

SENATE BILL No. 261

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 5-2-1-9; IC 34-24-5; IC 35-50.

Synopsis: Bias crimes. Requires law enforcement officers to receive training in identifying, responding to, and reporting bias motivated crimes in which the person who committed a criminal offense selected the victim who was injured or whose property was damaged because of the individual's actual or perceived race, color, creed, disability, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity. Allows an individual who suffers a personal injury or property damage because of a criminal offense or delinquent act to bring a civil action to recover damages, including punitive damages, if the person who committed the criminal offense or delinquent act that caused the injury or property damage selected the individual because of the individual's actual or perceived race, color, creed, disability, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity. Establishes a sentencing procedure that requires a court, when sentencing an individual who has committed a crime that is motivated by a bias against another individual's race, color, creed, disability, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity, to impose an additional fixed term of imprisonment not to exceed five years.

Effective: July 1, 2016.

Taylor

January 7, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Corrections & Criminal Law.



Second Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2016)

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 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 261

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

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

1 SECTION 1. IC 5-2-1-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.117-2015,
2 SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3 JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 9. (a) The board shall adopt in accordance with
4 IC 4-22-2 all necessary rules to carry out the provisions of this chapter.
5 The rules, which shall be adopted only after necessary and proper
6 investigation and inquiry by the board, shall include the establishment
7 of the following:

- 8 (1) Minimum standards of physical, educational, mental, and
9 moral fitness which shall govern the acceptance of any person for
10 training by any law enforcement training school or academy
11 meeting or exceeding the minimum standards established
12 pursuant to this chapter.
- 13 (2) Minimum standards for law enforcement training schools
14 administered by towns, cities, counties, law enforcement training
15 centers, agencies, or departments of the state.
- 16 (3) Minimum standards for courses of study, attendance
17 requirements, equipment, and facilities for approved town, city,



- 1 county, and state law enforcement officer, police reserve officer,
2 and conservation reserve officer training schools.
- 3 (4) Minimum standards for a course of study on cultural diversity
4 awareness, including training on the U nonimmigrant visa created
5 through the federal Victims of Trafficking and Violence
6 Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) that must be required for
7 each person accepted for training at a law enforcement training
8 school or academy. Cultural diversity awareness study must
9 include an understanding of cultural issues related to race,
10 religion, gender, age, domestic violence, national origin, and
11 physical and mental disabilities.
- 12 (5) Minimum qualifications for instructors at approved law
13 enforcement training schools.
- 14 (6) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement
15 officers appointed to probationary terms shall complete before
16 being eligible for continued or permanent employment.
- 17 (7) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement
18 officers appointed on other than a permanent basis shall complete
19 in order to be eligible for continued employment or permanent
20 appointment.
- 21 (8) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement
22 officers appointed on a permanent basis shall complete in order
23 to be eligible for continued employment.
- 24 (9) Minimum basic training requirements for each person
25 accepted for training at a law enforcement training school or
26 academy that include six (6) hours of training in interacting with:
27 (A) persons with autism, mental illness, addictive disorders,
28 intellectual disabilities, and developmental disabilities;
29 (B) missing endangered adults (as defined in IC 12-7-2-131.3);
30 and
31 (C) persons with Alzheimer's disease or related senile
32 dementia;
- 33 to be provided by persons approved by the secretary of family and
34 social services and the board. The training must include an
35 overview of the crisis intervention teams.
- 36 (10) Minimum standards for a course of study on human and
37 sexual trafficking that must be required for each person accepted
38 for training at a law enforcement training school or academy and
39 for inservice training programs for law enforcement officers. The
40 course must cover the following topics:
41 (A) Examination of the human and sexual trafficking laws
42 (IC 35-42-3.5).



- 1 (B) Identification of human and sexual trafficking.
 2 (C) Communicating with traumatized persons.
 3 (D) Therapeutically appropriate investigative techniques.
 4 (E) Collaboration with federal law enforcement officials.
 5 (F) Rights of and protections afforded to victims.
 6 (G) Providing documentation that satisfies the Declaration of
 7 Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons
 8 (Form I-914, Supplement B) requirements established under
 9 federal law.
 10 (H) The availability of community resources to assist human
 11 and sexual trafficking victims.
- 12 (b) A law enforcement officer appointed after July 5, 1972, and
 13 before July 1, 1993, may not enforce the laws or ordinances of the state
 14 or any political subdivision unless the officer has, within one (1) year
 15 from the date of appointment, successfully completed the minimum
 16 basic training requirements established under this chapter by the board.
 17 If a person fails to successfully complete the basic training
 18 requirements within one (1) year from the date of employment, the
 19 officer may not perform any of the duties of a law enforcement officer
 20 involving control or direction of members of the public or exercising
 21 the power of arrest until the officer has successfully completed the
 22 training requirements. This subsection does not apply to any law
 23 enforcement officer appointed before July 6, 1972, or after June 30,
 24 1993.
- 25 (c) Military leave or other authorized leave of absence from law
 26 enforcement duty during the first year of employment after July 6,
 27 1972, shall toll the running of the first year, which shall be calculated
 28 by the aggregate of the time before and after the leave, for the purposes
 29 of this chapter.
- 30 (d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (l), (r), and (s), a law
 31 enforcement officer appointed to a law enforcement department or
 32 agency after June 30, 1993, may not:
- 33 (1) make an arrest;
 34 (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property; or
 35 (3) carry a firearm;
- 36 unless the law enforcement officer successfully completes, at a board
 37 certified law enforcement academy or at a law enforcement training
 38 center under section 10.5 or 15.2 of this chapter, the basic training
 39 requirements established by the board under this chapter.
- 40 (e) This subsection does not apply to:
 41 (1) a gaming agent employed as a law enforcement officer by the
 42 Indiana gaming commission; or



1 (2) an:

2 (A) attorney; or

3 (B) investigator;

4 designated by the securities commissioner as a police officer of
5 the state under IC 23-19-6-1(k).

6 Before a law enforcement officer appointed after June 30, 1993,
7 completes the basic training requirements, the law enforcement officer
8 may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if the
9 officer successfully completes the pre-basic course established in
10 subsection (f). Successful completion of the pre-basic course authorizes
11 a law enforcement officer to exercise the police powers described in
12 subsection (d) for one (1) year after the date the law enforcement
13 officer is appointed.

14 (f) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a
15 pre-basic course for the purpose of training:

16 (1) law enforcement officers;

17 (2) police reserve officers (as described in IC 36-8-3-20); and

18 (3) conservation reserve officers (as described in IC 14-9-8-27);

19 regarding the subjects of arrest, search and seizure, the lawful use of
20 force, interacting with individuals with autism, and the operation of an
21 emergency vehicle. The pre-basic course must be offered on a periodic
22 basis throughout the year at regional sites statewide. The pre-basic
23 course must consist of at least forty (40) hours of course work. The
24 board may prepare the classroom part of the pre-basic course using
25 available technology in conjunction with live instruction. The board
26 shall provide the course material, the instructors, and the facilities at
27 the regional sites throughout the state that are used for the pre-basic
28 course. In addition, the board may certify pre-basic courses that may be
29 conducted by other public or private training entities, including
30 postsecondary educational institutions.

31 (g) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a
32 mandatory inservice training program for police officers and police
33 reserve officers (as described in IC 36-8-3-20). After June 30, 1993, a
34 law enforcement officer who has satisfactorily completed basic training
35 and has been appointed to a law enforcement department or agency on
36 either a full-time or part-time basis is not eligible for continued
37 employment unless the officer satisfactorily completes the mandatory
38 inservice training requirements established by rules adopted by the
39 board. Inservice training must include training in interacting with
40 persons with mental illness, addictive disorders, intellectual
41 disabilities, autism, developmental disabilities, and Alzheimer's disease
42 or related senile dementia, to be provided by persons approved by the



1 secretary of family and social services and the board, and training
2 concerning human and sexual trafficking and high risk missing persons
3 (as defined in IC 5-2-17-1). The board may approve courses offered by
4 other public or private training entities, including postsecondary
5 educational institutions, as necessary in order to ensure the availability
6 of an adequate number of inservice training programs. The board may
7 waive an officer's inservice training requirements if the board
8 determines that the officer's reason for lacking the required amount of
9 inservice training hours is due to either of the following:

10 (1) An emergency situation.

11 (2) The unavailability of courses.

12 (h) The board shall also adopt rules establishing a town marshal
13 basic training program, subject to the following:

14 (1) The program must require fewer hours of instruction and class
15 attendance and fewer courses of study than are required for the
16 mandated basic training program.

17 (2) Certain parts of the course materials may be studied by a
18 candidate at the candidate's home in order to fulfill requirements
19 of the program.

20 (3) Law enforcement officers successfully completing the
21 requirements of the program are eligible for appointment only in
22 towns employing the town marshal system (IC 36-5-7) and having
23 not more than one (1) marshal and two (2) deputies.

24 (4) The limitation imposed by subdivision (3) does not apply to an
25 officer who has successfully completed the mandated basic
26 training program.

27 (5) The time limitations imposed by subsections (b) and (c) for
28 completing the training are also applicable to the town marshal
29 basic training program.

30 (6) The program must require training in interacting with
31 individuals with autism.

32 (i) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish an
33 executive training program. The executive training program must
34 include training in the following areas:

35 (1) Liability.

36 (2) Media relations.

37 (3) Accounting and administration.

38 (4) Discipline.

39 (5) Department policy making.

40 (6) Lawful use of force.

41 (7) Department programs.

42 (8) Emergency vehicle operation.



- 1 (9) Cultural diversity.
- 2 (j) A police chief shall apply for admission to the executive training
3 program within two (2) months of the date the police chief initially
4 takes office. A police chief must successfully complete the executive
5 training program within six (6) months of the date the police chief
6 initially takes office. However, if space in the executive training
7 program is not available at a time that will allow completion of the
8 executive training program within six (6) months of the date the police
9 chief initially takes office, the police chief must successfully complete
10 the next available executive training program that is offered after the
11 police chief initially takes office.
- 12 (k) A police chief who fails to comply with subsection (j) may not
13 continue to serve as the police chief until completion of the executive
14 training program. For the purposes of this subsection and subsection
15 (j), "police chief" refers to:
- 16 (1) the police chief of any city;
17 (2) the police chief of any town having a metropolitan police
18 department; and
19 (3) the chief of a consolidated law enforcement department
20 established under IC 36-3-1-5.1.
- 21 A town marshal is not considered to be a police chief for these
22 purposes, but a town marshal may enroll in the executive training
23 program.
- 24 (l) A fire investigator in the division of fire and building safety
25 appointed after December 31, 1993, is required to comply with the
26 basic training standards established under this chapter.
- 27 (m) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a
28 program to certify handgun safety courses, including courses offered
29 in the private sector, that meet standards approved by the board for
30 training probation officers in handgun safety as required by
31 IC 11-13-1-3.5(3).
- 32 (n) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a
33 refresher course for an officer who:
- 34 (1) is hired by an Indiana law enforcement department or agency
35 as a law enforcement officer;
36 (2) has not been employed as a law enforcement officer for at
37 least two (2) years and less than six (6) years before the officer is
38 hired under subdivision (1) due to the officer's resignation or
39 retirement; and
40 (3) completed at any time a basic training course certified by the
41 board before the officer is hired under subdivision (1).
- 42 (o) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a



- 1 refresher course for an officer who:
- 2 (1) is hired by an Indiana law enforcement department or agency
- 3 as a law enforcement officer;
- 4 (2) has not been employed as a law enforcement officer for at
- 5 least six (6) years and less than ten (10) years before the officer
- 6 is hired under subdivision (1) due to the officer's resignation or
- 7 retirement;
- 8 (3) is hired under subdivision (1) in an upper level policymaking
- 9 position; and
- 10 (4) completed at any time a basic training course certified by the
- 11 board before the officer is hired under subdivision (1).

12 A refresher course established under this subsection may not exceed

13 one hundred twenty (120) hours of course work. All credit hours

14 received for successfully completing the police chief executive training

15 program under subsection (i) shall be applied toward the refresher

16 course credit hour requirements.

17 (p) Subject to subsection (q), an officer to whom subsection (n) or

18 (o) applies must successfully complete the refresher course described

19 in subsection (n) or (o) not later than six (6) months after the officer's

20 date of hire, or the officer loses the officer's powers of:

- 21 (1) arrest;
- 22 (2) search; and
- 23 (3) seizure.

24 (q) A law enforcement officer who has worked as a law enforcement

25 officer for less than twenty-five (25) years before being hired under

26 subsection (n)(1) or (o)(1) is not eligible to attend the refresher course

27 described in subsection (n) or (o) and must repeat the full basic training

28 course to regain law enforcement powers. However, a law enforcement

29 officer who has worked as a law enforcement officer for at least

30 twenty-five (25) years before being hired under subsection (n)(1) or

31 (o)(1) and who otherwise satisfies the requirements of subsection (n)

32 or (o) is not required to repeat the full basic training course to regain

33 law enforcement power but shall attend the refresher course described

34 in subsection (n) or (o) and the pre-basic training course established

35 under subsection (f).

36 (r) This subsection applies only to a gaming agent employed as a

37 law enforcement officer by the Indiana gaming commission. A gaming

38 agent appointed after June 30, 2005, may exercise the police powers

39 described in subsection (d) if:

- 40 (1) the agent successfully completes the pre-basic course
- 41 established in subsection (f); and
- 42 (2) the agent successfully completes any other training courses



- 1 established by the Indiana gaming commission in conjunction
 2 with the board.
- 3 (s) This subsection applies only to a securities enforcement officer
 4 designated as a law enforcement officer by the securities
 5 commissioner. A securities enforcement officer may exercise the police
 6 powers described in subsection (d) if:
- 7 (1) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes the
 8 pre-basic course established in subsection (f); and
 9 (2) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes any
 10 other training courses established by the securities commissioner
 11 in conjunction with the board.
- 12 (t) As used in this section, "upper level policymaking position"
 13 refers to the following:
- 14 (1) If the authorized size of the department or town marshal
 15 system is not more than ten (10) members, the term refers to the
 16 position held by the police chief or town marshal.
 17 (2) If the authorized size of the department or town marshal
 18 system is more than ten (10) members but less than fifty-one (51)
 19 members, the term refers to:
- 20 (A) the position held by the police chief or town marshal; and
 21 (B) each position held by the members of the police
 22 department or town marshal system in the next rank and pay
 23 grade immediately below the police chief or town marshal.
- 24 (3) If the authorized size of the department or town marshal
 25 system is more than fifty (50) members, the term refers to:
- 26 (A) the position held by the police chief or town marshal; and
 27 (B) each position held by the members of the police
 28 department or town marshal system in the next two (2) ranks
 29 and pay grades immediately below the police chief or town
 30 marshal.
- 31 (u) This subsection applies only to a correctional police officer
 32 employed by the department of correction. A correctional police officer
 33 may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if:
- 34 (1) the officer successfully completes the pre-basic course
 35 described in subsection (f); and
 36 (2) the officer successfully completes any other training courses
 37 established by the department of correction in conjunction with
 38 the board.
- 39 **(v) This subsection applies to the following:**
- 40 **(1) Minimum basic training program required under**
 41 **subsection (d).**
- 42 **(2) Mandatory inservice training program required under**



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- subsection (g).
- (3) Town marshal basic training program required under subsection (h).
- (4) Police chief executive training program required under subsection (j).
- (5) Any other training program for which the board adopts standards.

After December 31, 2016, the standards adopted by the board for each program described in this subsection must include requirements for mandatory training in identifying, responding to, and reporting bias motivated crimes in which the person who committed the offense selected the victim who was injured or whose property was damaged or otherwise affected because of the actual or perceived race, color, creed, disability, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity of the victim.

SECTION 2. IC 34-24-5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]:

Chapter 5. Civil Action for Victims of Bias Motivated Crimes

Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to causes of action that accrue after June 30, 2016.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "bias motivated offender" means a person:

- (1) who:
 - (A) committed a:
 - (i) criminal offense; or
 - (ii) delinquent act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;
 - that injured an individual; and
 - (B) selected the individual as the victim of the criminal offense or delinquent act because of the actual or perceived race, color, creed, disability, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity of the victim;
- or
- (2) who:
 - (A) committed a:
 - (i) criminal offense; or
 - (ii) delinquent act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult;
 - that damaged or otherwise affected property; and
 - (B) damaged or otherwise affected the property because of



1 the actual or perceived race, color, creed, disability,
2 national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or
3 gender identity of the individual who owned or occupied
4 the property.

5 **Sec. 3. If an individual suffers a pecuniary loss because of the**
6 **commission of a criminal offense or delinquent act by a bias**
7 **motivated offender, the individual may bring a civil action against**
8 **the bias motivated offender who caused the loss.**

9 **Sec. 4. An individual bringing an action under section 3 of this**
10 **chapter may seek to recover the following:**

- 11 (1) Actual, compensatory, and consequential damages,
- 12 including damages for emotional distress.
- 13 (2) Punitive damages.
- 14 (3) The costs of the action.
- 15 (4) Reasonable attorney's fees.

16 **Sec. 5. Notwithstanding IC 34-31-4, a parent or guardian of a**
17 **child is liable for damages awarded under this chapter if:**

- 18 (1) the child is a bias motivated offender liable for damages
- 19 awarded under this chapter;
- 20 (2) the parent or guardian has custody of the child; and
- 21 (3) the child is living with the parent or guardian.

22 **Sec. 6. This chapter does not limit a person's rights or remedies**
23 **under any other state or federal law.**

24 SECTION 3. IC 35-50-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.238-2015,
25 SECTION 16, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
26 JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. (a) As used in this section, "crime of violence"
27 means the following:

- 28 (1) Murder (IC 35-42-1-1).
- 29 (2) Attempted murder (IC 35-41-5-1).
- 30 (3) Voluntary manslaughter (IC 35-42-1-3).
- 31 (4) Involuntary manslaughter (IC 35-42-1-4).
- 32 (5) Reckless homicide (IC 35-42-1-5).
- 33 (6) Aggravated battery (IC 35-42-2-1.5).
- 34 (7) Kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2).
- 35 (8) Rape (IC 35-42-4-1).
- 36 (9) Criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2) (before its repeal).
- 37 (10) Child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3).
- 38 (11) Sexual misconduct with a minor as a Level 1 felony under
- 39 IC 35-42-4-9(a)(2) or a Level 2 felony under IC 35-42-4-9(b)(2).
- 40 (12) Robbery as a Level 2 felony or a Level 3 felony
- 41 (IC 35-42-5-1).
- 42 (13) Burglary as a Level 1 felony, Level 2 felony, Level 3 felony,



1 or Level 4 felony (IC 35-43-2-1).

2 (14) Operating a vehicle while intoxicated causing death
3 (IC 9-30-5-5).

4 (15) Operating a vehicle while intoxicated causing serious bodily
5 injury to another person (IC 9-30-5-4).

6 (16) Resisting law enforcement as a felony (IC 35-44.1-3-1).

7 (17) Unlawful possession of a firearm by a serious violent felon
8 (IC 35-47-4-5).

9 (b) As used in this section, "episode of criminal conduct" means
10 offenses or a connected series of offenses that are closely related in
11 time, place, and circumstance.

12 (c) Except as provided in subsection (e) or (f) the court shall
13 determine whether terms of imprisonment shall be served concurrently
14 or consecutively. The court may consider the:

15 (1) aggravating circumstances in IC 35-38-1-7.1(a); and

16 (2) mitigating circumstances in IC 35-38-1-7.1(b);

17 in making a determination under this subsection. The court may order
18 terms of imprisonment to be served consecutively even if the sentences
19 are not imposed at the same time. However, except for crimes of
20 violence, the total of the consecutive terms of imprisonment, exclusive
21 of terms of imprisonment under IC 35-50-2-8, ~~and~~ IC 35-50-2-10
22 (before its repeal), **and IC 35-50-2-18**, to which the defendant is
23 sentenced for felony convictions arising out of an episode of criminal
24 conduct shall not exceed the period described in subsection (d).

25 (d) Except as provided in subsection (c), the total of the consecutive
26 terms of imprisonment to which the defendant is sentenced for felony
27 convictions arising out of an episode of criminal conduct may not
28 exceed the following:

29 (1) If the most serious crime for which the defendant is sentenced
30 is a Level 6 felony, the total of the consecutive terms of
31 imprisonment may not exceed four (4) years.

32 (2) If the most serious crime for which the defendant is sentenced
33 is a Level 5 felony, the total of the consecutive terms of
34 imprisonment may not exceed seven (7) years.

35 (3) If the most serious crime for which the defendant is sentenced
36 is a Level 4 felony, the total of the consecutive terms of
37 imprisonment may not exceed fifteen (15) years.

38 (4) If the most serious crime for which the defendant is sentenced
39 is a Level 3 felony, the total of the consecutive terms of
40 imprisonment may not exceed twenty (20) years.

41 (5) If the most serious crime for which the defendant is sentenced
42 is a Level 2 felony, the total of the consecutive terms of



1 imprisonment may not exceed thirty-two (32) years.

2 (6) If the most serious crime for which the defendant is sentenced
3 is a Level 1 felony, the total of the consecutive terms of
4 imprisonment may not exceed forty-two (42) years.

5 (e) If, after being arrested for one (1) crime, a person commits
6 another crime:

7 (1) before the date the person is discharged from probation,
8 parole, or a term of imprisonment imposed for the first crime; or

9 (2) while the person is released:

10 (A) upon the person's own recognizance; or

11 (B) on bond;

12 the terms of imprisonment for the crimes shall be served consecutively,
13 regardless of the order in which the crimes are tried and sentences are
14 imposed.

15 (f) If the factfinder determines under IC 35-50-2-11 that a person
16 used a firearm in the commission of the offense for which the person
17 was convicted, the term of imprisonment for the underlying offense and
18 the additional term of imprisonment imposed under IC 35-50-2-11
19 must be served consecutively.

20 SECTION 4. IC 35-50-2-18 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
21 AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
22 1, 2016]: **Sec. 18. (a) As used in this section, "bias crime offender"**
23 **means an individual described in subsection (b).**

24 **(b) The state may seek to have an individual sentenced as a bias**
25 **crime offender by alleging, on a page separate from the rest of the**
26 **charging instrument, that the individual knowingly or**
27 **intentionally:**

28 **(1) selected another individual injured; or**

29 **(2) damaged or otherwise affected property;**

30 **by an offense committed by the individual named as defendant in**
31 **the charging instrument because of the race, color, creed,**
32 **disability, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or**
33 **gender identity of the injured individual or of the owner or**
34 **occupant of the affected property.**

35 **(c) If an individual alleged to be a bias crime offender is**
36 **convicted of an offense, the court, at the sentencing hearing for the**
37 **offense, shall determine whether the individual is a bias crime**
38 **offender.**

39 **(d) If, after the sentencing hearing, the court finds that the**
40 **individual convicted of the offense that is the subject of the hearing**
41 **is a bias crime offender based on proof beyond a reasonable doubt,**
42 **the court shall sentence the individual to an additional fixed term**



1 of not more than five (5) years to be added to the term of
2 imprisonment imposed under this chapter or IC 35-50-3.

