## SENATE BILL No. 527

### DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

**Citations Affected:** IC 9-13-2; IC 9-21; IC 9-30-3-14; IC 34-6-2-85; IC 34-28-5-5; IC 34-30-2-28.5; IC 36-1-6-3.

**Synopsis:** Intersection safety systems. Allows a county, city, or town to adopt and enforce an ordinance (ordinance) that regulates the placement and use of intersection safety systems on local, county, and state highways within the municipal boundaries and unincorporated areas. Provides that the civil penalty for a violation of an ordinance must be at least \$125 and not more than \$150. Specifies that the civil penalty must be applied to defray the cost of the installation, operation, and maintenance of the intersection safety system and that the remaining funds be distributed: (1) with 70 % to be deposited with the county or municipality in which the intersection safety system is located for local public safety; and (2) with 30% to be deposited in the state general fund for public safety. Prohibits the: (1) reporting of a violation of an ordinance on a driving record; (2) use of a violation of an ordinance to determine rates for motor vehicle insurance; and (3) assessment of points under the point system by the bureau of motor vehicles for a violation of an ordinance. Requires the city, county, or town to send a referral to the bureau of motor vehicles if the ordinance violation penalty has not been paid in a timely manner. Requires the bureau of motor vehicles to suspend the registration of a vehicle for which an ordinance violation penalty has not been paid. Provides that a person who does not contest the violation of an ordinance and pays the civil penalty in a timely manner is not liable for court costs. Makes other changes, conforming amendments, and technical corrections. Repeals a superseded definition.

Effective: July 1, 2011.

# Merritt

January 18, 2011, read first time and referred to Committee on Corrections, Criminal, and Civil Matters.



#### First Regular Session 117th General Assembly (2011)

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 2010 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

# SENATE BILL No. 527

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:



IC 9-21-3.6, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-3.6-2.
1, 2011]: Sec. 42.8. "Designated employee", for purposes of
AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
SECTION 1. IC 9-13-2-42.8 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE

SECTION 2. IC 9-13-2-84.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 84.5. "Intersection safety system", for purposes of IC 9-21-3.6, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-3.6-3.

SECTION 3. IC 9-13-2-94.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 94.3. "Local police officer", for purposes of IC 9-21-3.6, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-3.6-4.

SECTION 4. IC 9-13-2-121 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 121. (a) "Owner" means, except as otherwise provided in this section, when used in reference to a motor vehicle:

(1) a person who holds the legal title of a motor vehicle;



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1	(2) a person renting or leasing a motor vehicle and having
2	exclusive use of the motor vehicle for more than thirty (30) days;
3	or
4	(3) if a motor vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the
5	conditional sale or lease vested in the conditional vendee or
6	lessee, or in the event the mortgagor, with the right of purchase
7	upon the performance of the conditions stated in the agreement
8	and with an immediate right of possession of a vehicle is entitled
9	to possession, the conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor.
10	(b) "Owner", for purposes of IC 9-21, except IC 9-21-3.6, and
11	IC 9-25, means, when used in reference to a motor vehicle, a person
12	who holds the legal title of a motor vehicle, or if a:
13	(1) motor vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the
14	conditional sale or lease of the motor vehicle with the right of
15	purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the
16	agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in
17	the conditional vendee or lessee; or
18	(2) mortgagor of a motor vehicle is entitled to possession;
19	the conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor is considered to be the
20	owner for the purpose of IC 9-21 and IC 9-25.
21	(c) "Owner", for purposes of IC 9-21-3.6, has the meaning set
22	forth in IC 9-21-3.6-5.
23	(c) (d) "Owner", for purposes of IC 9-22-1, means the last known
24	record titleholder of a vehicle according to the records of the bureau
25	under IC 9-17.
26	(d) (e) "Owner", for purposes of IC 9-31, means a person, other than
27	a lienholder, having the property in or title to a motorboat. The term
28	includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a motorboat
29	subject to an interest in another person reserved or created by
30	agreement and securing payment or performance of an obligation. The
31	term excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security.
32	SECTION 5. IC 9-13-2-182.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
33	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
34	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 182.3. "Traffic control device",
35	for purposes of IC 9-21, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-1-1.5.
36	SECTION 6. IC 9-13-2-182.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
37	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
38	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 182.5. "Traffic control signal",
39	for purposes of IC 9-21, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-1-1.7.
40	SECTION 7. IC 9-13-2-196.4 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
41	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
42	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 196.4. "Vendor", for purposes of



1	IC 9-21-3.6, has the meaning set forth in IC 9-21-3.6-6.
2	SECTION 8. IC 9-21-1-1.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
3	AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
4	1, 2011]: Sec. 1.5. As used in this article, "traffic control device"
5	means a sign, signal, marking, or device, including a railroad
6	advance warning sign, consistent with this title, placed or erected
7	by the authority of a public body or an official having jurisdiction
8	for purposes of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.
9	SECTION 9. IC 9-21-1-1.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
10	AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
11	1, 2011]: Sec. 1.7. As used in this article, "traffic control signal"
12	means a traffic signal as defined by the Indiana Manual on
13	Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways as
14	adopted under IC 9-21-2-1 by which traffic alternately is directed
15	to stop and permitted to proceed.
16	SECTION 10. IC 9-21-1-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.182-2009(ss),
17	SECTION 291, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
18	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 3. (a) A local authority, with respect
19	to private roads and highways under the authority's jurisdiction, in
20	accordance with sections 2 and 3.3(a) of this chapter, and within the
21	reasonable exercise of the police power, may do the following:
22	(1) Regulate the standing or parking of vehicles.
23	(2) Regulate traffic by means of police officers or traffic control
24	signals, including enforcement by use of an intersection safety
25	system under IC 9-21-3.6.
26	(3) Regulate or prohibit processions or assemblages on the
27	highways.
28	(4) Designate a highway as a one-way highway and require that
29	all vehicles operated on the highway be moved in one (1) specific
30	direction.
31	(5) Regulate the speed of vehicles in public parks.
32	(6) Designate a highway as a through highway and require that all
33	vehicles stop before entering or crossing the highway.
34	(7) Designate an intersection as a stop intersection and require all
35	vehicles to stop at one (1) or more entrances to the intersection.
36	(8) Restrict the use of highways as authorized in IC 9-21-4-7.

(9) Regulate the operation of bicycles and require the registration

and licensing of bicycles, including the requirement of a

(10) Regulate or prohibit the turning of vehicles at intersections.

(11) Alter the prima facie speed limits authorized under



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registration fee.

IC 9-21-5.

1 2	(12) Adopt other traffic regulations specifically authorized by this article.	
3	(13) Adopt traffic regulations governing traffic control on public	
4	school grounds when requested by the governing body of the	
5	school corporations.	
6	(14) Regulate or prohibit the operation of low speed vehicles or	
7	golf carts on highways in accordance with section 3.3(a) of this	
8	chapter.	
9	(b) An ordinance or regulation adopted under subsection (a)(4),	
10	(a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), (a)(8), (a)(10), (a)(11), (a)(12), (a)(13), or (a)(14)	4
11	is effective when signs giving notice of the local traffic regulations are	
12	posted upon or at the entrances to the highway or part of the highway	`
13	that is affected.	
14	SECTION 11. IC 9-21-1-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.145-2009,	
15	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	
16	JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 8. (a) This section applies to the person who	4
17	drives an authorized emergency vehicle when:	
18	(1) responding to an emergency call;	
19	(2) in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law; or	
20	(3) responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire alarm.	
21	(b) The person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle may do	
22	the following:	
23	(1) Park or stand, notwithstanding other provisions of this article.	
24	(2) Proceed past a red or stop traffic control signal or stop sign,	•
25	traffic control device, but only after slowing down as necessary	
26	for safe operation.	
27	(3) Exceed the maximum speed limits if the person who drives the	
28	vehicle does not endanger life or property.	
29	(4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or	
30	turning in specified directions.	
31	(5) Execute a lawful intervention technique if the person has	
32	completed a training course that instructs participants in the	
33	proper execution of lawful intervention techniques.	
34	(c) This section applies to an authorized emergency vehicle only	
35	when the vehicle is using audible or visual signals as required by law.	
36	An authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle is not	
37	required to be equipped with or display red and blue lights visible from	
38	in front of the vehicle.	
39	(d) This section does not do the following:	
40	(1) Relieve the person who drives an authorized emergency	
41	vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all	
42	persons.	



1	(2) Protect the person who drives an authorized emergency
2	vehicle from the consequences of the person's reckless disregard
3	for the safety of others.
4	SECTION 12. IC 9-21-3-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
5	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 2. (a) Each traffic
6	control signal installation on a street or highway within Indiana may
7	be erected only after the completion of traffic engineering studies that
8	verify that the traffic signal control signal is necessary as set forth in
9	the Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and
10	Highways.
11	(b) If:
12	(1) the proposed installation is in the immediate vicinity of a
13	school; and
14	(2) the installation does not meet the requirements of this section;
15	the governmental unit responsible for the control of traffic at the
16	location shall grant a special hearing on the question to a person who
17	has properly petitioned for the installation of a traffic <b>control</b> signal.
18	SECTION 13. IC 9-21-3-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
19	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 3. Each traffic control
20	signal upon a street or highway in Indiana that does not conform to this
21	chapter shall be removed by the governmental agency having
22	jurisdiction over the highway.
23	SECTION 14. IC 9-21-3-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
24	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 4. The Indiana
25	department of transportation is responsible for the control of all traffic
26	control signals on the state highway system.
27	SECTION 15. IC 9-21-3-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
28	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 5. A traffic control
29	signal installation on a state route is the property of the Indiana
30	department of transportation.
31	SECTION 16. IC 9-21-3-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
32	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 6. (a) Except as
33	provided in subsection (b), a public or private agency may not erect a
34	traffic control device on a state maintained highway without the written
35	permission of the Indiana department of transportation.
36	(b) This subsection applies to the installation of traffic <b>control</b>
37	signals on a state highway in a city or town. The Indiana department of
38	transportation shall:
39	(1) install any <b>traffic control</b> signal that meets the standards,
40	specifications, and warrants set forth in the Indiana Manual on
41	Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways; or

(2) grant written permission to a city or town to erect the traffic



1	control signal if it is not possible for the state immediately to	
2	install the traffic control signal.	
3	SECTION 17. IC 9-21-3-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.8-2010,	
4	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	
5	JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 7. (a) Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic	
6	control signals exhibiting different colored lights or colored lighted	
7	arrows successively, one (1) at a time or in combination, only the	
8	colors green, red, or yellow may be used, except for special pedestrian	
9	signals under IC 9-21-18.	
10	(b) The lights indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and	
11	pedestrians as follows:	
12	(1) Green indication means the following:	
13	(A) Vehicular traffic facing a circular green signal may	
14	proceed straight through or turn right or left, unless a sign at	
15	the place prohibits either turn.	
16	(B) Vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left,	
17	shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians	
18	lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent sidewalk at the	
19	time the signal is exhibited.	
20	(C) Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow signal, shown alone	
21	or in combination with another indication, may cautiously	
22	enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by	
23	the green arrow or other movement permitted by other	
24	indications shown at the same time.	_
25	(D) Vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians	
26	lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic	_
27	lawfully using the intersection.	
28	(E) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal,	Y
29	pedestrians facing a green signal, except when the sole green	
30	signal is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within	
31	a marked or unmarked crosswalk.	
32	(2) Steady yellow indication means the following:	
33	(A) Vehicular traffic facing a steady circular yellow or yellow	
34	arrow signal is warned that the related green movement is	
35	being terminated and that a red indication will be exhibited	
36	immediately thereafter.	
37	(B) A pedestrian facing a steady circular yellow or yellow	
38	arrow signal, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control	
39	signal, is advised that there is insufficient time to cross the	
40	roadway before a red indication is shown, and a pedestrian	
41	may not start to cross the roadway at that time.	
42	(3) Steady red indication means the following:	



1	(A) Except as provided in clause (B), vehicular traffic facing	
2	a steady circular red or red arrow signal shall stop at a clearly	
3	marked stop line. However, if there is no clearly marked stop	
4	line, vehicular traffic shall stop before entering the crosswalk	
5	on the near side of the intersection. If there is no crosswalk,	
6	vehicular traffic shall stop before entering the intersection and	
7	shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown.	
8	(B) Except when a sign is in place prohibiting a turn described	
9	in this subdivision, vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal,	
10	after coming to a complete stop, may cautiously enter the	
11	intersection to do the following:	
12	(i) Make a right turn.	
13	(ii) Make a left turn if turning from the left lane of a	
14	one-way street into another one-way street with the flow of	
15	traffic.	
16	Vehicular traffic making a turn described in this subdivision	4
17	shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an	
18	adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic using the intersection.	
19	(C) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian control signal	
20	pedestrians facing a steady circular red or red arrow signal	
21	may not enter the roadway.	
22	(4) No indication or conflicting indications means the following:	
23	(A) Vehicular traffic facing an intersection having a traffic	
24	control signal that displays no indication or conflicting	
25	indications, where no other traffic control signal is present,	
26	shall stop before entering the intersection.	
27	(B) After stopping, vehicular traffic may proceed with caution	
28	through the intersection and shall yield the right-of-way to	1
29	traffic within the intersection or approaching so closely as to	
30	constitute an immediate hazard.	
31	(5) This section applies to traffic control signals located at a place	
32	other than an intersection. A stop required under this subdivision	
33	must be made at the traffic control signal, except when the	
34	traffic control signal is supplemented by a sign or pavement	
35	marking indicating where the stop must be made.	
36	SECTION 18. IC 9-21-3-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS	
37	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 8. (a) This section does	
38	not apply at railroad grade crossings.	
39	(b) Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow light is used in	
40	a traffic control signal or with a traffic sign, vehicular traffic shall obey	
41	the traffic control signal in the following manner:	

(1) Flashing red (stop signal) means the following:



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1	(A) When a red lens is illuminated by rapid intermittent
2	flashes, a person who drives a vehicle shall stop at a clearly
3	marked stop line before entering the crosswalk on the near
4	side of the intersection.
5	(B) If no line exists, the person shall stop at the point nearest
6	the intersecting roadway where the person has a view of
7	approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before
8	entering the roadway.
9	(C) The right to proceed is subject to the rules applicable after
10	making a stop at a stop sign.
11	(2) Flashing yellow (caution signal) means that when a yellow
12	lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, a person who
13	drives a vehicle may proceed through the intersection or past the
14	traffic control signal only with caution.
15	SECTION 19. IC 9-21-3.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
16	AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
17	JULY 1, 2011]:
18	Chapter 3.6. Intersection Safety Systems
19	Sec. 1. This chapter does not apply to the following:
20	(1) Farm wagons.
21	(2) Farm tractors.
22	(3) Farm machinery.
23	Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "designated employee" means an
24	employee of a local authority or of a vendor who:
25	(1) is employed to review the recorded image captured by an
26	intersection safety system as described in section 3(2) of this
27	chapter; and
28	(2) has received sufficient training concerning the traffic laws
29	of Indiana to determine when the defenses described in
30	section 12 of this chapter apply.
31	Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "intersection safety system"
32	means a device that:
33	(1) has one (1) or more motor vehicle detection systems
34	working in conjunction with a traffic control signal that
35	exhibits:
36	(A) a steady red light as described in IC 9-21-3-7(b)(3); or
37	(B) an illuminated flashing red light as described in
38	IC 9-21-3-8(b(1); and
39	(2) is capable of producing a photographically recorded still
40	or video image of the rear of a motor vehicle or a vehicle
41	being drawn by a motor vehicle, including an image of the
12	vehicle's rear license plate, as the vehicle proceeds through an



1	intersection while the traffic control signal is exhibiting a
2	steady red light or an illuminated flashing red light.
3	Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "local police officer" means any
4	of the following:
5	(1) A regular member of a city or town police department.
6	(2) A town marshal or deputy town marshal.
7	(3) A regular member of the county police force.
8	Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "owner" means a person in
9	whose name a motor vehicle is registered under any of the
10	following:
11	(1) IC 9-18.
12	(2) The law of another state.
13	(3) The law of a foreign country.
14	(4) The International Registration Plan.
15	Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "vendor" means a person:
16	(1) that:
17	(A) provides to a local authority;
18	(B) services; or
19	(C) operates;
20	an intersection safety system; or
21	(2) that is authorized to review the recorded image captured
22	by an intersection safety system.
23	Sec. 7. A local authority, with respect to all local, county, and
24	state highways within its municipal boundaries and
25	unincorporated areas, may adopt and enforce an ordinance that
26	allows for the installation of and regulates the placement and use
27	of intersection safety systems if the ordinance adopted by the local
28	authority complies with this chapter.
29	Sec. 8. Before enforcing an ordinance adopted under section 7
30	of this chapter, the local authority must install advance warning
31	signs along all approaches of the roadways preceding the
32	intersection at which an intersection safety system is located. The
33	advance warning signs must notify motorists of the existence of the
34	intersection safety system.
35	Sec. 9. (a) An ordinance adopted under section 7 of this chapter
36	must specify the following:
37	(1) That, except as provided in subdivision (2) and
38	notwithstanding IC 9-21-1-2(a), IC 9-21-3-7, and IC 9-21-8-41,
39	the owner of a motor vehicle commits a violation of the
40	ordinance when the intersection safety system produces a
41	recorded image as described in section 3(2) of this chapter of
42	the motor vehicle proceeding or the vehicle being drawn by a



1	motor vehicle proceeding through an intersection contrary to
2	the requirement to stop at a red signal light under
3	IC 9-21-3-7(b)(3) or an illuminated flashing red light under
4	IC 9-21-3-8(b)(1).
5	(2) That, if the owner of a motor vehicle establishes a defense
6	under section 10 or 11 of this chapter, the person:
7	(A) identified as having the care, custody, or control of the
8	motor vehicle under section 10 of this chapter; or
9	(B) identified as the person driving the motor vehicle under
10	section 11 of this chapter;
11	at the time of the violation commits the violation of the
12	ordinance when the intersection safety system produces a
13	recorded image as described in section 3(2) of this chapter of
14	the motor vehicle or the vehicle being drawn by a motor
15	vehicle proceeding through an intersection contrary to the
16	requirement to stop at a red signal light under
17	IC 9-21-3-7(b)(3) or an illuminated flashing red light under
18	IC 9-21-3-8(b(1).
19	(3) That all intersection safety systems must comply with the
20	Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for
21	Streets and Highways as adopted under IC 9-21-2-1.
22	(4) That payment of a civil penalty and associated costs and
23	fees imposed for a violation of an ordinance adopted under
24	section 7 of this chapter may be made by electronic means.
25	(5) That all intersections in which an intersection safety
26	system is installed must be programmed so that all traffic
27	control signals simultaneously display a steady red light for at
28	least one (1) second.
29	(6) That the failure to timely pay a violation of an ordinance
30	adopted under section 7 of this chapter will result in the
31	suspension of the person's motor vehicle registration.
32	(b) The local authority or its authorized agent shall mail the
33	owner of a motor vehicle or a vehicle being drawn by a motor
34	vehicle committing a violation of an ordinance adopted under
35	section 7 of this chapter notice of the ordinance violation by first
36	class mail postmarked not later than thirty (30) days after
37	obtaining the name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle
38	or the vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle and not more than
39	sixty (60) days after the date of the alleged violation. The notice
40	must include the following:
41	(1) The name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle or

the vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle.



1	(2) The license plate number of the motor vehicle or the	
2	vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle.	
3	(3) The violation charged.	
4	(4) The location of the intersection.	
5	(5) The date and time of the violation.	
6	(6) A copy of, or information on how to view through	
7	electronic means, the recorded image described in section 3(2)	
8	of this chapter.	
9	(7) A signed statement by a designated employee or local	
10	police officer who has:	
11	(A) reviewed the recorded image described in section 3(2)	
12	of this chapter; and	
13	(B) determined that the motor vehicle or the vehicle being	
14	drawn by a motor vehicle violated the ordinance.	
15	(8) The amount of the civil penalty imposed for the violation.	
16	(9) The date by which the civil penalty must be paid if the	
17	owner of the vehicle:	U
18	(A) does not desire to contest the violation; and	
19	(B) wishes to avoid paying court costs.	
20	The date in this subdivision by which the civil penalty must be	
21	paid is not more than thirty (30) days after the issue date of	
22	the violation notice if a defense described in section 10 of this	
23	chapter does not apply, or not more than forty-five (45) days	
24	after the issue date of the violation notice if a defense	
25	described in section 10 of this chapter requires the violation	
26	notice to be sent to another person.	
27	(c) An ordinance adopted under section 7 of this chapter:	
28	(1) may impose a civil penalty of at least one hundred	V
29	twenty-five dollars (\$125) and not more than one hundred	
30	fifty dollars (\$150) for a violation;	
31	(2) may impose a fee associated with the electronic processing	
32	of the payment of the civil penalty imposed for a violation of	
33	the ordinance; and	
34	(3) must require that the civil penalty imposed for a violation	
35	of the ordinance be applied to defray the cost of the	
36	installation, operation, and maintenance of the intersection	
37	safety system and the remaining funds from the civil penalty	
38	be distributed in the following manner:	
39	(A) Seventy percent (70%) to be deposited with the county	
40	or municipality in which the intersection safety system is	
41	located for local public safety.	
42	(B) Thirty percent (30%) to be deposited in the state	



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1	general fund for public safety.
2	(d) An ordinance adopted under section 7 of this chapter must
3	provide that a local police officer or designated employee must
4	review and approve the recorded image described in section 3(2)
5	of this chapter before the notice referenced in subsection (b) is
6	mailed to the owner of the motor vehicle or the vehicle being
7	drawn by a motor vehicle.
8	(e) A challenge to the implementation of an intersection safety
9	system or adoption of an ordinance under section 7 of this chapter
10	may be brought only in the manner required by IC 34-13-6.
11	Sec. 10. (a) It is a defense in a proceeding to enforce an
12	ordinance adopted under section 7 of this chapter if the owner
13	provides to the ordinance violations bureau, court, or agent for the
14	local authority an affidavit signed under the penalties of perjury
15	stating:
16	(1) that, at the time of the alleged violation, the owner was
17	engaged in the business of renting or leasing vehicles under
18	written agreements;
19	(2) that, at the time of the alleged violation, the vehicle was in
20	the care, custody, or control of a person (other than the owner
21	or an employee of the owner of the motor vehicle or the
22	vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle) under a written
23	agreement for the rental or lease of the motor vehicle or the
24	vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle for a period of not
25	more than sixty (60) days; and
26	(3) the name and address of the person who was renting or
27	leasing the motor vehicle or the vehicle being drawn by a
28	motor vehicle at the time of the alleged violation.
29	(b) If the owner of a motor vehicle or a vehicle being drawn by
30	a motor vehicle meets the requirements of subsection (a), the
31	ordinance violations bureau, court, or agent for the local authority
32	shall mail or electronically transfer a notice of the ordinance
33	violation citation to the person having the care, custody, or control
34	of the motor vehicle or the vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle
35	at the time of the violation. The proof required under subsection
36	(a) creates a rebuttable presumption that the person having the
37	care, custody, or control of the motor vehicle or the vehicle being
38	drawn by a motor vehicle at the time of the violation was the
39	operator of the motor vehicle at the time of the violation. The
40	notice required under this subsection must contain the following:
41	(1) The information described in section 9(b) of this chapter.
42	(2) A statement that the person receiving the notice was



1	identified by the owner of the motor vehicle or the vehicle	
2	being drawn by a motor vehicle as the person having the care,	
3	custody, or control of the motor vehicle at the time of the	
4	violation.	
5	(3) A statement that a person may offer a defense as described	
6	in section 11 or 12 of this chapter.	
7	Sec. 11. (a) It is a defense to a proceeding to enforce an	
8	ordinance adopted under section 7 of this chapter if the owner	
9	provides to the ordinance violations bureau, court, or agent for the	
10	local authority an affidavit signed under the penalties of perjury	
11	stating:	
12	(1) that the owner was not operating the motor vehicle or the	
13	motor vehicle drawing a vehicle at the time of the alleged	
14	violation and the name and address of the person operating	
15	the motor vehicle or the vehicle being drawn by a motor	
16	vehicle at the time of the alleged violation; or	
17	(2) that:	
18	(A) the motor vehicle; or	
19	(B) the license plate of the motor vehicle or the vehicle	
20	being drawn by the motor vehicle;	
21	had been stolen before the alleged violation occurred and was	
22	not under the control or possession of the owner at the time of	
23	the alleged violation. In addition to the affidavit described in	
24	this subsection, the owner must submit proof that a police	
25	report was filed concerning the stolen motor vehicle or stolen	
26	license plate.	
27	(b) If the owner of a motor vehicle or a vehicle being drawn by	
28	a motor vehicle submits the evidence required under subsection	V
29	(a)(1), the ordinance violations bureau, court, or agent for the local	
30	authority shall mail a notice of the ordinance violation to the	
31	person identified as the person operating the motor vehicle at the	
32	time of the violation. The proof required under subsection (a)(1)	
33	creates a rebuttable presumption that the person identified in the	
34	affidavit required under subsection (a) was the operator of the	
35	motor vehicle at the time of the violation. The notice required	
36	under this subsection must contain the following:	
37	(1) The information described in section 9(b) of this chapter.	
38	(2) A statement that the person receiving the notice was	
39	identified by the owner of the motor vehicle as the person	
40	operating the motor vehicle at the time of the violation.	
41	Sec. 12. It is a defense to a proceeding to enforce an ordinance	
42	adopted under section 7 of this chapter that any of the following	



1	analy.
1	apply:  (1) IC 0.21.1.8(b)(2) (a parson driving an authorized
2	(1) IC 9-21-1-8(b)(2) (a person driving an authorized
	emergency vehicle may proceed past a red traffic control
4	signal or traffic control device after slowing down as
5	necessary for safe operation).
6	(2) IC 9-21-3-7(b)(4) (traffic control signal lights are giving no
7	indication or conflicting indications).
8	(3) IC 9-21-8-1 (complying with a lawful order or direction of
9	a law enforcement officer).
10	(4) IC 9-21-8-35(a) (yielding right-of-way to authorized
11	emergency vehicles).
12	(5) IC 9-21-13-1 (funeral procession).
13	(6) A traffic citation was issued to the operator of the motor
14	vehicle for the violation by a police officer.
15	Sec. 13. (a) A violation of an ordinance adopted under section 7
16	of this chapter shall not be reported on a driving record or used to
17	determine rates for motor vehicle insurance.
18	(b) The bureau may not assess points under the point system for
19	a violation of an ordinance adopted under section 7 of this chapter.
20	Sec. 14. A designated employee or local police officer is not
21	liable for any loss while acting within the scope of the employment
22	of the designated employee or local police officer under this
23	chapter or an ordinance adopted under section 7 of this chapter.
24	Sec. 15. If it appears from the records of the local authority that
25	has jurisdiction to enforce an ordinance adopted under section 7 of
26	this chapter that a person has failed to pay a violation before the
27	deadlines established by this chapter without notification of an
28	intent to contest the violation, the local authority shall send a notice
29	to the person who is the registered owner of the motor vehicle or
30	the vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle. The notice must inform
31	the registered owner of the following:
32	(1) That the local authority will send a referral to the bureau
33	if the violation is not paid within thirty (30) days after the
34	notice was mailed.
35	(2) That the referral will result in the suspension of the
36	registration of the motor vehicle or the vehicle if the violation
37	is not paid.
38	Sec. 16. A local authority must send a referral to the bureau not
39	later than thirty (30) days after the notice referenced in section 15
40	of this chapter was mailed if a violation of an ordinance adopted
41	under section 7 of this chapter has not been contested and has not

been paid. The referral to the bureau must include the following:



1	(1) Any information known or available to the local authority
2	concerning the license plate number and year of registration
3	and the name of the owner of the motor vehicle or the vehicle
4	being drawn by a motor vehicle.
5	(2) The date on which the violation occurred.
6	(3) The date when the notice required under section 15 of this
7	chapter was mailed.
8	(4) The seal of the local authority.
9	Sec. 17. If the bureau receives a referral under section 16 of this
10	chapter, the bureau shall suspend the registration of the motor
11	vehicle or the vehicle being drawn by a motor vehicle and shall
12	mail a notice to the person in whose name the vehicle is registered
13	that:
14	(1) informs the person that the registration of the vehicle has
15	been suspended and that the reason for the suspension was the
16	failure to pay an ordinance violation adopted under the
17	authority of section 7 of this chapter; and
18	(2) explains what the person is required to do to have the
9	registration reinstated.
20	Sec. 18. The bureau shall reinstate the registration of a vehicle
21	that is suspended under section 17 of this chapter if the following
22	occur:
23	(1) Any person presents the bureau or a license branch with
24	adequate proof that the violation notice has been paid.
25	(2) A reinstatement fee under IC 9-29-5 has been paid, if
26	applicable.
27	SECTION 20. IC 9-21-4-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
28	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 4. A person may not
29	place, maintain, or display upon or in view of a highway an
30	unauthorized sign, signal, marking, or device that:
31	(1) purports to be, is an imitation of, or resembles an official a
32	traffic control device or a railroad sign or signal;
33	(2) attempts to direct the movement of traffic; or
34	(3) hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of an
35	official a traffic control device or a railroad sign or signal.
36	SECTION 21. IC 9-21-8-41 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
37	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 41. (a) A person who
38	drives a vehicle or street car may not disobey the instructions of an
39	official a traffic control device placed in accordance with this article
40	unless otherwise directed by a police officer.
41	(b) When a traffic control device or flagman is utilized at a worksite

on a highway for traffic control, a person who drives a vehicle shall



1	exercise extraordinary care to secure the mutual safety of all persons
2	and vehicles at the worksite.
3	(c) All traffic shall observe and obey traffic control devices
4	including signals, signs, and warnings, and all directions, signs, or
5	warning devices that may be given or displayed by a police officer or
6	flagman to safely control traffic movement at a worksite and promote
7	safety at a worksite.
8	SECTION 22. IC 9-21-17-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
9	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 3. A pedestrian shall
10	obey the instructions of an official a traffic control device specifically
11	applicable to the pedestrian, unless otherwise directed by a police
12	officer.
13	SECTION 23. IC 9-21-17-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
14	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 10. A pedestrian may
15	not cross a roadway intersection diagonally unless authorized by
16	official traffic control devices. When authorized to cross diagonally,
17	pedestrians shall cross only in accordance with the official traffic
18	control devices pertaining to diagonal crossing movements.
19	SECTION 24. IC 9-30-3-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
20	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 14. (a) This section
21	does not apply to a violation of an ordinance adopted under
22	IC 9-21-3.6-7.
23	(a) (b) As used in this section, "moving traffic offense" means a
24	violation of a statute, an ordinance, or a rule relating to the operation
25	or use of motor vehicles while the motor vehicle is in motion.
26	(b) (c) If a court convicts a person for a moving traffic offense, and
27	the person is known or believed by the court not to be the owner of the
28	motor vehicle, the court shall, within seven (7) days after entering the
29	conviction, deposit with the United States Postal Service, first class
30	postage prepaid, a notice addressed to the owner of the motor vehicle
31	giving the owner the following information:
32	(1) The name and address of the person convicted.
33	(2) The name and address of the owner of the motor vehicle.
34	(3) The offense upon which the conviction was made.
35	(4) The date of arrest of the person convicted and the location of
36	the place of the offense.
37	(5) The license plate number of the motor vehicle.
38	(6) The operator's or chauffeur's license number of the person
39	convicted.
40	(7) The date of the conviction and the name of the court making
41	the conviction.
42	SECTION 25. IC 34-6-2-85 IS AMENDED TO READ AS



1	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 85. "Moving traffic	
2	violation", for purposes of IC 34-28-5, means a violation of:	
3	(1) a statute defining an infraction; or	
4	(2) an ordinance, other than a violation of an ordinance	
5	adopted under IC 9-21-3.6-7;	
6	that applies when a motor vehicle is in motion.	
7	SECTION 26. IC 34-28-5-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.106-2010,	
8	SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	
9	JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 5. (a) A defendant against whom a judgment is	
10	entered is liable for costs. Costs are part of the judgment and may not	1
11	be suspended except under IC 9-30-3-12. Whenever a judgment is	
12	entered against a person for the commission of two (2) or more civil	`
13	violations (infractions or ordinance violations), the court may waive the	
14	person's liability for costs for all but one (1) of the violations. This	
15	subsection does not apply to judgments entered for violations	
16	constituting:	4
17	(1) Class D infractions; or	•
18	(2) Class C infractions for unlawfully parking in a space reserved	
19	for a person with a physical disability under IC 5-16-9-5 or	
20	IC 5-16-9-8.	
21	(b) If a judgment is entered:	
22	(1) for a violation constituting:	
23	(A) a Class D infraction; or	
24	(B) a Class C infraction for unlawfully parking in a space	
25	reserved for a person with a physical disability under	
26	IC 5-16-9-5 or IC 5-16-9-8; <del>or</del>	
27	(2) for a violation of an ordinance enforced by an intersection	1
28	safety system under IC 9-21-3.6 and the defendant pays a civil	
29	penalty within the time frames specified in a notice under	
30	IC 9-21-3.6-9(b)(9); or	
31	(2) (3) in favor of the defendant in any case;	
32	the defendant is not liable for costs.	
33	(c) Except for costs, and except as provided in subsection (e), and	
34	IC 9-21-5-11(e), and IC 9-21-3.6-9(c)(3), the funds collected as	
35	judgments for violations of statutes defining infractions shall be	
36	deposited in the state general fund.	
37	(d) A judgment may be entered against a defendant under this	
38	section or section 4 of this chapter upon a finding by the court that the	
39	defendant:	
40	(1) violated:	
41	(A) a statute defining an infraction; or	
42	(B) an ordinance; or	



1	(2) consents to entry of judgment for the plaintiff upon a pleading
2	of nolo contendere for a moving traffic violation.
3	(e) Except as provided in IC 9-21-3-9(c)(3), the funds collected for
4	an infraction judgment described in section 4(h) of this chapter shall be
5	transferred to a dedicated county fund. The money in the dedicated
6	county fund does not revert to the county general fund or state general
7	fund and may be used, after appropriation by the county fiscal body,
8	only for the following purposes:
9	(1) To pay compensation of commissioners appointed under
10	IC 33-33-49.
11	(2) To pay costs of the county's guardian ad litem program.
12	SECTION 27. IC 34-30-2-28.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
13	CODE AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
14	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 28.5. IC 9-21-3.6-14 (Concerning
15	persons reviewing recorded images for the enforcement of an
16	ordinance regarding an intersection safety system violation).
17	SECTION 28. IC 36-1-6-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
18	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2011]: Sec. 3. (a) Certain
19	ordinances may be enforced by a municipal corporation without
20	proceeding in court through:
21	(1) an admission of violation before the violations clerk under
22	IC 33-36; or
23	(2) administrative enforcement under section 9 of this chapter.
24	(b) Except as provided in subsection (a), a proceeding to enforce an
25	ordinance must be brought in accordance with IC 34-28-5, section 4 of
26	this chapter, or both.
27	(c) An ordinance defining a moving traffic violation may not be
28	enforced under IC 33-36 and must be enforced in accordance with
29	IC 34-28-5.
30	(d) An ordinance adopted under IC 9-21-3.6-7 may be enforced
31	under IC 33-36 or IC 34-28-5.
32	SECTION 29. IC 9-13-2-117 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
33	1, 2011].

