



Reprinted
February 18, 2025

HOUSE BILL No. 1186

DIGEST OF HB 1186 (Updated February 17, 2025 4:23 pm - DI 106)

Citations Affected: IC 5-2; IC 5-10; IC 10-10.5; IC 14-9; IC 14-33; IC 20-26; IC 35-31.5; IC 35-42; IC 35-44.1; IC 36-5; IC 36-8.

Synopsis: Law enforcement matters. Provides that a correctional professional is considered a public safety officer for purposes of determining eligibility for line of duty death benefits. (Current law provides that a correctional officer is considered a public safety officer for determining eligibility line of death benefits.) Provides, with certain exceptions, that a law enforcement officer, including a constable, school resource officer, special deputy, or reserve officer, who has completed a pre-basic course but who has not completed Tier I or Tier II basic training requirements may not exercise police powers outside the jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency. Provides that a school resource officer who has completed Tier I or Tier II basic training has statewide jurisdiction. Provides that all deputies, excluding
(Continued next page)

Effective: July 1, 2025.

Bartels, Commons, Gore

January 8, 2025, read first time and referred to Committee on Veterans Affairs and Public Safety.

January 30, 2025, amended, reported — Do Pass. Referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code pursuant to Rule 126.3.

February 13, 2025, amended, reported — Do Pass.

February 17, 2025, read second time, amended, ordered engrossed.

HB 1186—LS 6611/DI 116



Digest Continued

reserve deputies and jail deputies, employed by the Marion County sheriff's office on July 1, 2025, shall be certified by the law enforcement training board (board) as Tier II law enforcement officers. Requires the Marion County sheriff's office to submit to the board a list of deputies who have successfully completed at least the minimum basic training requirements at the Marion County Sheriff's Office Academy. Makes changes to the definition of a "law enforcement officer" for purposes of mandatory training for law enforcement officers. Increases the penalty for criminal recklessness from a Class B to a Class A misdemeanor. Specifies that the immunities and limitations on liability that apply to a law enforcement officer (and the officer's employing agency) acting within the officer's jurisdictional area also apply to an officer (and employing agency) acting outside the jurisdictional area under certain circumstances. Makes pointing a firearm by a passenger in a vehicle whose driver is committing criminal recklessness a Level 6 felony under certain circumstances. Provides that a school resource officer may pursue a person who flees from a school resource officer after the school resource officer has, by visible or audible means, including the operation of the school resource officer's siren or emergency lights, identified themselves and ordered the person to stop. Adds a hospital police department to the definition of police departments required to provide police officers with certain rights.

HB 1186—LS 6611/DI 116



Reprinted
February 18, 2025

First Regular Session of the 124th General Assembly (2025)

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 2024 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1186

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning public safety.

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

1 SECTION 1. IC 5-2-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.173-2023,
2 SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 2. For the purposes of this chapter, and unless the
4 context clearly denotes otherwise, the following definitions apply
5 throughout this chapter:

6 (1) "Law enforcement officer" means an appointed officer or
7 employee hired by and on the payroll of the state, any of the
8 state's political subdivisions, a hospital police department (as
9 described in IC 16-18-4), a tribal police officer (as described in
10 IC 5-2-24), or a public or private postsecondary educational
11 institution whose board of trustees has established a police
12 department under IC 21-17-5-2 or IC 21-39-4-2 who is granted
13 lawful authority to enforce all or some of the penal laws of the
14 state of Indiana and who possesses, with respect to those laws, the
15 power to effect arrests for offenses committed in the officer's or

HB 1186—LS 6611/DI 116



1 employee's presence. **The term includes a special officer**
 2 **employed by a consolidated city full time after June 30, 2023,**
 3 **to perform park ranger duties and a deputy of the Marion**
 4 **County sheriff's office.** However, except as otherwise provided
 5 in this chapter, the following are expressly excluded from the
 6 term "law enforcement officer" for the purposes of this chapter:

7 (A) A constable.

8 (B) A special officer whose powers and duties are described
 9 in IC 36-8-3-7 or a special deputy whose powers and duties are
 10 described in IC 36-8-10-10.6. ~~However, a special officer~~
 11 ~~employed by a consolidated city full time after June 30, 2023,~~
 12 ~~to perform park ranger duties is a law enforcement officer for~~
 13 ~~the purposes of this chapter.~~

14 (C) A county police reserve officer who receives compensation
 15 for lake patrol duties under IC 36-8-3-20(f)(3).

16 (D) A conservation reserve officer who receives compensation
 17 for lake patrol duties under IC 14-9-8-27.

18 (E) An employee of the gaming commission whose powers
 19 and duties are described in IC 4-32.3-9.

20 (F) A correctional police officer described in IC 11-8-9.

21 For purposes of section 12.5 of this chapter, the term includes a
 22 police reserve officer (as described in IC 36-8-3-20), even if the
 23 police reserve officer works as a volunteer.

24 (2) "Board" means the law enforcement training board created by
 25 this chapter.

26 (3) "Executive training program" means the police chief executive
 27 training program developed by the board under section 9 of this
 28 chapter.

29 (4) "Law enforcement training council" means one (1) of the
 30 confederations of law enforcement agencies recognized by the
 31 board and organized for the sole purpose of sharing training,
 32 instructors, and related resources.

33 (5) "Training regarding the lawful use of force" includes
 34 classroom and skills training in the proper application of hand to
 35 hand defensive tactics, use of firearms, and other methods of:

36 (A) overcoming unlawful resistance; or

37 (B) countering other action that threatens the safety of the
 38 public or a law enforcement officer.

39 (6) "Hiring or appointing authority" means:

40 (A) the chief executive officer, board, or other entity of a
 41 police department or agency with authority to appoint and hire
 42 law enforcement officers; or



- 1 (B) the governor, mayor, board, or other entity with the
 2 authority to appoint a chief executive officer of a police
 3 department or agency.
- 4 (7) "Crisis intervention team" refers to a local coalition with a
 5 goal of improving the manner in which law enforcement and the
 6 community respond to crisis situations in which an individual is
 7 experiencing a mental health or addictive disorder crisis.
- 8 (8) "Law enforcement agency" means a state agency, a political
 9 subdivision, a hospital police department (as described in
 10 IC 16-18-4), a tribal law enforcement agency (as described in
 11 IC 5-2-24), or a public or private postsecondary educational
 12 institution that employs and has on its payroll a law enforcement
 13 officer, including individuals described in subdivision (1)(A)
 14 through (1)(F).
- 15 SECTION 2. IC 5-2-1-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.170-2023,
 16 SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 17 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 9. (a) The board shall adopt in accordance with
 18 IC 4-22-2 all necessary rules to carry out the provisions of this chapter.
 19 The rules, which shall be adopted only after necessary and proper
 20 investigation and inquiry by the board, shall include the establishment
 21 of the following:
- 22 (1) A consistent and uniform statewide deadly force policy and
 23 training program, that is consistent with state and federal law.
 24 Upon adoption by the law enforcement training board, the policy
 25 and training program must be implemented, without modification,
 26 by all Indiana law enforcement agencies, offices, or departments.
- 27 (2) A consistent and uniform statewide defensive tactics policy
 28 and training program, that is consistent with state and federal law.
 29 Upon adoption by the law enforcement training board, the policy
 30 and training program must be implemented, without modification,
 31 by all Indiana law enforcement agencies, offices, or departments.
- 32 (3) A uniform statewide minimum standard for vehicle pursuits
 33 consistent with state and federal law.
- 34 (4) Minimum standards of physical, educational, mental, and
 35 moral fitness which shall govern the acceptance of any person for
 36 training by any law enforcement training school or academy
 37 meeting or exceeding the minimum standards established
 38 pursuant to this chapter.
- 39 (5) Minimum standards for law enforcement training schools
 40 administered by towns, cities, counties, law enforcement training
 41 centers, agencies, or departments of the state.
- 42 (6) Minimum standards for courses of study, attendance



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



- 1 (IC 35-42-3.5).
 2 (B) Identification of human and sexual trafficking.
 3 (C) Communicating with traumatized persons.
 4 (D) Therapeutically appropriate investigative techniques.
 5 (E) Collaboration with federal law enforcement officials.
 6 (F) Rights of and protections afforded to victims.
 7 (G) Providing documentation that satisfies the Declaration of
 8 Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons
 9 (Form I-914, Supplement B) requirements established under
 10 federal law.
 11 (H) The availability of community resources to assist human
 12 and sexual trafficking victims.
- 13 (14) Minimum standards for ongoing specialized, intensive, and
 14 integrative training for persons responsible for investigating
 15 sexual assault cases involving adult victims. This training must
 16 include instruction on:
 17 (A) the neurobiology of trauma;
 18 (B) trauma informed interviewing; and
 19 (C) investigative techniques.
- 20 (15) Minimum standards for de-escalation training. De-escalation
 21 training shall be taught as a part of existing use-of-force training
 22 and not as a separate topic.
- 23 (16) Minimum standards regarding best practices for crowd
 24 control, protests, and First Amendment activities.
- 25 (17) Minimum standards for basic training and inservice training
 26 programs, which may be completed online or by other means of
 27 virtual instruction, that occur after December 31, 2024, and that
 28 address the mental health and wellness of law enforcement
 29 officers including:
 30 (A) healthy coping skills to preserve the mental health of law
 31 enforcement officers and manage the stress and trauma of
 32 policing;
 33 (B) recognizing:
 34 (i) symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder; and
 35 (ii) signs of suicidal behavior; and
 36 (C) information on mental health resources available for law
 37 enforcement officers.
- 38 All statewide policies and minimum standards shall be documented in
 39 writing and published on the Indiana law enforcement academy (ILEA)
 40 website. Any policy, standard, or training program implemented,
 41 adopted, or promulgated by a vote of the board may only subsequently
 42 be modified or rescinded by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the



- 1 board.
- 2 (b) A law enforcement officer appointed after July 5, 1972, and
 3 before July 1, 1993, may not enforce the laws or ordinances of the state
 4 or any political subdivision unless the officer has, within one (1) year
 5 from the date of appointment, successfully completed the minimum
 6 basic training requirements established under this chapter by the board.
 7 If a person fails to successfully complete the basic training
 8 requirements within one (1) year from the date of employment, the
 9 officer may not perform any of the duties of a law enforcement officer
 10 involving control or direction of members of the public or exercising
 11 the power of arrest until the officer has successfully completed the
 12 training requirements. This subsection does not apply to any law
 13 enforcement officer appointed before July 6, 1972, or after June 30,
 14 1993.
- 15 (c) Military leave or other authorized leave of absence from law
 16 enforcement duty during the first year of employment after July 6,
 17 1972, shall toll the running of the first year, which shall be calculated
 18 by the aggregate of the time before and after the leave, for the purposes
 19 of this chapter.
- 20 (d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (m), (t), and (u), a law
 21 enforcement officer appointed to a law enforcement department or
 22 agency after June 30, 1993, may not:
- 23 (1) make an arrest;
 24 (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property; or
 25 (3) carry a firearm;
- 26 unless the law enforcement officer successfully completes, at a board
 27 certified law enforcement academy or at a law enforcement training
 28 center under section 10.5 or 15.2 of this chapter, the basic training
 29 requirements established by the board under this chapter.
- 30 (e) This subsection does not apply to:
- 31 (1) a gaming agent employed as a law enforcement officer by the
 32 Indiana gaming commission; or
 33 (2) an:
 34 (A) attorney; or
 35 (B) investigator;
 36 designated by the securities commissioner as a police officer of
 37 the state under IC 23-19-6-1(k).
- 38 Before a law enforcement officer appointed after June 30, 1993,
 39 completes the basic training requirements, the law enforcement officer
 40 may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d), **subject to**
 41 **the limitations provided in IC 10-10.5-5**, if the officer successfully
 42 completes the pre-basic course established in subsection (f). Successful



1 completion of the pre-basic course authorizes a law enforcement officer
2 to exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) for one (1)
3 year after the date the law enforcement officer is appointed.

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

6 (1) law enforcement officers;

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

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

9 regarding the subjects of arrest, search and seizure, the lawful use of
10 force, de-escalation training, interacting with individuals with autism,
11 and the operation of an emergency vehicle. The pre-basic course must
12 be offered on a periodic basis throughout the year at regional sites
13 statewide. The pre-basic course must consist of at least forty (40) hours
14 of course work. The board may prepare the classroom part of the
15 pre-basic course using available technology in conjunction with live
16 instruction. The board shall provide the course material, the instructors,
17 and the facilities at the regional sites throughout the state that are used
18 for the pre-basic course. In addition, the board may certify pre-basic
19 courses that may be conducted by other public or private training
20 entities, including postsecondary educational institutions.

21 (g) Subject to subsection (h), the board shall adopt rules under
22 IC 4-22-2 to establish a mandatory inservice training program for
23 police officers and police reserve officers (as described in
24 IC 36-8-3-20). After June 30, 1993, a law enforcement officer who has
25 satisfactorily completed basic training and has been appointed to a law
26 enforcement department or agency on either a full-time or part-time
27 basis is not eligible for continued employment unless the officer
28 satisfactorily completes the mandatory inservice training requirements
29 established by rules adopted by the board. Inservice training must
30 include de-escalation training. Inservice training must also include:

31 (1) training:

32 (A) in interacting with persons with mental illness, addictive
33 disorders, intellectual disabilities, autism, developmental
34 disabilities, and Alzheimer's disease or related senile
35 dementia; and

36 (B) provided by persons approved by the secretary of family
37 and social services and the board;

38 (2) after December 31, 2024, annual training, which may be
39 completed online or by other means of virtual instruction, that
40 addresses the mental health and wellness of law enforcement
41 officers including:

42 (A) healthy coping skills to preserve the mental health of law



- 1 enforcement officers and manage the stress and trauma of
 2 policing;
 3 (B) recognizing:
 4 (i) symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder; and
 5 (ii) signs of suicidal behavior; and
 6 (C) information on mental health resources available for law
 7 enforcement officers; and
 8 (3) training concerning:
 9 (A) human and sexual trafficking; and
 10 (B) high risk missing persons (as defined in IC 5-2-17-1).

11 The board may approve courses offered by other public or private
 12 training entities, including postsecondary educational institutions, as
 13 necessary in order to ensure the availability of an adequate number of
 14 inservice training programs. The board may waive an officer's inservice
 15 training requirements if the board determines that the officer's reason
 16 for lacking the required amount of inservice training hours is due to
 17 either an emergency situation or the unavailability of courses.

18 (h) This subsection applies only to a mandatory inservice training
 19 program under subsection (g). Notwithstanding subsection (g), the
 20 board may, without adopting rules under IC 4-22-2, modify the course
 21 work of a training subject matter, modify the number of hours of
 22 training required within a particular subject matter, or add a new
 23 subject matter, if the board satisfies the following requirements:

- 24 (1) The board must conduct at least two (2) public meetings on
 25 the proposed modification or addition.
 26 (2) After approving the modification or addition at a public
 27 meeting, the board must post notice of the modification or
 28 addition on the Indiana law enforcement academy's website at
 29 least thirty (30) days before the modification or addition takes
 30 effect.

31 If the board does not satisfy the requirements of this subsection, the
 32 modification or addition is void. This subsection does not authorize the
 33 board to eliminate any inservice training subject matter required under
 34 subsection (g).

35 (i) The board shall also adopt rules establishing a town marshal and
 36 conservancy district marshal basic training program, subject to the
 37 following:

- 38 (1) The program must require fewer hours of instruction and class
 39 attendance and fewer courses of study than are required for the
 40 mandated basic training program.
 41 (2) Certain parts of the course materials may be studied by a
 42 candidate at the candidate's home in order to fulfill requirements



- 1 of the program.
- 2 (3) Law enforcement officers successfully completing the
- 3 requirements of the program are eligible for appointment only in
- 4 towns employing the town marshal system (IC 36-5-7) or a
- 5 conservancy district that employs a conservancy district marshal
- 6 under IC 14-33-25 and having not more than one (1) marshal and
- 7 six (6) deputies.
- 8 (4) The limitation imposed by subdivision (3) does not apply to an
- 9 officer who has successfully completed the mandated basic
- 10 training program.
- 11 (5) The time limitations imposed by subsections (b) and (c) for
- 12 completing the training are also applicable to the marshal basic
- 13 training program.
- 14 (6) The program must require training in interacting with
- 15 individuals with autism.
- 16 (j) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish an
- 17 executive training program. The executive training program must
- 18 include training in the following areas:
- 19 (1) Liability.
- 20 (2) Media relations.
- 21 (3) Accounting and administration.
- 22 (4) Discipline.
- 23 (5) Department policy making.
- 24 (6) Lawful use of force and de-escalation training.
- 25 (7) Department programs.
- 26 (8) Emergency vehicle operation.
- 27 (9) Cultural diversity.
- 28 (10) After December 31, 2024, mental health and wellness and
- 29 suicide prevention of law enforcement officers. The training
- 30 requirement under this subdivision may be provided as part of an
- 31 online course or by other means of virtual instruction.
- 32 (k) A police chief shall apply for admission to the executive training
- 33 program within two (2) months of the date the police chief initially
- 34 takes office. A police chief must successfully complete the executive
- 35 training program within six (6) months of the date the police chief
- 36 initially takes office. However, if space in the executive training
- 37 program is not available at a time that will allow completion of the
- 38 executive training program within six (6) months of the date the police
- 39 chief initially takes office, the police chief must successfully complete
- 40 the next available executive training program that is offered after the
- 41 police chief initially takes office.
- 42 (l) A police chief who fails to comply with subsection (k) may not



1 continue to serve as the police chief until completion of the executive
 2 training program. For the purposes of this subsection and subsection
 3 (k), "police chief" refers to:

- 4 (1) the police chief of any city;
- 5 (2) the police chief of any town having a metropolitan police
 6 department; and
- 7 (3) the chief of a consolidated law enforcement department
 8 established under IC 36-3-1-5.1.

9 A town marshal or a conservancy district marshal is not considered to
 10 be a police chief for these purposes, but a town marshal or a
 11 conservancy district marshal may enroll in the executive training
 12 program.

13 (m) A fire investigator in the department of homeland security
 14 appointed after December 31, 1993, is required to comply with the
 15 basic training standards established under this chapter.

16 (n) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a
 17 program to certify handgun safety courses, including courses offered
 18 in the private sector, that meet standards approved by the board for
 19 training probation officers in handgun safety as required by
 20 IC 11-13-1-3.5(2).

21 (o) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a
 22 refresher course for an officer who:

- 23 (1) is hired by an Indiana law enforcement department or agency
 24 as a law enforcement officer;
- 25 (2) has not been employed as a law enforcement officer for:
 26 (A) at least two (2) years; and
 27 (B) less than six (6) years before the officer is hired under
 28 subdivision (1); and
- 29 (3) completed at any time a basic training course certified or
 30 recognized by the board before the officer is hired under
 31 subdivision (1).

32 (p) An officer to whom subsection (o) applies must successfully
 33 complete the refresher course described in subsection (o) not later than
 34 six (6) months after the officer's date of hire, or the officer loses the
 35 officer's powers of:

- 36 (1) arrest;
- 37 (2) search; and
- 38 (3) seizure.

39 (q) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a
 40 refresher course for an officer who:

- 41 (1) is appointed by an Indiana law enforcement department or
 42 agency as a reserve police officer; and



- 1 (2) has not worked as a reserve police officer for at least two (2)
 2 years after:
 3 (A) completing the pre-basic course; or
 4 (B) leaving the individual's last appointment as a reserve
 5 police officer.

6 An officer to whom this subsection applies must successfully complete
 7 the refresher course established by the board in order to work as a
 8 reserve police officer.

9 (r) This subsection applies to an individual who, at the time the
 10 individual completes a board certified or recognized basic training
 11 course, has not been appointed as a law enforcement officer by an
 12 Indiana law enforcement department or agency. If the individual is not
 13 employed as a law enforcement officer for at least two (2) years after
 14 completing the basic training course, the individual must successfully
 15 retake and complete the basic training course as set forth in subsection
 16 (d).

17 (s) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a
 18 refresher course for an individual who:

- 19 (1) is appointed as a board certified instructor of law enforcement
 20 training; and
 21 (2) has not provided law enforcement training instruction for
 22 more than one (1) year after the date the individual's instructor
 23 certification expired.

24 An individual to whom this subsection applies must successfully
 25 complete the refresher course established by the board in order to
 26 renew the individual's instructor certification.

27 (t) This subsection applies only to a gaming agent employed as a
 28 law enforcement officer by the Indiana gaming commission. A gaming
 29 agent appointed after June 30, 2005, may exercise the police powers
 30 described in subsection (d) if:

- 31 (1) the agent successfully completes the pre-basic course
 32 established in subsection (f); and
 33 (2) the agent successfully completes any other training courses
 34 established by the Indiana gaming commission in conjunction
 35 with the board.

36 (u) This subsection applies only to a securities enforcement officer
 37 designated as a law enforcement officer by the securities
 38 commissioner. A securities enforcement officer may exercise the police
 39 powers described in subsection (d) if:

- 40 (1) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes the
 41 pre-basic course established in subsection (f); and
 42 (2) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes any



- 1 other training courses established by the securities commissioner
 2 in conjunction with the board.
- 3 (v) This subsection applies only to a correctional police officer
 4 employed by the department of correction. A correctional police officer
 5 may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if:
- 6 (1) the officer successfully completes the pre-basic course
 7 described in subsection (f); and
 8 (2) the officer successfully completes any other training courses
 9 established by the department of correction in conjunction with
 10 the board.
- 11 (w) This subsection applies only to the sexual assault training
 12 described in subsection (a)(14). The board shall:
- 13 (1) consult with experts on the neurobiology of trauma, trauma
 14 informed interviewing, and investigative techniques in developing
 15 the sexual assault training; and
 16 (2) develop the sexual assault training and begin offering the
 17 training not later than July 1, 2022.
- 18 (x) After July 1, 2023, a law enforcement officer who regularly
 19 investigates sexual assaults involving adult victims must complete the
 20 training requirements described in subsection (a)(14) within one (1)
 21 year of being assigned to regularly investigate sexual assaults involving
 22 adult victims.
- 23 (y) A law enforcement officer who regularly investigates sexual
 24 assaults involving adult victims may complete the training
 25 requirements described in subsection (a)(14) by attending a:
- 26 (1) statewide or national training; or
 27 (2) department hosted local training.
- 28 (z) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the board
 29 is authorized to establish certain required standards of training and
 30 procedure.
- 31 SECTION 3. IC 5-2-1-21 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
 32 AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
 33 1, 2025]: **Sec. 21. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, all deputies,
 34 excluding reserve deputies and jail deputies appointed under
 35 IC 36-8-10-10.6(f), employed by the Marion County sheriff's office
 36 on July 1, 2025, shall be certified by the board as Tier II law
 37 enforcement officers, unless the deputy is otherwise certified as a
 38 Tier I law enforcement officer. The Marion County sheriff's office
 39 shall submit to the board a list of those deputies who have
 40 successfully completed at least the minimum basic training
 41 requirements at the Marion County Sheriff's Office Academy. The
 42 board shall transmit certificates of the certifications and other**



1 related documentation to the Marion County sheriff's office not
2 later than September 1, 2025.

3 (b) After June 30, 2025, the Indiana law enforcement academy
4 located in Plainfield, Indiana, shall admit individuals newly hired
5 by the Marion County sheriff's office in the same manner and
6 proportion as other law enforcement agencies provided that the
7 individuals are hired as full-time law enforcement officers of the
8 Marion County sheriff's office.

9 SECTION 4. IC 5-10-10-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.119-2022,
10 SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
11 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "public safety officer"
12 means any of the following:

- 13 (1) A state police officer.
- 14 (2) A county sheriff.
- 15 (3) A county police officer.
- 16 (4) ~~A correctional officer.~~ **correctional professional, which**
17 **includes a correctional officer, correctional police officer, or**
18 **any employee of the department of correction.**
- 19 (5) An excise police officer.
- 20 (6) A county police reserve officer.
- 21 (7) A city or town police reserve officer.
- 22 (8) A conservation enforcement officer.
- 23 (9) A town marshal.
- 24 (10) A deputy town marshal.
- 25 (11) A probation officer.
- 26 (12) A state educational institution police officer appointed under
27 IC 21-39-4.
- 28 (13) A police officer whose employer purchases coverage under
29 section 4.5 of this chapter.
- 30 (14) An emergency medical services provider (as defined in
31 IC 16-41-10-1) who is:
 - 32 (A) employed by a political subdivision (as defined in
33 IC 36-1-2-13); and
 - 34 (B) not eligible for a special death benefit under IC 36-8-6-20,
35 IC 36-8-7-26, IC 36-8-7.5-22, or IC 36-8-8-20.
- 36 (15) A firefighter who is employed by the fire department of a
37 state university.
- 38 (16) A firefighter whose employer purchases coverage under
39 section 4.5 of this chapter.
- 40 (17) A member of a consolidated law enforcement department
41 established under IC 36-3-1-5.1.
- 42 (18) A gaming agent of the Indiana gaming commission.



- 1 (19) A person who is:
- 2 (A) employed by a political subdivision (as defined in
- 3 IC 36-1-2-13); and
- 4 (B) appointed as a special deputy under IC 36-8-10-10.6.
- 5 (20) A school corporation police officer appointed under
- 6 IC 20-26-16.
- 7 (21) A gaming control officer of the Indiana gaming commission.
- 8 (22) An eligible chaplain who meets the requirements of section
- 9 4.7 of this chapter.
- 10 (23) A community corrections officer.
- 11 (24) An eligible emergency medical services provider who meets
- 12 the requirements of section 4.8 of this chapter.
- 13 (25) An emergency medical services provider whose employer
- 14 purchases coverage under section 4.9 of this chapter.
- 15 (26) An emergency management worker (as defined in
- 16 IC 10-14-3-3), including:
- 17 (A) an employee of the Indiana department of homeland
- 18 security who is working in an official capacity as an employee
- 19 during a disaster or an emergency response; or
- 20 (B) an employee of a political subdivision who is employed as:
- 21 (i) an emergency management director;
- 22 (ii) an assistant emergency management director; or
- 23 (iii) a deputy emergency management director;
- 24 for the political subdivision.
- 25 (27) A division fire investigator (as described in IC 22-14-2-8).
- 26 (28) A school resource officer (as defined in IC 20-26-18.2-1)
- 27 who is not otherwise entitled to a line of duty benefit under:
- 28 (A) IC 36-8-6-20;
- 29 (B) IC 36-8-7.5-22; or
- 30 (C) IC 36-8-8-20;
- 31 while acting as a school resource officer.
- 32 (29) A county coroner.
- 33 (30) A deputy county coroner.
- 34 SECTION 5. IC 5-10-13-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.178-2022(ts),
- 35 SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
- 36 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "employee" means an
- 37 individual who:
- 38 (1) is employed full time by the state or a political subdivision of
- 39 the state as:
- 40 (A) a member of a fire department (as defined in IC 36-8-1-8);
- 41 (B) an emergency medical services provider (as defined in
- 42 IC 16-41-10-1);



- 1 (C) a member of a police department (as defined in
- 2 IC 36-8-1-9);
- 3 (D) a ~~correctional officer~~ (as defined in ~~IC 5-10-10-1.5~~);
- 4 **correctional professional, which includes a correctional**
- 5 **officer (as defined in IC 5-10-10-1.5), correctional police**
- 6 **officer, or any employee of the department of correction;**
- 7 (E) a state police officer;
- 8 (F) a county police officer;
- 9 (G) a county sheriff;
- 10 (H) an excise police officer;
- 11 (I) a conservation enforcement officer;
- 12 (J) a town marshal;
- 13 (K) a deputy town marshal;
- 14 (L) a department of homeland security fire investigator;
- 15 (M) a member of a consolidated law enforcement department
- 16 established under IC 36-3-1-5.1;
- 17 (N) a county coroner; or
- 18 (O) a deputy county coroner;

19 (2) in the course of the individual's employment is at high risk for
 20 occupational exposure to an exposure risk disease; and

21 (3) is not employed elsewhere in a similar capacity.

22 SECTION 6. IC 10-10.5-5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
 23 AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 24 JULY 1, 2025]:

25 **Chapter 5. Limitations of Police Powers for Certain Law**
 26 **Enforcement Officers**

27 **Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "board" has the meaning set**
 28 **forth in IC 5-2-1-2(2).**

29 **Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "law enforcement agency" has**
 30 **the meaning set forth in IC 5-2-1-2(8).**

31 **Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "police powers" refers to a law**
 32 **enforcement officer's authority described in IC 5-2-1-9(d).**

33 **Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in section 5 of this chapter, a law**
 34 **enforcement officer, including a constable, a school resource**
 35 **officer, special deputy, or reserve officer, who has completed a**
 36 **pre-basic course described in IC 5-2-1-9(f), but who has not**
 37 **completed Tier I or Tier II basic training requirements established**
 38 **by the board under IC 5-2-1-9, may not exercise police powers**
 39 **outside the jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency.**

40 **(b) Except as provided in section 5 of this chapter, a law**
 41 **enforcement officer described in subsection (a) may not wear or**
 42 **display on their person or vehicle an insignia identifying themselves**



1 as a law enforcement officer while engaged in off duty
 2 employment. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the law
 3 enforcement officer from displaying an insignia on their person or
 4 vehicle when traveling to and from the law enforcement officer's
 5 residence to work for the appointing law enforcement agency.

6 **Sec. 5. (a)** Notwithstanding any other law and except as
 7 provided in subsection (b), a law enforcement officer described in
 8 section 4(a) of this chapter may exercise police powers only when
 9 the law enforcement officer is carrying out the duties of the law
 10 enforcement agency that appointed the law enforcement officer
 11 within the geographic jurisdiction of the appointing law
 12 enforcement agency unless:

13 (1) the law enforcement officer is engaging in the:

14 (A) pursuit;

15 (B) apprehension;

16 (C) arrest;

17 (D) search; or

18 (E) investigation;

19 of an individual outside of the geographic jurisdiction of the
 20 appointing law enforcement agency for a violation of a law
 21 that occurred within the geographic jurisdiction of the
 22 appointing law enforcement agency;

23 (2) the law enforcement officer is transferring an individual
 24 outside the jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement
 25 agency under the direction of the appointing law enforcement
 26 agency;

27 (3) the law enforcement officer:

28 (A) has been dispatched outside the jurisdiction of the
 29 appointing law enforcement agency;

30 (B) is responding to a call for assistance or otherwise
 31 providing assistance to a law enforcement officer outside
 32 the jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency;
 33 or

34 (C) is providing backup or determining whether backup
 35 may be necessary, including proactively, to another law
 36 enforcement officer who is outside the jurisdiction of the
 37 appointing law enforcement agency; or

38 (4) exigent circumstances necessitate the use of the police
 39 powers.

40 (b) A law enforcement officer described in section 4(a) of this
 41 chapter may be authorized to use police powers on behalf of
 42 another law enforcement agency or entity only if the appointing



1 law enforcement agency enters into an agreement with the other
 2 law enforcement agency or entity that sets forth the extent of police
 3 powers the law enforcement officer may exercise.

4 Sec. 6. (a) A law enforcement officer who exercises jurisdiction
 5 outside of the geographic jurisdiction of the appointing law
 6 enforcement agency in accordance with section 5(a)(1) through
 7 5(a)(4) of this chapter is entitled to the immunities and limitations
 8 on liability that apply under Indiana law (including under
 9 IC 34-13) to an officer exercising jurisdiction within the geographic
 10 jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency.

11 (b) The appointing law enforcement agency of an officer who
 12 exercises jurisdiction outside of the geographic jurisdiction of the
 13 appointing law enforcement agency in accordance with section
 14 5(a)(1) through 5(a)(4) of this chapter is entitled to the immunities
 15 and limitations on liability under Indiana law (including under
 16 IC 34-13) that apply to an appointing law enforcement agency of
 17 an officer exercising jurisdiction within the geographic jurisdiction
 18 of the appointing law enforcement agency.

19 SECTION 7. IC 14-9-8-27 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 20 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 27. (a) A conservation
 21 reserve officer may be appointed to assist the division in the
 22 enforcement of watercraft laws and for no other purpose. A
 23 conservation reserve officer must be appointed in the same manner that
 24 a conservation officer is appointed.

25 (b) A conservation reserve officer:

- 26 (1) may not be a conservation officer;
 27 (2) has the police powers of a conservation officer to enforce
 28 watercraft laws, except as limited by the rules of the department;
 29 (3) to the extent that money is appropriated for a purpose listed in
 30 this subdivision, may receive:
 31 (A) a uniform allowance;
 32 (B) compensation for time lost from other employment
 33 because of court appearances;
 34 (C) insurance for life, accident, and sickness coverage;
 35 (D) compensation for lake patrol duties that the division
 36 director assigns and approves for compensation; or
 37 (E) any combination of benefits specified in clauses (A)
 38 through (D);
 39 (4) is not eligible to participate in a pension program provided for
 40 conservation officers;
 41 (5) may not be appointed until completion of the following:
 42 (A) A minimum of forty (40) hours of general reserve officer



- 1 training.
- 2 (B) A minimum of twelve (12) hours in addition to the training
- 3 under subdivision (A) in the enforcement of watercraft laws.
- 4 (C) A probationary period specified by rule of the department;
- 5 (6) **subject to IC 10-10.5-5**, may not:
- 6 (A) make an arrest;
- 7 (B) conduct a search or seizure of a person or property; or
- 8 (C) carry a firearm;
- 9 unless the conservation reserve officer successfully completes a
- 10 pre-basic course under IC 5-2-1-9(f); and
- 11 (7) may be covered by the medical treatment and burial expense
- 12 provisions of the worker's compensation law (IC 22-3-2 through
- 13 IC 22-3-6) and the worker's occupational diseases law
- 14 (IC 22-3-7).
- 15 If compensability of an injury covered under subdivision (7) is an issue,
- 16 the administrative procedures of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 and
- 17 IC 22-3-7 must be used to resolve the issue.
- 18 (c) A conservation reserve officer carrying out lake patrol duties
- 19 under this chapter is immune from liability under IC 34-30-12,
- 20 notwithstanding the payment of compensation to the conservation
- 21 reserve officer.
- 22 (d) The department may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to implement
- 23 this section and to limit the authority of conservation reserve officers.
- 24 SECTION 8. IC 14-33-25-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.122-2023,
- 25 SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
- 26 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 3. The district marshal is the chief police officer
- 27 of the district and, **except as otherwise provided in IC 10-10.5-5**, has
- 28 the powers of other law enforcement officers in enforcing laws. The
- 29 district marshal or the district marshal's deputy:
- 30 (1) shall arrest without process all persons who commit an offense
- 31 within the district marshal's or deputy's view, take them before a
- 32 court having jurisdiction, and detain them in custody until the
- 33 cause of the arrest has been investigated;
- 34 (2) shall suppress breaches of the peace;
- 35 (3) may execute search warrants and arrest warrants; and
- 36 (4) may pursue and jail persons who commit an offense.
- 37 SECTION 9. IC 20-26-18.2-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.172-2013,
- 38 SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
- 39 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 3. (a) A school resource officer may:
- 40 (1) make an arrest;
- 41 (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property using the
- 42 reasonable suspicion standard;



- 1 (3) carry a firearm on or off school property; and
- 2 (4) pursue a person who flees from a school resource officer
- 3 after the school resource officer has, by visible or audible
- 4 means, including the operation of the school resource officer's
- 5 siren or emergency lights, identified themselves and ordered the
- 6 person to stop; and
- 7 ~~(4)~~ (5) exercise other police powers with respect to the
- 8 enforcement of Indiana laws.

9 (b) A school resource officer **who has completed Tier I or Tier II**
 10 **basic training requirements established by the law enforcement**
 11 **training board under IC 5-2-1-9** has statewide jurisdiction. A school
 12 **resource officer who has completed a pre-basic course described in**
 13 **IC 5-2-1-9(f) but who has not completed Tier I or Tier II basic**
 14 **training requirements established by the law enforcement training**
 15 **board under IC 5-2-1-9 is subject to the limitations set forth in**
 16 **IC 10-10.5-5.** in every county where the school corporation or charter
 17 school engaging the officer operates a school or where the school
 18 corporation or charter school's students reside. This subsection does not
 19 restrict the jurisdiction that a school resource officer may possess due
 20 to the officer's employment by a law enforcement agency.

21 SECTION 10. IC 35-31.5-2-185, AS AMENDED BY P.L.122-2023,
 22 SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 23 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 185. (a) "Law enforcement officer", **except as**
 24 **otherwise limited under IC 10-10.5-5,** means:

- 25 (1) a police officer (including a tribal police officer, a correctional
- 26 police officer, and a hospital police officer employed by a hospital
- 27 police department established under IC 16-18-4), sheriff,
- 28 constable, marshal, prosecuting attorney, special prosecuting
- 29 attorney, special deputy prosecuting attorney, the securities
- 30 commissioner, or the inspector general;
- 31 (2) a deputy of any of those persons;
- 32 (3) an investigator for a prosecuting attorney or for the inspector
- 33 general;
- 34 (4) a conservation officer;
- 35 (5) an enforcement officer of the alcohol and tobacco
- 36 commission;
- 37 (6) an enforcement officer of the securities division of the office
- 38 of the secretary of state; or
- 39 (7) a gaming agent employed under IC 4-33-4.5 or a gaming
- 40 control officer employed by the gaming control division under
- 41 IC 4-33-20.
- 42 (b) "Law enforcement officer", for purposes of IC 35-42-2-1,



1 includes an alcoholic beverage enforcement officer, as set forth in
2 IC 35-42-2-1.

3 (c) "Law enforcement officer", for purposes of IC 35-45-15,
4 includes a federal enforcement officer, as set forth in IC 35-45-15-3.

5 (d) "Law enforcement officer", for purposes of IC 35-44.1-3-1 and
6 IC 35-44.1-3-2, includes a school resource officer (as defined in
7 IC 20-26-18.2-1) and a school corporation police officer appointed
8 under IC 20-26-16.

9 (e) "Law enforcement officer", for purposes of IC 35-40.5, has the
10 meaning set forth in IC 35-40.5-1-1.

11 SECTION 11. IC 35-42-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.184-2019,
12 SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 2. (a) A person who recklessly, knowingly, or
14 intentionally performs an act that creates a substantial risk of bodily
15 injury to another person commits criminal recklessness. Except as
16 provided in subsection (b), criminal recklessness is a ~~Class B~~
17 ~~misdemeanor~~ **Class A misdemeanor**.

18 (b) The offense of criminal recklessness as defined in subsection (a)
19 is:

20 (1) a Level 6 felony if:

21 (A) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon; or

22 (B) the person committed aggressive driving (as defined in
23 IC 9-21-8-55) that results in serious bodily injury to another
24 person; or

25 (2) a Level 5 felony if:

26 (A) it is committed by shooting a firearm into an **occupied**
27 **motor vehicle, an** inhabited dwelling, or ~~other~~ **another**
28 building or place where people are likely to ~~gather~~ **be present**;
29 or

30 (B) the person committed aggressive driving (as defined in
31 IC 9-21-8-55) that results in the death or catastrophic injury of
32 another person.

33 (c) **A person who:**

34 **(1) is a passenger in a vehicle whose operator has committed**
35 **an offense under subsection (a) or (b); and**

36 **(2) points a firearm at another person, a motor vehicle, a**
37 **dwelling, or another building or place where people are likely**
38 **to be present;**

39 **commits criminal recklessness, a Level 6 felony. It is not a defense**
40 **to a prosecution under this section that the operator of the motor**
41 **vehicle has not been charged with or convicted of an offense under**
42 **this section.**



1 SECTION 12. IC 35-44.1-3-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.141-2024,
 2 SECTION 55, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 3 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 1. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally:

4 (1) forcibly resists, obstructs, or interferes with a law enforcement
 5 officer or a person assisting the officer while the officer is
 6 lawfully engaged in the execution of the officer's duties;

7 (2) forcibly resists, obstructs, or interferes with the authorized
 8 service or execution of a civil or criminal process or order of a
 9 court; or

10 (3) flees from a law enforcement officer after the officer has, by
 11 visible or audible means, including operation of the law
 12 enforcement officer's siren or emergency lights, identified himself
 13 or herself and ordered the person to stop;

14 commits resisting law enforcement, a Class A misdemeanor, except as
 15 provided in subsection (c).

16 (b) A person who, having been denied entry by a firefighter, an
 17 emergency medical services provider, or a law enforcement officer,
 18 knowingly or intentionally enters an area that is marked off with barrier
 19 tape or other physical barriers, commits interfering with public safety,
 20 a Class B misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (c) or ~~(k)~~. **(j)**.

21 (c) The offense under subsection (a) or (b) is a:

22 (1) Level 6 felony if:

23 (A) the person uses a vehicle to commit the offense; or

24 (B) while committing the offense, the person:

25 (i) draws or uses a deadly weapon;

26 (ii) inflicts bodily injury on or otherwise causes bodily injury
 27 to another person; or

28 (iii) operates a vehicle in a manner that creates a substantial
 29 risk of bodily injury to another person;

30 (2) Level 5 felony if:

31 (A) while committing the offense, the person operates a
 32 vehicle in a manner that causes serious bodily injury to another
 33 person; or

34 (B) the person uses a vehicle to commit the offense and the
 35 person has a prior unrelated conviction under this section
 36 involving the use of a vehicle in the commission of the
 37 offense;

38 (3) Level 3 felony if, while committing the offense, the person
 39 operates a vehicle in a manner that causes the death or
 40 catastrophic injury of another person; and

41 (4) Level 2 felony if, while committing any offense described in
 42 subsection (a), the person operates a vehicle in a manner that



1 causes the death or catastrophic injury of a firefighter, an
 2 emergency medical services provider, or a law enforcement
 3 officer while the firefighter, emergency medical services provider,
 4 or law enforcement officer is engaged in the firefighter's,
 5 emergency medical services provider's, or officer's official duties.

6 (d) The offense under subsection (a) is a Level 6 felony if, while
 7 committing an offense under:

8 (1) subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), the person:

9 (A) creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to the person or
 10 another person; and

11 (B) has two (2) or more prior unrelated convictions under
 12 subsection (a); or

13 (2) subsection (a)(3), the person has two (2) or more prior
 14 unrelated convictions under subsection (a).

15 (e) If a person uses a vehicle to commit a felony offense under
 16 subsection (c)(1)(B), (c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4), as part of the criminal
 17 penalty imposed for the offense, the court shall impose a minimum
 18 executed sentence of at least:

19 (1) thirty (30) days, if the person does not have a prior unrelated
 20 conviction under this section;

21 (2) one hundred eighty (180) days, if the person has one (1) prior
 22 unrelated conviction under this section; or

23 (3) one (1) year, if the person has two (2) or more prior unrelated
 24 convictions under this section.

25 (f) Notwithstanding IC 35-50-2-2.2 and IC 35-50-3-1, the mandatory
 26 minimum sentence imposed under subsection (e) may not be
 27 suspended.

28 (g) If a person is convicted of an offense involving the use of a
 29 motor vehicle under:

30 (1) subsection (c)(1)(A), if the person exceeded the speed limit by
 31 at least twenty (20) miles per hour while committing the offense;

32 (2) subsection (c)(2); or

33 (3) subsection (c)(3);

34 the court may notify the bureau of motor vehicles to suspend or revoke
 35 the person's driver's license in accordance with IC 9-30-4-6.1(b) for the
 36 period described in IC 9-30-4-6.1(d)(1) or IC 9-30-4-6.1(d)(2). The
 37 court shall inform the bureau whether the person has been sentenced
 38 to a term of incarceration. At the time of conviction, the court may
 39 obtain the person's current driver's license and return the license to the
 40 bureau of motor vehicles.

41 (h) A person may not be charged or convicted of a crime under
 42 subsection (a)(3) if the law enforcement officer is a school resource



1 officer acting in the officer's capacity as a school resource officer:

2 ~~(h)~~ (h) A person who commits an offense described in subsection (c)
3 commits a separate offense for each person whose bodily injury,
4 serious bodily injury, catastrophic injury, or death is caused by a
5 violation of subsection (c).

6 ~~(i)~~ (i) A court may order terms of imprisonment imposed on a
7 person convicted of more than one (1) offense described in subsection
8 (c) to run consecutively. Consecutive terms of imprisonment imposed
9 under this subsection are not subject to the sentencing restrictions set
10 forth in IC 35-50-1-2(c) through IC 35-50-1-2(d).

11 ~~(j)~~ (j) As used in this subsection, "family member" means a child,
12 grandchild, parent, grandparent, or spouse of the person. It is a defense
13 to a prosecution under subsection (b) that the person reasonably
14 believed that the person's family member:

15 (1) was in the marked off area; and

16 (2) had suffered bodily injury or was at risk of suffering bodily
17 injury;

18 if the person is not charged as a defendant in connection with the
19 offense, if applicable, that caused the area to be secured by barrier tape
20 or other physical barriers.

21 SECTION 13. IC 36-5-7-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.127-2017,
22 SECTION 152, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
23 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 4. The marshal is the chief police
24 officer of the town and, **except as otherwise provided in**
25 **IC 10-10.5-5**, has the powers of other law enforcement officers in
26 executing the orders of the legislative body and enforcing laws. The
27 marshal or the marshal's deputy:

28 (1) shall serve all process directed to the marshal or deputy by the
29 town court or legislative body;

30 (2) shall arrest without process all persons who commit an offense
31 within the marshal's or deputy's view, take them before a court
32 having jurisdiction, and detain them in custody until the cause of
33 the arrest has been investigated;

34 (3) shall suppress breaches of the peace;

35 (4) may, if necessary, call the power of the town to the marshal's
36 or deputy's aid;

37 (5) may execute search warrants and arrest warrants; and

38 (6) may pursue and jail persons who commit an offense.

39 SECTION 14. IC 36-8-2.1-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.271-2019,
40 SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
41 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "police department"
42 means a police department established by:

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- 1 (1) a county;
 2 (2) a city;
 3 (3) a town;
 4 (4) the state;
 5 (5) a school corporation (as described under IC 20-26-16); ~~or~~
 6 (6) a postsecondary educational institution (as described under
 7 IC 21-17-5-2 or IC 21-39-4-2); **or**
 8 **(7) a hospital under IC 16-18-4.**
- 9 SECTION 15. IC 36-8-3-20, AS AMENDED BY P.L.173-2023,
 10 SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 11 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 20. (a) This section applies to counties and towns
 12 as well as cities.
- 13 (b) A unit shall provide by ordinance the number of police reserve
 14 officers that the department may appoint.
- 15 (c) Police reserve officers shall be appointed by the same authority
 16 that appoints regular members of the department.
- 17 (d) Police reserve officers may be designated by another name
 18 specified by ordinance.
- 19 (e) **Subject to IC 10-10.5-5**, police reserve officers may not be
 20 members of the regular police department but have all of the same
 21 police powers as regular members, except as limited by the rules of the
 22 department. Each department may adopt rules to limit the authority of
 23 police reserve officers.
- 24 (f) To the extent that money is appropriated for a purpose listed in
 25 this subsection, police reserve officers may receive any of the
 26 following:
- 27 (1) A uniform allowance.
 28 (2) Compensation for time lost from other employment because
 29 of court appearances.
 30 (3) In the case of county police reserve officers, compensation for
 31 lake patrol duties that the county sheriff assigns and approves for
 32 compensation.
- 33 (g) Police reserve officers are not eligible to participate in any
 34 pension program provided for regular members of the department.
- 35 (h) A police reserve officer may not be appointed until the officer
 36 has completed the training and probationary period specified by rules
 37 of the department.
- 38 (i) A police reserve officer appointed by the department after June
 39 30, 1993, may not:
- 40 (1) make an arrest;
 41 (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property; or
 42 (3) carry a firearm;



1 unless the police reserve officer successfully completes a pre-basic
2 course under IC 5-2-1-9(f).

3 (j) A police reserve officer carrying out lake patrol duties under this
4 chapter is immune from liability under IC 34-30-12, notwithstanding
5 the payment of compensation to the officer.

6 (k) After June 30, 2015, a police reserve officer who has
7 satisfactorily completed pre-basic training and has been appointed to
8 a law enforcement department or agency on either a full-time or
9 part-time basis is not eligible for continued employment unless the
10 police reserve officer satisfactorily completes the mandatory inservice
11 training requirements established by rules adopted by the law
12 enforcement training board (created by IC 5-2-1-3). Inservice training
13 must include training in interacting with persons with mental illness,
14 addictive disorders, intellectual disabilities, autism, developmental
15 disabilities, and Alzheimer's disease or related senile dementia, to be
16 provided by persons approved by the secretary of family and social
17 services and the board. The inservice training must also concern human
18 and sexual trafficking and high risk missing persons (as defined in
19 IC 5-2-17-1). The board may approve courses offered by other public
20 or private training entities, including postsecondary educational
21 institutions, as necessary in order to ensure the availability of an
22 adequate number of inservice training programs. The board may waive
23 a police reserve officer's inservice training requirements if the board
24 determines that the police reserve officer's reason for lacking the
25 required amount of inservice training hours is due to either of the
26 following:

27 (1) An emergency situation.

28 (2) The unavailability of courses.

29 (l) After December 31, 2017, a unit shall:

30 (1) provide the coverage specified in section 22 of this chapter;
31 and

32 (2) pay the amounts specified in section 23 of this chapter;

33 for a police reserve officer who is injured or contracts an illness in the
34 course of or as the result of the performance of duties as a police
35 reserve officer.

36 (m) A unit may purchase policies of group insurance or establish a
37 plan of self-insurance to meet its obligations under section 22 or 23 of
38 this chapter. The establishment of a self-insurance program under this
39 subsection is subject to the approval of the unit's fiscal body. Expenses
40 incurred for premiums for insurance or for other charges or expenses
41 under sections 22 and 23 of this chapter shall be paid out of the unit's
42 general fund in the same manner as other expenses of the unit are paid.



1 SECTION 16. IC 36-8-10-10.6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.114-2012,
 2 SECTION 149, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 3 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 10.6. (a) The sheriff may appoint
 4 as a special deputy any person who is employed by a governmental
 5 entity as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-144 or private employer, the nature
 6 of which employment necessitates that the person have the powers of
 7 a law enforcement officer. **Subject to IC 10-10.5-5**, during the term of
 8 the special deputy's appointment and while the special deputy is
 9 fulfilling the specific responsibilities for which the appointment is
 10 made, a special deputy has the powers, privileges, and duties of a
 11 county police officer under this chapter, subject to any written
 12 limitations and specific requirements imposed by the sheriff and signed
 13 by the special deputy. A special deputy is subject to the direction of the
 14 sheriff and shall obey the rules and orders of the department. A special
 15 deputy may be removed by the sheriff at any time, without notice and
 16 without assigning any cause.

17 (b) The sheriff shall fix the prerequisites of training, education, and
 18 experience for special deputies, subject to the minimum requirements
 19 prescribed by this subsection. Applicants must:

- 20 (1) be twenty-one (21) years of age or older;
- 21 (2) never have been convicted of a felony, or a misdemeanor
 22 involving moral turpitude;
- 23 (3) be of good moral character; and
- 24 (4) have sufficient training to insure the proper performance of
 25 their authorized duties.

26 (c) Except as provided in subsection (d), a special deputy shall wear
 27 a uniform the design and color of which is easily distinguishable from
 28 the uniforms of the Indiana state police, the regular county police force,
 29 and all municipal police and fire forces located in the county.

30 (d) The sheriff may permit a special deputy to wear the uniform of
 31 the regular county police force if the special deputy:

- 32 (1) has successfully completed the minimum basic training
 33 requirements under IC 5-2-1;
- 34 (2) is periodically assigned by the sheriff to duties of a regular
 35 county police officer; and
- 36 (3) is an employee of the department.

37 The sheriff may revoke permission for the special deputy to wear the
 38 uniform of the regular county police force at any time without cause or
 39 notice.

40 (e) The sheriff may also appoint one (1) legal deputy, who must be
 41 a member of the Indiana bar. The legal deputy does not have police
 42 powers. The legal deputy may continue to practice law. However,



1 neither the legal deputy nor any attorney in partnership with the legal
2 deputy may represent a defendant in a criminal case.
3 (f) The sheriff, for the purpose of guarding prisoners in the county
4 jail:
5 (1) in counties not having a consolidated city, may appoint special
6 deputies to serve as county jail guards; and
7 (2) in counties having a consolidated city, shall appoint only
8 special deputies to serve as county jail guards.
9 This subsection does not affect the rights or liabilities accrued by any
10 county police officer assigned to guard the jail before August 31, 1982.



COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Veterans Affairs and Public Safety, to which was referred House Bill 1186, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 1, delete lines 1 through 15, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 1. IC 5-2-1-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.170-2023, SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 9. (a) The board shall adopt in accordance with IC 4-22-2 all necessary rules to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The rules, which shall be adopted only after necessary and proper investigation and inquiry by the board, shall include the establishment of the following:

- (1) A consistent and uniform statewide deadly force policy and training program, that is consistent with state and federal law. Upon adoption by the law enforcement training board, the policy and training program must be implemented, without modification, by all Indiana law enforcement agencies, offices, or departments.
- (2) A consistent and uniform statewide defensive tactics policy and training program, that is consistent with state and federal law. Upon adoption by the law enforcement training board, the policy and training program must be implemented, without modification, by all Indiana law enforcement agencies, offices, or departments.
- (3) A uniform statewide minimum standard for vehicle pursuits consistent with state and federal law.
- (4) Minimum standards of physical, educational, mental, and moral fitness which shall govern the acceptance of any person for training by any law enforcement training school or academy meeting or exceeding the minimum standards established pursuant to this chapter.
- (5) Minimum standards for law enforcement training schools administered by towns, cities, counties, law enforcement training centers, agencies, or departments of the state.
- (6) Minimum standards for courses of study, attendance requirements, equipment, and facilities for approved town, city, county, and state law enforcement officer, police reserve officer, and conservation reserve officer training schools.
- (7) Minimum standards for a course of study on cultural diversity awareness, including training on the U nonimmigrant visa created through the federal Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) that must be required for



each person accepted for training at a law enforcement training school or academy. Cultural diversity awareness study must include an understanding of cultural issues related to race, religion, gender, age, domestic violence, national origin, and physical and mental disabilities.

(8) Minimum qualifications for instructors at approved law enforcement training schools.

(9) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement officers appointed to probationary terms shall complete before being eligible for continued or permanent employment.

(10) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement officers appointed on other than a permanent basis shall complete in order to be eligible for continued employment or permanent appointment.

(11) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement officers appointed on a permanent basis shall complete in order to be eligible for continued employment.

(12) Minimum basic training requirements for each person accepted for training at a law enforcement training school or academy that include six (6) hours of training in interacting with:

(A) persons with autism, mental illness, addictive disorders, intellectual disabilities, and developmental disabilities;

(B) missing endangered adults (as defined in IC 12-7-2-131.3); and

(C) persons with Alzheimer's disease or related senile dementia;

to be provided by persons approved by the secretary of family and social services and the board. The training must include an overview of the crisis intervention teams.

(13) Minimum standards for a course of study on human and sexual trafficking that must be required for each person accepted for training at a law enforcement training school or academy and for inservice training programs for law enforcement officers. The course must cover the following topics:

(A) Examination of the human and sexual trafficking laws (IC 35-42-3.5).

(B) Identification of human and sexual trafficking.

(C) Communicating with traumatized persons.

(D) Therapeutically appropriate investigative techniques.

(E) Collaboration with federal law enforcement officials.

(F) Rights of and protections afforded to victims.

(G) Providing documentation that satisfies the Declaration of



Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons (Form I-914, Supplement B) requirements established under federal law.

(H) The availability of community resources to assist human and sexual trafficking victims.

(14) Minimum standards for ongoing specialized, intensive, and integrative training for persons responsible for investigating sexual assault cases involving adult victims. This training must include instruction on:

- (A) the neurobiology of trauma;
- (B) trauma informed interviewing; and
- (C) investigative techniques.

(15) Minimum standards for de-escalation training. De-escalation training shall be taught as a part of existing use-of-force training and not as a separate topic.

(16) Minimum standards regarding best practices for crowd control, protests, and First Amendment activities.

(17) Minimum standards for basic training and inservice training programs, which may be completed online or by other means of virtual instruction, that occur after December 31, 2024, and that address the mental health and wellness of law enforcement officers including:

- (A) healthy coping skills to preserve the mental health of law enforcement officers and manage the stress and trauma of policing;
- (B) recognizing:
 - (i) symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder; and
 - (ii) signs of suicidal behavior; and
- (C) information on mental health resources available for law enforcement officers.

All statewide policies and minimum standards shall be documented in writing and published on the Indiana law enforcement academy (ILEA) website. Any policy, standard, or training program implemented, adopted, or promulgated by a vote of the board may only subsequently be modified or rescinded by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the board.

(b) A law enforcement officer appointed after July 5, 1972, and before July 1, 1993, may not enforce the laws or ordinances of the state or any political subdivision unless the officer has, within one (1) year from the date of appointment, successfully completed the minimum basic training requirements established under this chapter by the board. If a person fails to successfully complete the basic training



requirements within one (1) year from the date of employment, the officer may not perform any of the duties of a law enforcement officer involving control or direction of members of the public or exercising the power of arrest until the officer has successfully completed the training requirements. This subsection does not apply to any law enforcement officer appointed before July 6, 1972, or after June 30, 1993.

(c) Military leave or other authorized leave of absence from law enforcement duty during the first year of employment after July 6, 1972, shall toll the running of the first year, which shall be calculated by the aggregate of the time before and after the leave, for the purposes of this chapter.

(d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (m), (t), and (u), a law enforcement officer appointed to a law enforcement department or agency after June 30, 1993, may not:

- (1) make an arrest;
- (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property; or
- (3) carry a firearm;

unless the law enforcement officer successfully completes, at a board certified law enforcement academy or at a law enforcement training center under section 10.5 or 15.2 of this chapter, the basic training requirements established by the board under this chapter.

(e) This subsection does not apply to:

- (1) a gaming agent employed as a law enforcement officer by the Indiana gaming commission; or
- (2) an:
 - (A) attorney; or
 - (B) investigator;

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

Before a law enforcement officer appointed after June 30, 1993, completes the basic training requirements, the law enforcement officer may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d), **subject to the limitations provided in IC 10-10.5-5**, if the officer successfully completes the pre-basic course established in subsection (f). Successful completion of the pre-basic course authorizes a law enforcement officer to exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) for one (1) year after the date the law enforcement officer is appointed.

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

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



(3) conservation reserve officers (as described in IC 14-9-8-27); regarding the subjects of arrest, search and seizure, the lawful use of force, de-escalation training, interacting with individuals with autism, and the operation of an emergency vehicle. The pre-basic course must be offered on a periodic basis throughout the year at regional sites statewide. The pre-basic course must consist of at least forty (40) hours of course work. The board may prepare the classroom part of the pre-basic course using available technology in conjunction with live instruction. The board shall provide the course material, the instructors, and the facilities at the regional sites throughout the state that are used for the pre-basic course. In addition, the board may certify pre-basic courses that may be conducted by other public or private training entities, including postsecondary educational institutions.

(g) Subject to subsection (h), the board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a mandatory inservice training program for police officers and police reserve officers (as described in IC 36-8-3-20). After June 30, 1993, a law enforcement officer who has satisfactorily completed basic training and has been appointed to a law enforcement department or agency on either a full-time or part-time basis is not eligible for continued employment unless the officer satisfactorily completes the mandatory inservice training requirements established by rules adopted by the board. Inservice training must include de-escalation training. Inservice training must also include:

(1) training:

(A) in interacting with persons with mental illness, addictive disorders, intellectual disabilities, autism, developmental disabilities, and Alzheimer's disease or related senile dementia; and

(B) provided by persons approved by the secretary of family and social services and the board;

(2) after December 31, 2024, annual training, which may be completed online or by other means of virtual instruction, that addresses the mental health and wellness of law enforcement officers including:

(A) healthy coping skills to preserve the mental health of law enforcement officers and manage the stress and trauma of policing;

(B) recognizing:

(i) symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder; and

(ii) signs of suicidal behavior; and

(C) information on mental health resources available for law enforcement officers; and



(3) training concerning:

(A) human and sexual trafficking; and

(B) high risk missing persons (as defined in IC 5-2-17-1).

The board may approve courses offered by other public or private training entities, including postsecondary educational institutions, as necessary in order to ensure the availability of an adequate number of inservice training programs. The board may waive an officer's inservice training requirements if the board determines that the officer's reason for lacking the required amount of inservice training hours is due to either an emergency situation or the unavailability of courses.

(h) This subsection applies only to a mandatory inservice training program under subsection (g). Notwithstanding subsection (g), the board may, without adopting rules under IC 4-22-2, modify the course work of a training subject matter, modify the number of hours of training required within a particular subject matter, or add a new subject matter, if the board satisfies the following requirements:

(1) The board must conduct at least two (2) public meetings on the proposed modification or addition.

(2) After approving the modification or addition at a public meeting, the board must post notice of the modification or addition on the Indiana law enforcement academy's website at least thirty (30) days before the modification or addition takes effect.

If the board does not satisfy the requirements of this subsection, the modification or addition is void. This subsection does not authorize the board to eliminate any inservice training subject matter required under subsection (g).

(i) The board shall also adopt rules establishing a town marshal and conservancy district marshal basic training program, subject to the following:

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

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

(3) Law enforcement officers successfully completing the requirements of the program are eligible for appointment only in towns employing the town marshal system (IC 36-5-7) or a conservancy district that employs a conservancy district marshal under IC 14-33-25 and having not more than one (1) marshal and six (6) deputies.



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

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

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

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

(1) Liability.

(2) Media relations.

(3) Accounting and administration.

(4) Discipline.

(5) Department policy making.

(6) Lawful use of force and de-escalation training.

(7) Department programs.

(8) Emergency vehicle operation.

(9) Cultural diversity.

(10) After December 31, 2024, mental health and wellness and suicide prevention of law enforcement officers. The training requirement under this subdivision may be provided as part of an online course or by other means of virtual instruction.

(k) A police chief shall apply for admission to the executive training program within two (2) months of the date the police chief initially takes office. A police chief must successfully complete the executive training program within six (6) months of the date the police chief initially takes office. However, if space in the executive training program is not available at a time that will allow completion of the executive training program within six (6) months of the date the police chief initially takes office, the police chief must successfully complete the next available executive training program that is offered after the police chief initially takes office.

(l) A police chief who fails to comply with subsection (k) may not continue to serve as the police chief until completion of the executive training program. For the purposes of this subsection and subsection (k), "police chief" refers to:

(1) the police chief of any city;

(2) the police chief of any town having a metropolitan police department; and

(3) the chief of a consolidated law enforcement department



established under IC 36-3-1-5.1.

A town marshal or a conservancy district marshal is not considered to be a police chief for these purposes, but a town marshal or a conservancy district marshal may enroll in the executive training program.

(m) A fire investigator in the department of homeland security appointed after December 31, 1993, is required to comply with the basic training standards established under this chapter.

(n) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a program to certify handgun safety courses, including courses offered in the private sector, that meet standards approved by the board for training probation officers in handgun safety as required by IC 11-13-1-3.5(2).

(o) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a refresher course for an officer who:

- (1) is hired by an Indiana law enforcement department or agency as a law enforcement officer;
- (2) has not been employed as a law enforcement officer for:
 - (A) at least two (2) years; and
 - (B) less than six (6) years before the officer is hired under subdivision (1); and
- (3) completed at any time a basic training course certified or recognized by the board before the officer is hired under subdivision (1).

(p) An officer to whom subsection (o) applies must successfully complete the refresher course described in subsection (o) not later than six (6) months after the officer's date of hire, or the officer loses the officer's powers of:

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

(q) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a refresher course for an officer who:

- (1) is appointed by an Indiana law enforcement department or agency as a reserve police officer; and
- (2) has not worked as a reserve police officer for at least two (2) years after:
 - (A) completing the pre-basic course; or
 - (B) leaving the individual's last appointment as a reserve police officer.

An officer to whom this subsection applies must successfully complete the refresher course established by the board in order to work as a



reserve police officer.

(r) This subsection applies to an individual who, at the time the individual completes a board certified or recognized basic training course, has not been appointed as a law enforcement officer by an Indiana law enforcement department or agency. If the individual is not employed as a law enforcement officer for at least two (2) years after completing the basic training course, the individual must successfully retake and complete the basic training course as set forth in subsection (d).

(s) The board shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a refresher course for an individual who:

- (1) is appointed as a board certified instructor of law enforcement training; and
- (2) has not provided law enforcement training instruction for more than one (1) year after the date the individual's instructor certification expired.

An individual to whom this subsection applies must successfully complete the refresher course established by the board in order to renew the individual's instructor certification.

(t) This subsection applies only to a gaming agent employed as a law enforcement officer by the Indiana gaming commission. A gaming agent appointed after June 30, 2005, may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if:

- (1) the agent successfully completes the pre-basic course established in subsection (f); and
- (2) the agent successfully completes any other training courses established by the Indiana gaming commission in conjunction with the board.

(u) This subsection applies only to a securities enforcement officer designated as a law enforcement officer by the securities commissioner. A securities enforcement officer may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if:

- (1) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes the pre-basic course established in subsection (f); and
- (2) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes any other training courses established by the securities commissioner in conjunction with the board.

(v) This subsection applies only to a correctional police officer employed by the department of correction. A correctional police officer may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if:

- (1) the officer successfully completes the pre-basic course described in subsection (f); and



(2) the officer successfully completes any other training courses established by the department of correction in conjunction with the board.

(w) This subsection applies only to the sexual assault training described in subsection (a)(14). The board shall:

(1) consult with experts on the neurobiology of trauma, trauma informed interviewing, and investigative techniques in developing the sexual assault training; and

(2) develop the sexual assault training and begin offering the training not later than July 1, 2022.

(x) After July 1, 2023, a law enforcement officer who regularly investigates sexual assaults involving adult victims must complete the training requirements described in subsection (a)(14) within one (1) year of being assigned to regularly investigate sexual assaults involving adult victims.

(y) A law enforcement officer who regularly investigates sexual assaults involving adult victims may complete the training requirements described in subsection (a)(14) by attending a:

(1) statewide or national training; or

(2) department hosted local training.

(z) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the board is authorized to establish certain required standards of training and procedure."

Delete pages 2 through 10.

Page 11, delete lines 1 through 6, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 2. IC 5-2-1-21 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: **Sec. 21. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, all deputies, excluding reserve deputies, employed by the Marion County sheriff's office on July 1, 2025, shall be certified by the board as Tier I law enforcement officers. The board shall transmit certificates of the certifications and other related documentation to the Marion County sheriff's office not later than September 1, 2025. The Marion County sheriff's office shall provide the board with information necessary for the board to process the certifications under this subsection.**

(b) After June 30, 2025, the Indiana law enforcement academy located in Plainfield, Indiana, shall admit individuals newly hired by the Marion County sheriff's office in the same manner and proportion as other law enforcement agencies provided that the individuals are hired as full-time employees of the Marion County sheriff's office."



Page 14, delete lines 23 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 5. IC 10-10.5-5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]:

Chapter 5. Limitations of Police Powers for Certain Law Enforcement Officers

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "board" has the meaning set forth in IC 5-2-1-2(2).

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "law enforcement agency" has the meaning set forth in IC 5-2-1-2(8).

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "police powers" refers to a law enforcement officer's authority described in IC 5-2-1-9(d).

Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in section 5 of this chapter, a law enforcement officer, including a constable, a school resource officer, special deputy, or reserve officer, who has completed a pre-basic course described in IC 5-2-1-9(f), but who has not completed Tier I or Tier II basic training requirements established by the board under IC 5-2-1-9, may not exercise police powers outside the jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency.

(b) Except as provided in section 5 of this chapter, a law enforcement officer described in subsection (a) may not wear or display on their person or vehicle an insignia identifying themselves as a law enforcement officer while engaged in off duty employment. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the law enforcement officer from displaying an insignia on their person or vehicle when traveling to and from the law enforcement officer's residence to work for the appointing law enforcement agency.

Sec. 5. (a) Notwithstanding any other law and except as provided in subsection (b), a law enforcement officer described in section 4(a) of this chapter may exercise police powers only when the law enforcement officer is carrying out the duties of the law enforcement agency that appointed the law enforcement officer within the geographic jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency unless:

(1) the law enforcement officer is engaging in the:

- (A) pursuit;**
- (B) apprehension;**
- (C) arrest;**
- (D) search; or**
- (E) investigation;**

of an individual outside of the geographic jurisdiction of the



appointing law enforcement agency for a violation of a law that occurred within the geographic jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency;

(2) the law enforcement officer is transferring an individual outside the jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency under the direction of the appointing law enforcement agency; or

(3) exigent circumstances necessitate the use of the police powers.

(b) A law enforcement officer described in section 4(a) of this chapter may be authorized to use police powers on behalf of another law enforcement agency or entity only if the appointing law enforcement agency enters into an agreement with the other law enforcement agency or entity that sets forth the extent of police powers the law enforcement officer may exercise.

SECTION 6. IC 14-9-8-27 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 27. (a) A conservation reserve officer may be appointed to assist the division in the enforcement of watercraft laws and for no other purpose. A conservation reserve officer must be appointed in the same manner that a conservation officer is appointed.

(b) A conservation reserve officer:

(1) may not be a conservation officer;

(2) has the police powers of a conservation officer to enforce watercraft laws, except as limited by the rules of the department;

(3) to the extent that money is appropriated for a purpose listed in this subdivision, may receive:

(A) a uniform allowance;

(B) compensation for time lost from other employment because of court appearances;

(C) insurance for life, accident, and sickness coverage;

(D) compensation for lake patrol duties that the division director assigns and approves for compensation; or

(E) any combination of benefits specified in clauses (A) through (D);

(4) is not eligible to participate in a pension program provided for conservation officers;

(5) may not be appointed until completion of the following:

(A) A minimum of forty (40) hours of general reserve officer training.

(B) A minimum of twelve (12) hours in addition to the training under subdivision (A) in the enforcement of watercraft laws.



(C) A probationary period specified by rule of the department;
 (6) **subject to IC 10-10.5-5**, may not:

- (A) make an arrest;
- (B) conduct a search or seizure of a person or property; or
- (C) carry a firearm;

unless the conservation reserve officer successfully completes a pre-basic course under IC 5-2-1-9(f); and

(7) may be covered by the medical treatment and burial expense provisions of the worker's compensation law (IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6) and the worker's occupational diseases law (IC 22-3-7).

If compensability of an injury covered under subdivision (7) is an issue, the administrative procedures of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 and IC 22-3-7 must be used to resolve the issue.

(c) A conservation reserve officer carrying out lake patrol duties under this chapter is immune from liability under IC 34-30-12, notwithstanding the payment of compensation to the conservation reserve officer.

(d) The department may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to implement this section and to limit the authority of conservation reserve officers."

Page 15, delete lines 1 through 35.

Page 15, line 39, delete "IC 10-10.5-5-6," and insert "**IC 10-10.5-5**,".

Page 16, between lines 6 and 7, begin a new paragraph and insert:
 "SECTION 8. IC 20-26-18.2-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.172-2013, SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 3. (a) A school resource officer may:

- (1) make an arrest;
- (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property using the reasonable suspicion standard;
- (3) carry a firearm on or off school property; and
- (4) exercise other police powers with respect to the enforcement of Indiana laws.

(b) A school resource officer **who has completed Tier I or Tier II basic training requirements established by the law enforcement training board under IC 5-2-1-9** has statewide jurisdiction. A school resource officer who has completed a pre-basic course described in IC 5-2-1-9(f) but who has not completed Tier I or Tier II basic training requirements established by the law enforcement training board under IC 5-2-1-9 is subject to the limitations set forth in IC 10-10.5-5. in every county where the school corporation or charter school engaging the officer operates a school or where the school



corporation or charter school's students reside. This subsection does not restrict the jurisdiction that a school resource officer may possess due to the officer's employment by a law enforcement agency:".

Page 16, line 10, delete "IC 10-10.5-5-6," and insert "**IC 10-10.5-5**,".

Page 19, delete lines 22 through 24, begin a new line block indented and insert:

"(33) operating a motor vehicle in the immediate vicinity of a highway worksite when workers are present with the intent to inflict bodily injury on a worker under IC 9-21-8-56(c)(2)."

Page 19, line 32, delete "IC 10-10.5-5-6," and insert "**IC 10-10.5-5**,".

Page 20, after line 15, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 13. IC 36-8-3-20, AS AMENDED BY P.L.173-2023, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 20. (a) This section applies to counties and towns as well as cities.

(b) A unit shall provide by ordinance the number of police reserve officers that the department may appoint.

(c) Police reserve officers shall be appointed by the same authority that appoints regular members of the department.

(d) Police reserve officers may be designated by another name specified by ordinance.

(e) **Subject to IC 10-10.5-5**, police reserve officers may not be members of the regular police department but have all of the same police powers as regular members, except as limited by the rules of the department. Each department may adopt rules to limit the authority of police reserve officers.

(f) To the extent that money is appropriated for a purpose listed in this subsection, police reserve officers may receive any of the following:

(1) A uniform allowance.

(2) Compensation for time lost from other employment because of court appearances.

(3) In the case of county police reserve officers, compensation for lake patrol duties that the county sheriff assigns and approves for compensation.

(g) Police reserve officers are not eligible to participate in any pension program provided for regular members of the department.

(h) A police reserve officer may not be appointed until the officer has completed the training and probationary period specified by rules of the department.



(i) A police reserve officer appointed by the department after June 30, 1993, may not:

- (1) make an arrest;
- (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property; or
- (3) carry a firearm;

unless the police reserve officer successfully completes a pre-basic course under IC 5-2-1-9(f).

(j) A police reserve officer carrying out lake patrol duties under this chapter is immune from liability under IC 34-30-12, notwithstanding the payment of compensation to the officer.

(k) After June 30, 2015, a police reserve officer who has satisfactorily completed pre-basic training and has been appointed to a law enforcement department or agency on either a full-time or part-time basis is not eligible for continued employment unless the police reserve officer satisfactorily completes the mandatory inservice training requirements established by rules adopted by the law enforcement training board (created by IC 5-2-1-3). Inservice training must include training in interacting with persons with mental illness, addictive disorders, intellectual disabilities, autism, developmental disabilities, and Alzheimer's disease or related senile dementia, to be provided by persons approved by the secretary of family and social services and the board. The inservice training must also concern human and sexual trafficking and high risk missing persons (as defined in IC 5-2-17-1). The board may approve courses offered by other public or private training entities, including postsecondary educational institutions, as necessary in order to ensure the availability of an adequate number of inservice training programs. The board may waive a police reserve officer's inservice training requirements if the board determines that the police reserve officer's reason for lacking the required amount of inservice training hours is due to either of the following:

- (1) An emergency situation.
 - (2) The unavailability of courses.
- (l) After December 31, 2017, a unit shall:
- (1) provide the coverage specified in section 22 of this chapter; and
 - (2) pay the amounts specified in section 23 of this chapter;

for a police reserve officer who is injured or contracts an illness in the course of or as the result of the performance of duties as a police reserve officer.

(m) A unit may purchase policies of group insurance or establish a plan of self-insurance to meet its obligations under section 22 or 23 of



this chapter. The establishment of a self-insurance program under this subsection is subject to the approval of the unit's fiscal body. Expenses incurred for premiums for insurance or for other charges or expenses under sections 22 and 23 of this chapter shall be paid out of the unit's general fund in the same manner as other expenses of the unit are paid.

SECTION 14. IC 36-8-10-10.6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.114-2012, SECTION 149, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 10.6. (a) The sheriff may appoint as a special deputy any person who is employed by a governmental entity as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-144 or private employer, the nature of which employment necessitates that the person have the powers of a law enforcement officer. **Subject to IC 10-10.5-5**, during the term of the special deputy's appointment and while the special deputy is fulfilling the specific responsibilities for which the appointment is made, a special deputy has the powers, privileges, and duties of a county police officer under this chapter, subject to any written limitations and specific requirements imposed by the sheriff and signed by the special deputy. A special deputy is subject to the direction of the sheriff and shall obey the rules and orders of the department. A special deputy may be removed by the sheriff at any time, without notice and without assigning any cause.

(b) The sheriff shall fix the prerequisites of training, education, and experience for special deputies, subject to the minimum requirements prescribed by this subsection. Applicants must:

- (1) be twenty-one (21) years of age or older;
- (2) never have been convicted of a felony, or a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
- (3) be of good moral character; and
- (4) have sufficient training to insure the proper performance of their authorized duties.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), a special deputy shall wear a uniform the design and color of which is easily distinguishable from the uniforms of the Indiana state police, the regular county police force, and all municipal police and fire forces located in the county.

(d) The sheriff may permit a special deputy to wear the uniform of the regular county police force if the special deputy:

- (1) has successfully completed the minimum basic training requirements under IC 5-2-1;
- (2) is periodically assigned by the sheriff to duties of a regular county police officer; and
- (3) is an employee of the department.

The sheriff may revoke permission for the special deputy to wear the



uniform of the regular county police force at any time without cause or notice.

(e) The sheriff may also appoint one (1) legal deputy, who must be a member of the Indiana bar. The legal deputy does not have police powers. The legal deputy may continue to practice law. However, neither the legal deputy nor any attorney in partnership with the legal deputy may represent a defendant in a criminal case.

(f) The sheriff, for the purpose of guarding prisoners in the county jail:

(1) in counties not having a consolidated city, may appoint special deputies to serve as county jail guards; and

(2) in counties having a consolidated city, shall appoint only special deputies to serve as county jail guards.

This subsection does not affect the rights or liabilities accrued by any county police officer assigned to guard the jail before August 31, 1982."

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to HB 1186 as introduced.)

BARTELS

Committee Vote: yeas 10, nays 0.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Courts and Criminal Code, to which was referred House Bill 1186, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 1, between the enacting clause and line 1, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 1. IC 5-2-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.173-2023, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 2. For the purposes of this chapter, and unless the context clearly denotes otherwise, the following definitions apply throughout this chapter:

(1) "Law enforcement officer" means an appointed officer or employee hired by and on the payroll of the state, any of the

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state's political subdivisions, a hospital police department (as described in IC 16-18-4), a tribal police officer (as described in IC 5-2-24), or a public or private postsecondary educational institution whose board of trustees has established a police department under IC 21-17-5-2 or IC 21-39-4-2 who is granted lawful authority to enforce all or some of the penal laws of the state of Indiana and who possesses, with respect to those laws, the power to effect arrests for offenses committed in the officer's or employee's presence. **The term includes a special officer employed by a consolidated city full time after June 30, 2023, to perform park ranger duties and a deputy of the Marion County sheriff's office.** However, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the following are expressly excluded from the term "law enforcement officer" for the purposes of this chapter:

- (A) A constable.
- (B) A special officer whose powers and duties are described in IC 36-8-3-7 or a special deputy whose powers and duties are described in IC 36-8-10-10.6. ~~However, a special officer employed by a consolidated city full time after June 30, 2023, to perform park ranger duties is a law enforcement officer for the purposes of this chapter.~~
- (C) A county police reserve officer who receives compensation for lake patrol duties under IC 36-8-3-20(f)(3).
- (D) A conservation reserve officer who receives compensation for lake patrol duties under IC 14-9-8-27.
- (E) An employee of the gaming commission whose powers and duties are described in IC 4-32.3-9.
- (F) A correctional police officer described in IC 11-8-9.

For purposes of section 12.5 of this chapter, the term includes a police reserve officer (as described in IC 36-8-3-20), even if the police reserve officer works as a volunteer.

- (2) "Board" means the law enforcement training board created by this chapter.
- (3) "Executive training program" means the police chief executive training program developed by the board under section 9 of this chapter.
- (4) "Law enforcement training council" means one (1) of the confederations of law enforcement agencies recognized by the board and organized for the sole purpose of sharing training, instructors, and related resources.
- (5) "Training regarding the lawful use of force" includes classroom and skills training in the proper application of hand to



hand defensive tactics, use of firearms, and other methods of:

- (A) overcoming unlawful resistance; or
 - (B) countering other action that threatens the safety of the public or a law enforcement officer.
- (6) "Hiring or appointing authority" means:
- (A) the chief executive officer, board, or other entity of a police department or agency with authority to appoint and hire law enforcement officers; or
 - (B) the governor, mayor, board, or other entity with the authority to appoint a chief executive officer of a police department or agency.
- (7) "Crisis intervention team" refers to a local coalition with a goal of improving the manner in which law enforcement and the community respond to crisis situations in which an individual is experiencing a mental health or addictive disorder crisis.
- (8) "Law enforcement agency" means a state agency, a political subdivision, a hospital police department (as described in IC 16-18-4), a tribal law enforcement agency (as described in IC 5-2-24), or a public or private postsecondary educational institution that employs and has on its payroll a law enforcement officer, including individuals described in subdivision (1)(A) through (1)(F)."

Page 11, delete lines 2 through 18, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 2. IC 5-2-1-21 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: **Sec. 21. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, all deputies, excluding reserve deputies and jail deputies appointed under IC 36-8-10-10.6(f), employed by the Marion County sheriff's office on July 1, 2025, shall be certified by the board as Tier II law enforcement officers, unless the deputy is otherwise certified as a Tier I law enforcement officer. The Marion County sheriff's office shall submit to the board a list of those deputies who have successfully completed at least the minimum basic training requirements at the Marion County Sheriff's Office Academy. The board shall transmit certificates of the certifications and other related documentation to the Marion County sheriff's office not later than September 1, 2025.**

(b) After June 30, 2025, the Indiana law enforcement academy located in Plainfield, Indiana, shall admit individuals newly hired by the Marion County sheriff's office in the same manner and proportion as other law enforcement agencies provided that the



individuals are hired as full-time law enforcement officers of the Marion County sheriff's office."

Page 13, delete lines 32 through 42.

Page 14, delete lines 1 through 34.

Page 15, line 39, delete "or", begin a new line block indented, and insert:

"(3) the law enforcement officer:

(A) has been dispatched outside the jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency;

(B) is responding to a call for assistance or otherwise providing assistance to a law enforcement officer outside the jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency;
or

(C) is providing backup or determining whether backup may be necessary, including proactively, to another law enforcement officer who is outside the jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency; or".

Page 15, line 40, delete "(3)" and insert "(4)".

Page 16, between lines 5 and 6, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"Sec. 6. (a) A law enforcement officer who exercises jurisdiction outside of the geographic jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency in accordance with section 5(a)(1) through 5(a)(4) of this chapter is entitled to the immunities and limitations on liability that apply under Indiana law (including under IC 34-13) to an officer exercising jurisdiction within the geographic jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency.

(b) The appointing law enforcement agency of an officer who exercises jurisdiction outside of the geographic jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency in accordance with section 5(a)(1) through 5(a)(4) of this chapter is entitled to the immunities and limitations on liability under Indiana law (including under IC 34-13) that apply to an appointing law enforcement agency of an officer exercising jurisdiction within the geographic jurisdiction of the appointing law enforcement agency."

Page 17, line 30, strike "and".

Page 17, between lines 30 and 31, begin a new line block indented and insert:

"(4) pursue a person who flees from a school resource officer after the school resource officer has, by visible or audible means, including the operation of the school resource officer's siren or emergency lights, identified themselves and ordered the person to stop; and"



Page 17, line 31, strike "(4)" and insert "(5)".

Page 18, delete lines 35 through 42, begin a new paragraph, and insert:

"SECTION 11. IC 35-42-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.184-2019, SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 2. (a) A person who recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally performs an act that creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person commits criminal recklessness. Except as provided in subsection (b), criminal recklessness is a ~~Class B misdemeanor~~ **Class A misdemeanor**.

(b) The offense of criminal recklessness as defined in subsection (a) is:

(1) a Level 6 felony if:

- (A) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon; or
- (B) the person committed aggressive driving (as defined in IC 9-21-8-55) that results in serious bodily injury to another person; or

(2) a Level 5 felony if:

- (A) it is committed by shooting a firearm into an **occupied motor vehicle, an** inhabited dwelling, or ~~other~~ **another** building or place where people are likely to ~~gather~~ **be present**;
- or
- (B) the person committed aggressive driving (as defined in IC 9-21-8-55) that results in the death or catastrophic injury of another person.

(c) **A person who:**

- (1) **is a passenger in a vehicle whose operator has committed an offense under subsection (a) or (b); and**
- (2) **points a firearm at another person, a motor vehicle, a dwelling, or another building or place where people are likely to be present;**

commits criminal recklessness, a Level 6 felony. It is not a defense to a prosecution under this section that the operator of the motor vehicle has not been charged with or convicted of an offense under this section."

Delete pages 19 through 20.

Page 21, delete lines 1 through 24.

Re-number all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.



(Reference is to HB 1186 as printed January 30, 2025.)

MCNAMARA

Committee Vote: yeas 13, nays 0.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that House Bill 1186 be amended to read as follows:

Page 20, after line 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 12. IC 35-44.1-3-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.141-2024, SECTION 55, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 1. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally:

- (1) forcibly resists, obstructs, or interferes with a law enforcement officer or a person assisting the officer while the officer is lawfully engaged in the execution of the officer's duties;
- (2) forcibly resists, obstructs, or interferes with the authorized service or execution of a civil or criminal process or order of a court; or
- (3) flees from a law enforcement officer after the officer has, by visible or audible means, including operation of the law enforcement officer's siren or emergency lights, identified himself or herself and ordered the person to stop;

commits resisting law enforcement, a Class A misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (c).

(b) A person who, having been denied entry by a firefighter, an emergency medical services provider, or a law enforcement officer, knowingly or intentionally enters an area that is marked off with barrier tape or other physical barriers, commits interfering with public safety, a Class B misdemeanor, except as provided in subsection (c) or ~~(k)~~: **(j)**.

(c) The offense under subsection (a) or (b) is a:

- (1) Level 6 felony if:
 - (A) the person uses a vehicle to commit the offense; or
 - (B) while committing the offense, the person:
 - (i) draws or uses a deadly weapon;
 - (ii) inflicts bodily injury on or otherwise causes bodily injury to another person; or
 - (iii) operates a vehicle in a manner that creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to another person;
- (2) Level 5 felony if:
 - (A) while committing the offense, the person operates a

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vehicle in a manner that causes serious bodily injury to another person; or

(B) the person uses a vehicle to commit the offense and the person has a prior unrelated conviction under this section involving the use of a vehicle in the commission of the offense;

(3) Level 3 felony if, while committing the offense, the person operates a vehicle in a manner that causes the death or catastrophic injury of another person; and

(4) Level 2 felony if, while committing any offense described in subsection (a), the person operates a vehicle in a manner that causes the death or catastrophic injury of a firefighter, an emergency medical services provider, or a law enforcement officer while the firefighter, emergency medical services provider, or law enforcement officer is engaged in the firefighter's, emergency medical services provider's, or officer's official duties.

(d) The offense under subsection (a) is a Level 6 felony if, while committing an offense under:

(1) subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2), the person:

(A) creates a substantial risk of bodily injury to the person or another person; and

(B) has two (2) or more prior unrelated convictions under subsection (a); or

(2) subsection (a)(3), the person has two (2) or more prior unrelated convictions under subsection (a).

(e) If a person uses a vehicle to commit a felony offense under subsection (c)(1)(B), (c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4), as part of the criminal penalty imposed for the offense, the court shall impose a minimum executed sentence of at least:

(1) thirty (30) days, if the person does not have a prior unrelated conviction under this section;

(2) one hundred eighty (180) days, if the person has one (1) prior unrelated conviction under this section; or

(3) one (1) year, if the person has two (2) or more prior unrelated convictions under this section.

(f) Notwithstanding IC 35-50-2-2.2 and IC 35-50-3-1, the mandatory minimum sentence imposed under subsection (e) may not be suspended.

(g) If a person is convicted of an offense involving the use of a motor vehicle under:

(1) subsection (c)(1)(A), if the person exceeded the speed limit by at least twenty (20) miles per hour while committing the offense;



(2) subsection (c)(2); or

(3) subsection (c)(3);

the court may notify the bureau of motor vehicles to suspend or revoke the person's driver's license in accordance with IC 9-30-4-6.1(b) for the period described in IC 9-30-4-6.1(d)(1) or IC 9-30-4-6.1(d)(2). The court shall inform the bureau whether the person has been sentenced to a term of incarceration. At the time of conviction, the court may obtain the person's current driver's license and return the license to the bureau of motor vehicles.

~~(h)~~ **A person may not be charged or convicted of a crime under subsection (a)(3) if the law enforcement officer is a school resource officer acting in the officer's capacity as a school resource officer.**

~~(i)~~ **(h)** A person who commits an offense described in subsection (c) commits a separate offense for each person whose bodily injury, serious bodily injury, catastrophic injury, or death is caused by a violation of subsection (c).

~~(j)~~ **(i)** A court may order terms of imprisonment imposed on a person convicted of more than one (1) offense described in subsection (c) to run consecutively. Consecutive terms of imprisonment imposed under this subsection are not subject to the sentencing restrictions set forth in IC 35-50-1-2(c) through IC 35-50-1-2(d).

~~(k)~~ **(j)** As used in this subsection, "family member" means a child, grandchild, parent, grandparent, or spouse of the person. It is a defense to a prosecution under subsection (b) that the person reasonably believed that the person's family member:

(1) was in the marked off area; and

(2) had suffered bodily injury or was at risk of suffering bodily injury;

if the person is not charged as a defendant in connection with the offense, if applicable, that caused the area to be secured by barrier tape or other physical barriers."

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

(Reference is to HB 1186 as printed February 13, 2025.)

BARTELS

