapter:
17	(1) A person who has never been an Indiana resident.
18	(2) A person seeking specialized driving privileges with respect
19	to a suspension based on the person's refusal to submit to a
20	chemical test offered under IC 9-30-6 or IC 9-30-7. However, a
21	court may grant this person driving privileges under
22	IC 9-30-6-8(d).
23	(3) A person whose driving privileges have been suspended or
24	revoked under IC 9-24-10-7(b)(2)(A).
25	(4) A person whose driving privileges have been suspended under
26	IC 9-21-8-52(e) IC 9-21-8-52(f) or IC 9-21-12-1(b).
27	(b) This chapter applies to the following:
28	(1) A person who held a driver's license (issued under IC 9-24-3),
29	or a commercial driver's, a public passenger chauffeur's, or a
30	chauffeur's license at the time of:
31	(A) the criminal conviction for which the operation of a motor
32	vehicle is an element of the offense;
33	(B) any criminal conviction for an offense under IC 9-30-5,
34	IC 35-46-9, or IC 14-15-8 (before its repeal); or
35	(C) committing the infraction of exceeding a worksite speed
36	limit for the second time in one (1) year under IC 9-21-5-11(f).
37	(2) A person who:
38	(A) has never held a valid Indiana driver's license or does not

1	currently hold a valid Indiana learner's permit; and
2	(B) was an Indiana resident when the driving privileges for
3	which the person is seeking specialized driving privileges
4	were suspended.
5	(c) Except as specifically provided in this chapter, a court may
6	suspend the driving privileges of a person convicted of any of the
7	following offenses for a period up to the maximum allowable period of
8	incarceration under the penalty for the offense:
9	(1) Any criminal conviction in which the operation of a motor
10	vehicle is an element of the offense.
11	(2) Any criminal conviction for an offense under IC 9-30-5,
12	IC 35-46-9, or IC 14-15-8 (before its repeal).
13	(3) Any offense under IC 35-42-1, IC 35-42-2, or IC 35-44.1-3-1
14	that involves the use of a vehicle.
15	(d) Except as provided in section 3.5 of this chapter, a suspension
16	of driving privileges under this chapter may begin before the
17	conviction. Multiple suspensions of driving privileges ordered by a
18	court that are part of the same episode of criminal conduct shall be
19	served concurrently. A court may grant credit time for any suspension
20	that began before the conviction, except as prohibited by section
21	6(a)(2) of this chapter.
22	(e) If a person has had an ignition interlock device installed as a
23	condition of specialized driving privileges or under IC 9-30-6-8(d), the
24	period of the installation shall be credited as part of the suspension of
25	driving privileges.
26	(f) This subsection applies to a person described in subsection
27	(b)(2). A court shall, as a condition of granting specialized driving
28	privileges to the person, require the person to apply for and obtain an
29	Indiana driver's license.
30	(g) If a person indicates to the court at an initial hearing (as
31	described in IC 35-33-7) that the person intends to file a petition for a
32	specialized driving privileges hearing with that court under section 3
33	or 4 of this chapter, the following apply:
34	(1) The court shall:
35	(A) stay the suspension of the person's driving privileges at the
36	initial hearing and shall not submit the probable cause
37	affidavit related to the person's offense to the bureau; and
38	(B) set the matter for a specialized driving privileges hearing

1	not later than thirty (30) days after the initial hearing.
2	(2) If the person does not file a petition for a specialized driving
3	privileges hearing not later than ten (10) days after the date of the
4	initial hearing, the court shall lift the stay of the suspension of the
5	person's driving privileges and shall submit the probable cause
6	affidavit related to the person's offense to the bureau for
7	automatic suspension.
8	(3) If the person files a petition for a specialized driving privileges
9	hearing not later than ten (10) days after the initial hearing, the
10	stay of the suspension of the person's driving privileges continues
11	until the matter is heard and a determination is made by the court
12	at the specialized driving privileges hearing.
13	(4) If the specialized driving privileges hearing is continued due
14	to:
15	(A) a congestion of the court calendar;
16	(B) the prosecuting attorney's motion for a continuance; or
17	(C) the person's motion for a continuance with no objection by
18	the prosecuting attorney;
19	the stay of the suspension of the person's driving privileges
20	continues until addressed at the next hearing.
21	(5) If the person moves for a continuance of the specialized
22	driving privileges hearing and the court grants the continuance
23	over the prosecuting attorney's objection, the court shall lift the
24	stay of the suspension of the person's driving privileges and shall
25	submit the probable cause affidavit related to the person's offense
26	to the bureau for automatic suspension.
27	SECTION 5. IC 33-37-5-18, AS AMENDED BY P.L.156-2020,
28	SECTION 123, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
29	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2024]: Sec. 18. (a) In each criminal action in
30	which a person is convicted of an offense in which the possession or
31	use of a firearm was an element of the offense, the court shall assess a
32	safe schools fee of at least two hundred dollars (\$200) and not more
33	than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
34	(b) For each offense described in IC 9-21-8-52(b), IC 9-21-8-52(c),
35	the court may assess a safe schools fee of at least two hundred dollars
36	(\$200) and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
37	(c) In determining the amount of the safe schools fee assessed

against a person under subsection (a), a court shall consider the

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1	person's ability to pay the fee.
2	(d) The clerk shall collect the safe schools fee set by the court when
3	a person is convicted of an offense:
4	(1) in which the possession or use of a firearm was an element of
5	the offense; or
6	(2) described in IC 9-21-8-52(b) IC 9-21-8-52(c) and the court
7	assesses a safe schools fee under subsection (b).".
8	Page 5, delete lines 12 through 14, begin a new line double block
9	indented and insert:
10	"(A) reckless driving involving a rotational skid under
11	IC 9-21-8-52(b); or
12	(B) obstruction of traffic committed in connection with
13	reckless driving involving a rotational skid under
14	IC 9-21-8-52(b);
15	if the person has a prior conviction for an offense described in
16	this subdivision.".
17	Page 6, delete lines 20 through 42.
18	Page 7, delete lines 1 through 33.
19	Page 8, line 1, delete "spinning (IC" and insert "driving involving
20	a rotational skid under IC 9-21-8-52(b);".
21	Page 8, delete line 2.
22	Page 8, between lines 20 and 21, begin a new paragraph and insert:
23	"SECTION 4. IC 35-44.1-3-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.174-2021,
24	SECTION 77, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
25	JULY 1, 2024]: Sec. 1. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally:
26	(1) forcibly resists, obstructs, or interferes with a law enforcement
27	officer or a person assisting the officer while the officer is
28	lawfully engaged in the execution of the officer's duties;
29	(2) forcibly resists, obstructs, or interferes with the authorized
30	service or execution of a civil or criminal process or order of a
31	court; or
32	(3) flees from a law enforcement officer after the officer has, by
33	visible or audible means, including operation of the law
34	enforcement officer's siren or emergency lights, identified himself
35	or herself and ordered the person to stop;
36	commits resisting law enforcement, a Class A misdemeanor, except as
37	provided in subsection (c).
38	(b) A person who, having been denied entry by a firefighter, an

1	emergency medical services provider, or a law enforcement officer,
2	knowingly or intentionally enters an area that is marked off with barrier
3	tape or other physical barriers, commits interfering with public safety,
4	a Class B misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (c) or (k).
5	(c) The offense under subsection (a) or (b) is a:
6	(1) Level 6 felony if:
7	(A) the person uses a vehicle to commit the offense; or
8	(B) while committing the offense, the person:
9	(i) draws or uses a deadly weapon; or
10	(ii) inflicts bodily injury on or otherwise causes bodily injury
11	to another person. or
12	(iii) operates a vehicle in a manner that creates a substantial
13	risk of bodily injury to another person;
14	(2) Level 5 felony if:
15	(A) while committing the offense, the person operates a
16	vehicle in a manner that:
17	(i) causes serious bodily injury to another person; or
18	(ii) creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another
19	person; or
20	(B) the person uses a vehicle to commit the offense and the
21	person has a prior unrelated conviction under this section
22	involving the use of a vehicle in the commission of the
23	offense;
24	(3) Level 3 felony if, while committing the offense, the person
25	operates a vehicle in a manner that causes the death or
26	catastrophic injury of another person; and
27	(4) Level 2 felony if, while committing any offense described in
28	subsection (a), the person operates a vehicle in a manner that
29	causes the death or catastrophic injury of a firefighter, an
30	emergency medical services provider, or a law enforcement
31	officer while the firefighter, emergency medical services provider,
32	or law enforcement officer is engaged in the firefighter's,
33	emergency medical services provider's, or officer's official duties.
34	(d) The offense under subsection (a) is a Level 6 felony if, while
35	committing an offense under:
36	(1) subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), the person:
37	(A) creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to the person or
38	another person; and

1	(B) has two (2) or more prior unrelated convictions under
2	subsection (a); or
3	(2) subsection (a)(3), the person has two (2) or more prior
4	unrelated convictions under subsection (a).
5	(e) If a person uses a vehicle to commit a felony offense under
6	subsection (c)(1)(B), (c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4), as part of the criminal
7	penalty imposed for the offense, the court shall impose a minimum
8	executed sentence of at least:
9	(1) thirty (30) days, if the person does not have a prior unrelated
10	conviction under this section;
11	(2) one hundred eighty (180) days, if the person has one (1) prior
12	unrelated conviction under this section; or
13	(3) one (1) year, if the person has two (2) or more prior unrelated
14	convictions under this section.
15	(f) Notwithstanding IC 35-50-2-2.2 and IC 35-50-3-1, the mandatory
16	minimum sentence imposed under subsection (e) may not be
17	suspended.
18	(g) If a person is convicted of an offense involving the use of a
19	motor vehicle under:
20	(1) subsection (c)(1)(A), if the person exceeded the speed limit by
21	at least twenty (20) miles per hour while committing the offense;
22	(2) subsection (c)(2); or
23	(3) subsection (c)(3);
24	the court may notify the bureau of motor vehicles to suspend or revoke
25	the person's driver's license and all certificates of registration and
26	license plates issued or registered in the person's name in accordance
27	with IC 9-30-4-6.1(b) for the period described in IC 9-30-4-6.1(d)(1)
28	or IC 9-30-4-6.1(d)(2). The court shall inform the bureau whether the
29	person has been sentenced to a term of incarceration. At the time of
30	conviction, the court may obtain the person's current driver's license
31	and return the license to the bureau of motor vehicles.
32	(h) A person may not be charged or convicted of a crime under
33	subsection (a)(3) if the law enforcement officer is a school resource
34	officer acting in the officer's capacity as a school resource officer.
35	(i) A person who commits an offense described in subsection (c)
36	commits a separate offense for each person whose bodily injury,
37	serious bodily injury, catastrophic injury, or death is caused by a
38	violation of subsection (c).

1	(j) A court may order terms of imprisonment imposed on a person
2	convicted of more than one (1) offense described in subsection (c) to
3	run consecutively. Consecutive terms of imprisonment imposed under
4	this subsection are not subject to the sentencing restrictions set forth ir
5	IC 35-50-1-2(c) through IC 35-50-1-2(d).
6	(k) As used in this subsection, "family member" means a child
7	grandchild, parent, grandparent, or spouse of the person. It is a defense
8	to a prosecution under subsection (b) that the person reasonably
9	believed that the person's family member:
10	(1) was in the marked off area; and
11	(2) had suffered bodily injury or was at risk of suffering bodily
12	injury;
13	if the person is not charged as a defendant in connection with the
14	offense, if applicable, that caused the area to be secured by barrier tape
15	or other physical barriers.".
16	Page 8, delete lines 21 through 35.
17	Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.
	(Reference is to SR 240 as introduced.)

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

Committee Vote: Yeas 5, Nays 1.

Freeman Chairperson