### **HOUSE BILL No. 1340**

#### DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

**Citations Affected:** IC 9-13-2; IC 9-19-13-1; IC 9-21; IC 16-41-42.2-4; IC 33-37; IC 34-28-5-5.

**Synopsis:** Motor vehicle safety. Defines "critical work zone" as an area within a highway work site that is demarcated by signage and in which: (1) the normal lane path is offset, the road surface is significantly disturbed, or machinery is located; and (2) workers are present. Restricts use of an automated traffic enforcement safety device by certain governmental entities to detection or recording of: (1) violations of reduced speed limits in critical work zones; (2) failure by a driver to pay a required toll at a toll collection facility; and (3) failure to comply with school bus stop arm regulations; and provides that the images captured by the automated traffic enforcement safety device are not public records and must be destroyed after a certain amount of time. Provides that certain entities may enforce reduced speed limits in highway worksites without first conducting an engineering study if: (1) workers are present in the immediate vicinity of the highway worksite; and (2) the highway worksite is demarcated by proper signage. Provides that workers need not be present for purposes of certain traffic offenses in highway work zone areas that are not critical work zones. Amends regulations regarding use of a cell phone or other electronic communication device while driving as follows: (1) Expands the list of devices to which the regulations apply. (2) Prohibits: (A) holding or handling an electronic communications device; or (B) viewing, recording, or broadcasting images or video; while operating a motor vehicle. (3) Adds types and uses of devices that are excepted from the regulations. (4) Adds violation of the regulations to the offenses for which a driver may be a habitual violator. Provides that certain governmental entities may enter into agreements with third parties to (Continued next page)

Effective: July 1, 2019.

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# Pressel, Soliday, Schaibley

January 14, 2019, read first time and referred to Committee on Roads and Transportation.



#### **Digest Continued**

administer camera enforcement of: (1) reduced speed limits in critical work zones; and (2) school bus stop arm regulations; subject to certain conditions. Provides for a rebuttable presumption that the owner of a vehicle is the person operating the vehicle at the time the vehicle is photographed violating a regulation enforced by camera enforcement. Provides: (1) for civil penalties that may be assessed; and (2) that points may not be assessed under the bureau of motor vehicles' point system; for violations of regulations enforced by camera enforcement. Requires: (1) a penalty collected for a violation of a highway worksite speed limit enforced by camera enforcement to be deposited in the spinal cord and brain injury fund; and (2) 25% of the amount of a civil penalty collected for a violation of a school bus stop arm violation that is enforced by camera enforcement to be deposited in the school operations fund of the school corporation in which the violation occurred and used for funding school bus arm signal device cameras. Provides that a school bus driver: (1) may not pick up or drop off a student at a location that requires the student to cross: (A) a state highway; (B) a county arterial highway; or (C) a municipal arterial street; and (2) must pick up and drop off students as close as is practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of any other type of roadway. Provides that a school bus driver who knowingly or intentionally violates these pick up and drop off provisions commits a Class D infraction. Provides that failure by a school bus driver to conduct a required inspection for students or passengers remaining on a school bus at the end of a trip is a Class D infraction.



First Regular Session of the 121st General Assembly (2019)

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 2018 Regular and Special Session of the General Assembly.

## **HOUSE BILL No. 1340**

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

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

1	SECTION 1. IC 9-13-2-6.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
2	AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
3	1, 2019]: Sec. 6.2. "Automated traffic enforcement safety device",
4	for purposes of IC 9-21-3.8, has the meaning set forth in
5	IC 9-21-3.8-2.
6	SECTION 2. IC 9-13-2-39.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
7	AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
8	1, 2019]: Sec. 39.6. "Critical work zone" means an area:
9	(1) that is located within a worksite;
0	(2) in which:
1	(A) the normal lane path is offset;
2	(B) the road surface is significantly disturbed; or
3	(C) road machinery is located;
4	(3) in which workers are present; and
5	(4) that is designated with signage that identifies the beginning



1	and end of the area.
2	SECTION 3. IC 9-13-2-49.4 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
3	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
4	1, 2019]: Sec. 49.4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b),
5	"electronic communications device", for purposes of IC 9-21-8-0.5
6	and IC 9-21-8-59, means any of the following:
7	(1) A broadband personal communications device.
8	(2) A gaming system or device capable of displaying games.
9	(3) A handheld device, laptop computer, or tablet computer
10	with mobile data access.
11	(4) A pager or two-way messaging device.
12	(5) A personal digital assistant.
13	(6) A wireless telephone.
14	(7) The functional equivalent or successor to any device listed
15	in subdivisions (1) through (6).
16	(b) The term does not include the following:
17	(1) Amateur radio equipment that is being operated by a
18	person licensed as an amateur radio operator by the Federal
19	Communications Commission under 47 CFR Part 97.
20	(2) A communications system installed in a commercial motor
21	vehicle weighing more than ten thousand (10,000) pounds.
22	SECTION 4. IC 9-13-2-142 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
23	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,2019]: Sec. 142. "Public highway",
24	for purposes of IC 9-21-8-59 and IC 9-25, has the meaning set forth in
25	IC 9-25-2-4.
26	SECTION 5. IC 9-13-2-173.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
27	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
28	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 173.2. "State highway", for
29	purposes of IC 9-21-12-12.1, has the meaning set forth in
30	IC 9-21-12-12.1(a).
31	SECTION 6. IC 9-19-13-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2005,
32	SECTION 101, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
33	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 1. The state school bus committee
34	established by IC 20-27-3-1 shall adopt and enforce rules under
35	IC 4-22-2 not inconsistent with this chapter and IC 9-21-23 to govern
36	the design and operation of all school buses used for the transportation
37	of school children when owned and operated by a school corporation
38	or privately owned and operated under contract with an Indiana school
39	corporation. The rules must by reference be made a part of such a
40	contract with a school corporation. Each school corporation, officer and

employee of the school corporation, and person employed under

contract by a school district is subject to those rules.



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1	SECTION 7. IC 9-21-3.5-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.163-2011,
2	SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 9. (a) The owner of a motor vehicle, other than an
4	authorized emergency vehicle, that is driven or towed through a toll
5	collection facility on a toll road, tollway, or qualifying project shall pay
6	the proper toll or user fee.
7	(b) A person who violates subsection (a) commits a moving
8	violation, a Class C infraction.
9	(c) A violation of subsection (a) may be enforced by means of an
10	automated traffic enforcement safety device under IC 9-21-3.8.
11	SECTION 8. IC 9-21-3.8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
12	AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13	JULY 1, 2019]:
14	Chapter 3.8. Automated Traffic Enforcement Safety Devices
15	Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "authority" means the Indiana
16	finance authority established by IC 5-1.2-3-1.
17	Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "automated traffic enforcement
18	safety device" means a device that photographically records a still
19	image, video image, or combination of still images and video
20	images:
21	(1) of a vehicle that is driven or towed past the device;
22	(2) one (1) or more of which captures:
23	(A) an image of the driver of the vehicle that is driven past
24	the device; and
25	(B) an image in which the rear license plate number of the
26	vehicle can be discerned;
27	(3) one (1) or more of which displays the:
28	(A) date on which;
29	(B) time at which; and
30	(C) location at which;
31	the image was recorded; and
32	(4) that are:
33	(A) kept on file; or
34	(B) otherwise accessible;
35	by the authority, a county, the department, a municipality, or
36	a school corporation.
37	Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "department" means the Indiana
38	department of transportation established by IC 8-23-2-1.
39	Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "municipality" has the meaning
40	set forth in IC 36-1-2-11.
41	Sec. 5. The authority, a county, the department, a municipality,
42	and a school corporation may use an automated traffic



l	enforcement safety device only to detect or record a violation of:
2	(1) a worksite speed limit in a critical work zone under
3	IC 9-21-5-11(g);
4	(2) IC 9-21-3.5-9 (driving or being towed through a toll
5	collection facility without paying the proper toll or user fee);
6	or
7	(3) IC 9-21-12-1 (proceeding past a school bus when the arm
8	signal device is extended).
9	Sec. 6. A still image or video image captured by an automated
10	traffic enforcement safety device under this chapter:
11	(1) is not a public record; and
12	(2) must be destroyed not later than thirty (30) days after:
13	(A) the conclusion of a proceeding that is initiated not later
14	than thirty (30) days after the image is captured for a
15	violation that is alleged based on the image; or
16	(B) the date the image is captured, if a proceeding is not
17	initiated as described in clause (A).
18	SECTION 9. IC 9-21-4-20, AS ADDED BY P.L.40-2007,
19	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
20	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 20. (a) For purposes of this section:
21 22	(1) "critical work zone" has the meaning set forth in
22	IC 9-13-2-39.6; and
23	(2) "highway work zone" has the meaning set forth in
24	IC 8-23-2-15.
25	(b) The Indiana department of transportation shall design and
26	manufacture or have manufactured signs that inform vehicle operators
27	of the <b>following:</b>
28	(1) Offenses and penalties under:
29	(1) (A) IC 9-21-5-11; and
30	(2) <b>(B)</b> IC 9-21-8-56.
31	(2) The use of camera enforcement to enforce violations of
32	IC 9-21-5-11 in a critical work zone, including applicable
33	penalties under IC 9-21-23-12.
34	(c) A sign described in subsection (b) (b)(1) shall be posted at a
35	reasonable distance before a highway work zone by:
36	(1) the Indiana department of transportation;
37	(2) a political subdivision; or
38	(3) a contractor of the:
39	(A) Indiana department of transportation; or
40	(B) political subdivision;
41	that is working at the highway work zone.
42	A sign that is posted before a highway work zone must be posted in



1	accordance with the Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Contro
2	Devices or the Indiana Work Site Traffic Control Manual.
3	(d) A sign described in subsection (b)(2) shall be posted at a
4	reasonable distance before a critical work zone by:
5	(1) the Indiana department of transportation;
6	(2) a political subdivision; or
7	(3) a contractor of the:
8	(A) Indiana department of transportation; or
9	(B) political subdivision;
10	that is working at the critical work zone.
11	A sign that is posted before a critical work zone must be posted in
12	accordance with the Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Contro
13	Devices or the Indiana Work Site Traffic Control Manual.
14	SECTION 10. IC 9-21-5-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.41-2016
15	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
16	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 11. (a) Subject to subsection (b), the Indiana
17	department of transportation, the Indiana finance authority, or a loca
18	authority may establish temporary maximum speed limits in their
19	respective jurisdictions and in the vicinity of a worksite withou
20	conducting an engineering study and investigation required under this
21	article. The establishing authority shall post signs notifying the
22	traveling public of the temporary maximum speed limits established
23	under this section.
24	(b) Worksite speed limits set under this section must be at least ter
25	(10) miles per hour below the maximum established speed limit.
26	(c) A worksite speed limit set under this section may be enforced
27	only if:
28	(1) workers are present in the immediate vicinity of the worksite
29	or and
30	(2) if workers are not present in the immediate vicinity of the
31	worksite, the establishing authority determines that the safety of
32	the traveling public requires enforcement of the worksite speed
33	limit. the worksite is designated with signage as described in
34	IC 8-23-2-15(a)(2).
35	(d) Notwithstanding IC 34-28-5-4(b), a judgment for the infraction
36	of violating a speed limit set under this section must be entered as
37	follows:
38	(1) If the person has not previously committed the infraction of
39	violating a speed limit set under this section, a judgment for a
40	Class B infraction and a fine of at least three hundred dollars
41	(\$300) shall be imposed.



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(2) If the person has committed one (1) infraction of violating a

1	speed limit set under this section in the previous three (3) years,
2	a judgment for a Class B infraction and a fine of at least five
3	hundred dollars (\$500) shall be imposed.
4	(3) If the person has committed two (2) or more infractions of
5	violating a speed limit set under this section in the previous three
6	(3) years, a judgment for a Class B infraction and a fine of one
7	thousand dollars (\$1,000) shall be imposed.
8	(e) Notwithstanding IC 34-28-5-5(c), the funds collected as
9	judgments for the infraction of violating a speed limit set under this
0	section shall be transferred to the Indiana department of transportation
1	to pay the costs of hiring off duty police officers to perform the duties
2	described in IC 8-23-2-15(b).
3	(f) If judgment has been imposed for committing two (2) infractions
4	under this section within one (1) year, an additional penalty of the
5	suspension of the driving privileges of the person who committed the
6	infractions may be imposed by the court imposing the sentence for the
7	second violation. If the court suspends a person's driving privileges
8	under this subsection, the court shall issue an order to the bureau:
9	(1) stating that judgment against the person has been entered for
0.	committing the infraction of exceeding a worksite speed limit
21	under this section for the second time in one (1) year; and
22	(2) ordering the suspension of the person's driving privileges by
	the bureau under IC 9-30-13-9.
23 24	The suspension of a person's driving privileges under this section is in
25	addition to any other penalties imposed under this section and any fee
26	imposed under IC 33-37-5-14.
27	(g) A worksite speed limit set under this section may be enforced
28	in a critical work zone by camera enforcement under IC 9-21-23.
9	SECTION 11. IC 9-21-8-0.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.185-2018,
0	SECTION 38, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
1	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 0.5. The following definitions apply throughout
2	this chapter:
3	(1) "Solid waste hauler" means a vehicle in which solid waste or
4	recyclable materials are transported to a:
5	(A) transfer station for further transport to a final disposal
6	facility;
7	(B) final disposal facility; or
8	(C) materials recovery facility.
9	(2) "Text message" means a communication in the form of
-0	electronic text sent from a telecommunications an electronic
-1	communications device.



(3) "Vehicle platoon" means a group of motor vehicles that are

1	traveling in a unified manner under electronic coordination at
2	speeds and following distances that are faster and closer than
3	would be reasonable and prudent without electronic coordination.
4	SECTION 12. IC 9-21-8-52, AS AMENDED BY P.L.198-2016,
5	SECTION 364, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
6	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 52. (a) A person who operates a
7	vehicle and who recklessly:
8	(1) drives at such an unreasonably high rate of speed or at such an
9	unreasonably low rate of speed under the circumstances as to:
0	(A) endanger the safety or the property of others; or
1	(B) block the proper flow of traffic;
2	(2) passes another vehicle from the rear while on a slope or on a
3	curve where vision is obstructed for a distance of less than five
4	hundred (500) feet ahead;
5	(3) drives in and out of a line of traffic, except as otherwise
6	permitted; or
7	(4) speeds up or refuses to give one-half $(1/2)$ of the roadway to
8	a driver overtaking and desiring to pass;
9	commits a Class C misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A
20	misdemeanor if it causes bodily injury to a person.
21	(b) A person who operates a vehicle and who recklessly passes a
22	school bus stopped on a roadway when the arm signal device specified
23	in IC 9-21-12-13 is in the device's extended position commits a Class
.3 .4	B misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if it
25 26	causes bodily injury to a person. A recorded image (as defined in
26	IC 9-21-23-5) may be used as evidence in a criminal proceeding
.7	under this subsection.
28	(c) If an offense under subsection (a) or (b) results in damage to the
.9	property of another person, it is a Class B misdemeanor and the court
0	may recommend the suspension of the current driving license of the
1	person convicted of the offense described in this subsection for a fixed
2	period of not more than one (1) year.
3	(d) If an offense under subsection (a) or (b) causes bodily injury to
4	a person, the court may recommend the suspension of the driving
5	privileges of the person convicted of the offense described in this
6	subsection for a fixed period of not more than one (1) year.
7	SECTION 13. IC 9-21-8-56, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014,
8	SECTION 50, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
9	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 56. (a) For purposes of this section, "highway
-0	work zone" has the meaning set forth in IC 8-23-2-15.
-1	(b) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
-2	recklessly operates a vehicle in the immediate vicinity of a highway



1	work zone when workers are present commits a Class A misdemeanor.
2	(c) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
3	knowingly or intentionally operates a motor vehicle in the immediate
4	vicinity of a highway work zone when workers are present with the
5	intent to:
6	(1) damage traffic control devices; or
7	(2) inflict bodily injury on a worker;
8	commits a Class A misdemeanor.
9	(d) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
10	knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly engages in:
11	(1) aggressive driving, as defined in section 55 of this chapter; or
12	(2) a speed contest, as prohibited under IC 9-21-6-1;
13	in the immediate vicinity of a highway work zone when workers are
14	present commits a Class A misdemeanor.
15	(e) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
16	recklessly fails to obey a traffic control device or flagman, as
17	prohibited under section 41 of this chapter, in the immediate vicinity
18	of a highway work zone when workers are present commits a Class A
19	misdemeanor.
20	(f) An offense under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) is a Level 6
21	felony if the person who commits the offense:
22	(1) has a prior unrelated conviction under this section in the
23	previous five (5) years; or
24	(2) is operating the vehicle in violation of IC 9-30-5-1 or
25	IC 9-30-5-2.
26	(g) An offense under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) is a Level 6
27	felony if the offense results in bodily injury to a worker in the worksite.
28	(h) An offense under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) is a Level 5
29	felony if the offense results in the death of a worker in the worksite.
30	(i) A person who knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly engages in
31	an act described in section 55(b)(1), 55(b)(2), 55(b)(3), 55(b)(4).
32	55(b)(5), or 55(b)(6) of this chapter in the immediate vicinity of a
33	highway work zone when workers are present commits a Class B
34	infraction. Notwithstanding IC 34-28-5-5(c), the funds collected as
35	judgments for an infraction under this subsection shall be transferred
36	to the Indiana department of transportation to pay the costs of hiring of
37	duty police officers to perform the duties described in IC 8-23-2-15(b).
38	SECTION 14. IC 9-21-8-59, AS AMENDED BY P.L.191-2014,
39	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
40	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 59. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a
41	person may not: use a telecommunications device to:

(1) type a text message or an electronic mail message;



1	(2) transmit a text message or an electronic mail message; or
2	(3) read a text message or an electronic mail message;
3	(1) hold or handle an electronic communications device; or
4	(2) view, record, or broadcast images or video;
5	while operating a moving motor vehicle. unless the device is used in
6	conjunction with hands free or voice operated technology, or unless the
7	device is used to call 911 to report a bona fide emergency.
8	(b) Subsection (a) does not apply to the following:
9	(1) A law enforcement officer who is operating within the
10	scope of the officer's employment, including while the law
l 1	enforcement officer is:
12	(A) working in a plainclothes capacity;
13	(B) working in an undercover capacity; or
14	(C) responding to an emergency.
15	(2) A driver using an electronic communications device for the
16	sole purpose of communicating with emergency personnel or
17	law enforcement regarding an emergency.
18	(3) A driver using an electronic communications device by
19	means of hands free or voice operated technology, including
20	by:
21	(A) use of a headset or earpiece to conduct a voice
22	communication;
23	(B) use of a device that is:
24	(i) designed to be worn on the wrist; and
25	(ii) capable of being used to conduct hands free voice
26	communication;
27	to conduct a voice communication; or
28	(C) use of technology that uses voice recognition to convert
29	a voice communication into text for purposes of
30	transmission as a text message, electronic mail message, or
31	other electronic data;
32	if the device requires the driver to press not more than one (1)
33	button to initiate or terminate a voice communication or
34	transmission described in this subdivision.
35	(4) A driver using an electronic communications device while
36	parked on the shoulder of a public highway.
37	(5) A driver using an electronic communications device when:
38	(A) the vehicle is not in motion; and
39	(B) the vehicle's transmission is in "park".
10	(6) A driver using:
11	(A) a navigation or global positioning feature of an
12	electronic communications device; or



1	(B) a fixed device that is designed to continuously record or
2	broadcast video from within or outside a motor vehicle;
3	without holding or handling the device.
4 5	(7) A driver using a manufacturer installed system that is
	embedded or integrated into the vehicle.
6 7	(c) A person who knowingly or intentionally violates subsection
8	(a) commits unlawful use of an electronic communications device a Class C infraction.
9	(b) (d) A police officer may not, without the consent of the person
10	(1) confiscate a telecommunications an electronic
11	communications device for the purpose of determining
12	compliance with this section;
13	(2) confiscate a telecommunications an electronic
14	communications device and retain it as evidence pending trial for
15	a violation of this section; or
16	(3) extract or otherwise download information from a
17	telecommunications an electronic communications device for a
18	violation of this section unless:
19	(A) the police officer has probable cause to believe that the
20	telecommunications electronic communications device has
21	been used in the commission of a crime;
22	(B) the information is extracted or otherwise downloaded
23	under a valid search warrant; or
24	(C) otherwise authorized by law.
25	SECTION 15. IC 9-21-12-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.217-2014
26	SECTION 52, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
27	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 1. (a) A person who drives a vehicle that:
28	(1) meets or overtakes from any direction a school bus stopped or
29	a roadway and is not stopped before reaching the school bus wher
30	the arm signal device specified in IC 9-21-12-13 is in the device's
31	extended position; or
32	(2) proceeds before the arm signal device is no longer extended
33	commits a Class A infraction.
34	(b) This section is applicable only if the school bus is in substantia
35	compliance with the markings required by the state school bus
36	committee.
37	(c) There is a rebuttable presumption that the owner of the vehicle
38	involved in the violation of this section committed the violation. This
39	presumption does not apply to the owner of a vehicle involved in the
40	violation of this section if the owner routinely engages in the business
41	of renting the vehicle for periods of thirty (30) days or less.

(d) A violation of subsection (a) may be enforced by camera



1	enforcement under IC 9-21-23.
2	SECTION 16. IC 9-21-12-12.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
3	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
4	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 12.1. (a) As used in this section,
5	"state highway" means the following parts of the highway and
6	street system of Indiana under IC 8-23-4-1:
7	(1) The state highway system.
8	(2) The county arterial highway system in each county.
9	(3) The municipal arterial street system in each municipality.
10	(b) When a school bus is operated on a street or highway, the
11	driver shall drop off and pick up a student as close to the
12	right-hand curb or edge of the roadway as practicable.
13	(c) When a school bus is operated on a state highway, the driver
14	may not pick up or drop off a student at a location that requires
15	the student to cross the state highway.
16	(d) A school bus driver who knowingly or intentionally violates
17	this section commits a Class D infraction.
18	SECTION 17. IC 9-21-12-19, AS ADDED BY P.L.39-2009,
19	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
20	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 19. (a) A person who operates a school bus or a
21	special purpose bus shall visually inspect each seat within the interior
22	of the school bus or special purpose bus at the end of a trip during
23	which students or passengers are transported to determine that no
24	student or passenger has remained on the school bus or special purpose
25	bus.
26	(b) The visual inspection required under subsection (a) must be
27	conducted:
28	(1) at the conclusion of each trip during which students or
29	passengers are transported; and
30	(2) before the operator exits the school bus or special purpose bus.
31	(c) A student or passenger is considered to have been left on a
32	school bus or special purpose bus if:
33	(1) the operator has reached the end of a trip during which
34	students or passengers are transported and exited the school bus
35	or special purpose bus; and
36	(2) the student or passenger remains inside the school bus or
37	special purpose bus.
38	(d) A school bus or special purpose bus owner shall report all
39	instances of a student or passenger being left on the school bus or
40	special purpose bus to the superintendent or the superintendent's
41	designee immediately after the incident occurred.

(e) The superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall report



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1	all instances of a student or passenger being left on the school bus or
2	special purpose bus to the department of education not later than five
3	(5) working days after the incident occurred.
4	(f) A person who violates subsection (a) commits a Class D
5	infraction.
6	SECTION 18. IC 9-21-23 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
7	AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
8	JULY 1, 2019]:
9	Chapter 23. Camera Enforcement of Traffic Regulations
10	Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "camera enforcement" means
11	the enforcement of a specified traffic regulation through an
12	enforcement agreement.
13	Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "enforcement agreement" means
14	an agreement entered into under section 8 of this chapter.
15	Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "local authority" has the
16	meaning set forth in IC 9-13-2-94(b).
17	Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "nonpublic school" has the
18	meaning set forth in IC 20-18-2-12.
19	Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "recorded image" means a
20	digital image that:
21	(1) is captured by a camera that is:
22	(A) mounted on a school bus; or
23	(B) installed at a critical work zone;
24	under an enforcement agreement; and
25	(2) displays the date and time the image was captured.
26	Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "school corporation" has the
27	meaning set forth in IC 20-18-2-16(a).
28	Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "specified traffic regulation"
29	means:
30	(1) IC 9-21-5-11, as applied in a critical work zone; and
31	(2) IC 9-21-12-1.
32	Sec. 8. The following may enter into an enforcement agreement
33	with a contractor to use recorded images to enforce a specified
34	traffic regulation:
35	(1) The Indiana department of transportation.
36	(2) A local authority.
37	(3) The Indiana finance authority.
38	(4) A school corporation.
39	(5) A nonpublic school.
40	Sec. 9. An enforcement agreement must include the following:
41	(1) The names and addresses of all law enforcement agencies:
42	(A) that are authorized to enforce the specified traffic



1	regulations; and
2	(B) to which recorded images will be provided for
3	enforcement or evidentiary purposes.
4	(2) The specified traffic regulations that may be enforced
5	under the agreement.
6	
7	(3) The specified traffic regulations or other offenses for
8	which a recorded image may be used for evidentiary
9	purposes.
10	(4) A requirement that a complaint and summons for a
	violation of IC 9-21-12-1 may not be issued to the owner of a
11	vehicle based on a recorded image captured under this
12	chapter unless the issuing law enforcement agency possesses
13	a written report from the operator of the school bus that was
14	passed by the vehicle and that is the subject of the complaint
15	and summons. The written report must:
16	(A) document the alleged violation; and
17	(B) have been made contemporaneously with the
18	employment shift of the operator of the school bus when
19	the alleged violation occurred.
20	(5) For an enforcement agreement entered into by a school
21	corporation or a nonpublic school, a requirement that each
22	recorded image of an alleged violation of IC 9-21-12-1 must
23	contain electronic verification that the school bus's arm signal
24	device specified in IC 9-21-12-13 was in the device's extended
25	position when the image was recorded.
26	(6) A requirement that a law enforcement agency described in
27	subdivision (1) shall send the following to the owner of a
28	vehicle that is the subject of a recorded image documenting an
29	alleged violation of a specified traffic regulation:
30	(A) A complaint and summons for the alleged violation on
31	a form that complies with IC 9-30-3-6.
32	(B) A recorded image showing the vehicle at the time of the
33	alleged violation.
34	(C) A verified statement by a law enforcement officer
35	authorized to enforce specified traffic regulations under
36	this chapter stating that:
37	(i) based on inspection of the recorded image, the
38	operator of the vehicle committed a violation of a
39	specified traffic regulation; and
40	(ii) the violation was not otherwise authorized by law.
41	(D) Information regarding how the owner of the vehicle
42	that is the subject of the recorded image may provide the



1	name and address of an individual that the owner alleges
2	to have been operating the vehicle at the time of the alleged
3	violation.
4	(E) Any other information usually transmitted to
5	individuals alleged to have committed a violation of a
6	specified traffic regulation.
7	All documents and other information required to be sent
8	under this subdivision must be sent by regular mail addressed
9	to the owner of the vehicle and postmarked not later than ten
0	(10) days after the date of the alleged violation.
1	(7) A provision that a recorded image is not a public record,
2	and must be destroyed not later than thirty (30) days after:
3	(A) a judgment is entered in a proceeding initiated not
4	later than thirty (30) days after the recorded image is
5	captured for a violation of a specified traffic regulation
6	that is alleged based on the recorded image; or
7	(B) the date the recorded image is captured, if a
8	proceeding is not initiated as described in clause (A).
9	(8) A regular inspection schedule for all hardware, including
0.	cameras, installed under the terms of the enforcement
21	agreement.
22	(9) A requirement that, subject to the deduction of court costs
.3 .4	under IC 34-28-5-5(g), civil penalties collected under this
.4	chapter must be deposited as follows:
25 26	(A) A percentage, not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%),
	must be deposited in the general fund of the entity
27	described in section 8(1) through 8(5) of this chapter that
28	is a party to the enforcement agreement, for purposes of
.9	paying the costs of the enforcement agreement, including:
0	(i) payments to the contractor under the terms of the
1	enforcement agreement; and
2	(ii) other administrative and enforcement costs identified
3	in the enforcement agreement.
4	(B) The remainder as follows:
5	(i) For a civil penalty imposed for a judgment for
6	committing a violation of a specified traffic regulation
7	described in section 7(1) of this chapter, the remainder
8	must be deposited in the spinal cord and brain injury
9	fund established by IC 16-41-42.2-3.
0.	(ii) For a civil penalty imposed for a judgment for
-1	committing a violation of a specified traffic regulation
-2	described in section 7(2) of this chapter, fifty percent



1	(50%) of the remainder must be deposited in the general
2	fund of the school corporation or nonpublic school that
3	is a party to the enforcement agreement and fifty percent
4	(50%) of the remainder must be deposited in the spinal
5	cord and brain injury fund established by
6	IC 16-41-42.2-3.
7	(10) Any other provisions that the parties to the enforcement
8	agreement consider necessary.
9	Sec. 10. There is a rebuttable presumption that the owner of a
10	vehicle that is the subject of a recorded image was operating the
11	vehicle when the image was captured. The presumption does not
12	apply to the owner of a vehicle that is the subject of a recorded
13	image if the owner routinely engages in the business of renting the
14	vehicle for periods of thirty (30) days or less.
15	Sec. 11. The bureau may not assess points under the point
16	system for a violation of a specified traffic regulation that is
17	enforced through camera enforcement.
18	Sec. 12. (a) An individual against whom a judgment is entered
19	for committing a violation of a specified traffic regulation that was
20	detected and enforced through camera enforcement is liable for a
21	civil penalty as follows:
22	(1) If the individual does not have a prior adjudication based
23	on a violation of the same specified traffic regulation within
24	the previous five (5) years, three hundred dollars (\$300).
25	(2) If the individual has one (1) prior adjudication based on a
26	violation of the same specified traffic regulation within the
27	previous five (5) years, seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750).
28	(3) If the individual has more than one (1) prior adjudication
29	based on a violation of the same specified traffic regulation
30	within the previous five (5) years, one thousand dollars
31	(\$1,000).
32	(b) A civil penalty imposed under this section must be deposited
33	under the terms of the enforcement agreement under which the
34	civil penalty was imposed.
35	(c) A civil penalty imposed under this section is the only penalty
36	that may be imposed under this chapter for a violation of a
37	specified traffic regulation. Notwithstanding IC 34-28-5-4, an
38	individual against whom a judgment is entered for a violation that
39	is enforced by camera enforcement is not liable for the amount
40	prescribed in IC 34-28-5-4(a) or for additional court costs.
41	However, a court may deduct costs from the civil penalty imposed
42	under subsection (a) as long as the amount imposed on the
	the second of the second of the



1	individual does not exceed the applicable amount set forth in this
2	section.
3	SECTION 19. IC 16-41-42.2-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.200-2015,
4	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
5	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 4. The fund is to be used for the following
6	purposes:
7	(1) Establishing and maintaining a state medical surveillance
8	registry for traumatic spinal cord and brain injuries.
9	(2) Fulfilling the duties of the board established by section 5 of
10	this chapter.
11	(3) Funding research related to the treatment and cure of spinal
12	cord and brain injuries, including acute management, medical
13	complications, rehabilitative techniques, and neuronal recovery.
14	Research must be conducted in compliance with all state and
15	federal laws.
16	(4) Concerning spinal cord injuries, funding of at least ten percent
17	(10%) and not more than fifteen percent (15%) of money in the
18	fund for:
19	(A) post acute extended treatment and services for an
20	individual with a spinal cord injury; or
21	(B) facilities that offer long term activity based therapy
22	services at affordable rates to an individual with a spinal cord
23	injury that requires extended post acute care.
24	(5) Concerning brain injuries, funding of at least ten percent
25	(10%) and not more than fifteen percent (15%) of money in the
26	fund for:
27	(A) post acute extended treatment and services for an
28	individual with a brain injury; or
29	(B) facilities that offer long term activity based therapy
30	services at affordable rates to an individual with a brain injury
31	that requires extended post acute care.
32	(6) Developing a statewide trauma system, However,
33	subject to the following:
34	(A) Subject to clause (B), not more than fifty percent (50%)
35	of money in the fund may be used for purposes of developing
36	a statewide trauma system.
37	(B) One hundred percent (100%) of money deposited in the
38	fund under IC 9-21-23-12(b) must be used for purposes of
39	developing a statewide trauma system.
40	SECTION 20. IC 33-37-4-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2017,
41	SECTION 109, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
42	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in



1	subsections (d) and (e), for each action that results in a judgment:
2	(1) for a violation constituting an infraction; or
3	(2) for a violation of an ordinance of a municipal corporation (as
4	defined in IC 36-1-2-10);
5	the clerk shall collect from the defendant an infraction or ordinance
6	violation costs fee of seventy dollars (\$70).
7	(b) In addition to the infraction or ordinance violation costs fee
8	collected under this section, the clerk shall collect from the defendan
9	the following fees, if they are required under IC 33-37-5:
10	(1) A document fee (IC 33-37-5-1, IC 33-37-5-3, or
11	IC 33-37-5-4).
12	(2) An alcohol and drug services program fee (IC 33-37-5-8(b))
13	(3) A law enforcement continuing education program fee
14	(IC 33-37-5-8(c)).
15	(4) An alcohol and drug countermeasures fee (IC 33-37-5-10).
16	(5) A highway worksite zone fee (IC 33-37-5-14).
17	(6) A deferred prosecution fee (IC 33-37-5-17).
18	(7) A jury fee (IC 33-37-5-19).
19	(8) A document storage fee (IC 33-37-5-20).
20	(9) An automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21).
21	(10) A late payment fee (IC 33-37-5-22).
22	(11) A public defense administration fee (IC 33-37-5-21.2).
23	(12) A judicial insurance adjustment fee (IC 33-37-5-25).
24	(13) A judicial salaries fee (IC 33-37-5-26).
25	(14) A court administration fee (IC 33-37-5-27).
26	(15) A DNA sample processing fee (IC 33-37-5-26.2).
27	(c) The clerk shall transfer to the county auditor or fiscal officer of
28	the municipal corporation the following fees, not later than thirty (30)
29	days after the fees are collected:
30	(1) The alcohol and drug services program fee (IC 33-37-5-8(b))
31	(2) The law enforcement continuing education program fee
32	(IC 33-37-5-8(c)).
33	(3) The deferral program fee (subsection (e)).
34	The auditor or fiscal officer shall deposit the fees in the user fee fund
35	established under IC 33-37-8.
36	(d) The defendant is not liable for any ordinance violation costs fee
37	in an action if all the following apply:
38	(1) The defendant was charged with an ordinance violation
39	subject to IC 33-36.
40	(2) The defendant denied the violation under IC 33-36-3.
41	(3) Proceedings in court against the defendant were initiated
42	under IC 34-28-5 (or IC 34-4-32 before its repeal).



- (4) The defendant was tried and the court entered judgment for the defendant for the violation.
- (e) Instead of the infraction or ordinance violation costs fee prescribed by subsection (a), except for the automated record keeping fee (IC 33-37-5-21), the clerk shall collect a deferral program fee if an agreement between a prosecuting attorney or an attorney for a municipal corporation and the person charged with a violation entered into under IC 34-28-5-1 (or IC 34-4-32-1 before its repeal) requires payment of those fees by the person charged with the violation. The deferral program fee is:
  - (1) an initial user's fee not to exceed fifty-two dollars (\$52); and
  - (2) a monthly user's fee not to exceed ten dollars (\$10) for each month the person remains in the deferral program.
- (f) The fees prescribed by this section are costs for purposes of IC 34-28-5-5 and may be collected from a defendant against whom judgment is entered. **Except as provided in IC 9-21-23-12 and IC 34-28-5-5(g)**, any penalty assessed is in addition to costs.

SECTION 21. IC 33-37-5-14, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2013, SECTION 114, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 14. (a) This section applies to criminal, infraction, and ordinance violation actions that are traffic offenses (as defined in IC 9-13-2-183).

- (b) The clerk shall collect a highway worksite zone fee of fifty cents (\$0.50). However, the clerk shall collect a highway worksite zone fee of twenty-five dollars and fifty cents (\$25.50) if:
  - (1) the criminal action, infraction, or ordinance violation is:
    - (A) exceeding a worksite speed limit (as provided in IC 9-21-5-2 and authorized by IC 9-21-5-3); established under IC 9-21-5-11; or
    - (B) failure to merge (as provided in IC 9-21-8-7.5); and
  - (2) the judge orders the clerk to collect the fee for exceeding a worksite speed limit or failure to merge.

SECTION 22. IC 34-28-5-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2016, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 5. (a) **Except as provided in subsection (g),** a defendant against whom a judgment is entered is liable for costs. Costs are part of the judgment and may not be suspended except under IC 9-30-3-12. Whenever a judgment is entered against a person for the commission of two (2) or more civil violations (infractions or ordinance violations), the court may waive the person's liability for costs for all but one (1) of the violations. This subsection does not apply to judgments entered for violations constituting:



1	(1) Class D infractions; or
2	(2) Class C infractions for unlawfully parking in a space reserved
3	for a person with a physical disability under IC 5-16-9-5 or
4	IC 5-16-9-8.
5	(b) If a judgment is entered:
6	(1) for a violation constituting:
7	(A) a Class D infraction; or
8	(B) a Class C infraction for unlawfully parking in a space
9	reserved for a person with a physical disability under
10	IC 5-16-9-5 or IC 5-16-9-8; or
11	(2) in favor of the defendant in any case;
12	the defendant is not liable for costs.
13	(c) Except for costs, and except as provided in subsections (e), and
14	(f), and (g) and IC 9-21-5-11(e), the funds collected as judgments for
15	violations of statutes defining infractions shall be deposited in the state
16	general fund.
17	(d) A judgment may be entered against a defendant under this
18	section or section 4 of this chapter upon a finding by the court that the
19	defendant:
20	(1) violated:
21	(A) a statute defining an infraction; or
22	(B) an ordinance; or
22 23 24 25	(2) consents to entry of judgment for the plaintiff upon a pleading
24	of nolo contendere for a moving traffic violation.
25	(e) The funds collected for an infraction judgment described in
26	section 4(h) of this chapter shall be transferred to a dedicated county
27	fund. The money in the dedicated county fund does not revert to the
28	county general fund or state general fund and may be used, after
29	appropriation by the county fiscal body, only for the following
30	purposes:
31	(1) To pay compensation of commissioners appointed under
32	IC 33-33-49.
33	(2) To pay costs of the county's guardian ad litem program.
34	(f) The funds collected for an infraction judgment described in
35	section 4(i) of this chapter shall be transferred to a dedicated toll
36	revenue fund created as part of a project under IC 8-15.5-1-2(b)(4).
37	The money in the fund does not revert to the county general fund or
38	state general fund and may be used only to pay the cost of operating
39	maintaining, and repairing the tolling system for a project under
40	IC 8-15.5-1-2(b)(4), including major repairs, replacements, and
11	immenovamenta

(g) Notwithstanding subsection (c), a civil penalty collected as a



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1	judgment under IC 9-21-23-12 shall be deposited as follows:
2	(1) A civil penalty collected for a violation of IC 9-21-5-11 that
3	is enforced by camera enforcement under IC 9-21-23 shall be
4	deposited in the spinal cord and brain injury fund established
5	by IC 16-41-42.2-3, to be used solely to develop a statewide
6	trauma system.
7	(2) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of a civil penalty
8	collected for a violation of IC 9-21-12-1 that is enforced by
9	camera enforcement under IC 9-21-23 shall be deposited in
10	the school operations fund established under IC 20-46-8 for
11	the school corporation in which the violation occurred and
12	used for funding school bus arm signal device cameras.
13	To the extent an individual is liable for costs for a traffic violation
14	described in subdivision (1) or (2), the costs may be deducted from
15	the judgment and may not cause the individual to be liable for an
16	amount greater than the civil penalty set forth in IC 9-21-23-12(a).

