



January 30, 2025

HOUSE BILL No. 1186

DIGEST OF HB 1186 (Updated January 30, 2025 10:34 am - DI 116)

Citations Affected: IC 5-2; IC 5-10; IC 9-21; IC 10-10.5; IC 14-9; IC 14-33; IC 20-26; IC 35-31.5; IC 35-42; IC 35-47; 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 reserve deputies, employed by the Marion County sheriff's office on July 1, 2025, shall be certified by the law enforcement training board as Tier I law enforcement officers. Provides that, after June 30, 2025, the Indiana law enforcement academy located in Plainfield, Indiana, shall admit individuals 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. Makes changes to penalties for highway worksite violations. Increases the penalty for criminal recklessness from a Class B to a Class A misdemeanor. Provides that criminal recklessness is a: (1) Level 6 felony if the crime is committed while
(Continued next page)

Effective: July 1, 2025.

Bartels, Commons

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.

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armed with a deadly weapon or is committed while operating a vehicle; (2) Level 5 felony if the person committed pointing a firearm while committing aggressive driving; (3) Level 4 felony if the crime is committed by shooting a firearm into a dwelling or other building or place where people are likely to gather or the person commits aggressive driving that results in serious bodily injury to another person; or (4) Level 3 felony if the crime is committed by shooting a firearm into an occupied motor vehicle or the person committed aggressive driving that results in the death or catastrophic injury of another person. Makes changes to the definition of a "serious violent felony" to include the operation of 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. 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



January 30, 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 5-2-1-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.170-2023,
2 SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 9. (a) The board shall adopt in accordance with
4 IC 4-22-2 all necessary rules to carry out the provisions of this chapter.
5 The rules, which shall be adopted only after necessary and proper
6 investigation and inquiry by the board, shall include the establishment
7 of the following:
8 (1) A consistent and uniform statewide deadly force policy and
9 training program, that is consistent with state and federal law.
10 Upon adoption by the law enforcement training board, the policy
11 and training program must be implemented, without modification,
12 by all Indiana law enforcement agencies, offices, or departments.
13 (2) A consistent and uniform statewide defensive tactics policy
14 and training program, that is consistent with state and federal law.
15 Upon adoption by the law enforcement training board, the policy

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- 1 and training program must be implemented, without modification,
2 by all Indiana law enforcement agencies, offices, or departments.
3 (3) A uniform statewide minimum standard for vehicle pursuits
4 consistent with state and federal law.
5 (4) Minimum standards of physical, educational, mental, and
6 moral fitness which shall govern the acceptance of any person for
7 training by any law enforcement training school or academy
8 meeting or exceeding the minimum standards established
9 pursuant to this chapter.
10 (5) Minimum standards for law enforcement training schools
11 administered by towns, cities, counties, law enforcement training
12 centers, agencies, or departments of the state.
13 (6) Minimum standards for courses of study, attendance
14 requirements, equipment, and facilities for approved town, city,
15 county, and state law enforcement officer, police reserve officer,
16 and conservation reserve officer training schools.
17 (7) Minimum standards for a course of study on cultural diversity
18 awareness, including training on the U nonimmigrant visa created
19 through the federal Victims of Trafficking and Violence
20 Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) that must be required for
21 each person accepted for training at a law enforcement training
22 school or academy. Cultural diversity awareness study must
23 include an understanding of cultural issues related to race,
24 religion, gender, age, domestic violence, national origin, and
25 physical and mental disabilities.
26 (8) Minimum qualifications for instructors at approved law
27 enforcement training schools.
28 (9) Minimum basic training requirements which law enforcement
29 officers appointed to probationary terms shall complete before
30 being eligible for continued or permanent employment.
31 (10) Minimum basic training requirements which law
32 enforcement officers appointed on other than a permanent basis
33 shall complete in order to be eligible for continued employment
34 or permanent appointment.
35 (11) Minimum basic training requirements which law
36 enforcement officers appointed on a permanent basis shall
37 complete in order to be eligible for continued employment.
38 (12) Minimum basic training requirements for each person
39 accepted for training at a law enforcement training school or
40 academy that include six (6) hours of training in interacting with:
41 (A) persons with autism, mental illness, addictive disorders,
42 intellectual disabilities, and developmental disabilities;



- 1 (B) missing endangered adults (as defined in IC 12-7-2-131.3);
 2 and
 3 (C) persons with Alzheimer's disease or related senile
 4 dementia;
 5 to be provided by persons approved by the secretary of family and
 6 social services and the board. The training must include an
 7 overview of the crisis intervention teams.
- 8 (13) Minimum standards for a course of study on human and
 9 sexual trafficking that must be required for each person accepted
 10 for training at a law enforcement training school or academy and
 11 for inservice training programs for law enforcement officers. The
 12 course must cover the following topics:
- 13 (A) Examination of the human and sexual trafficking laws (IC
 14 35-42-3.5).
 15 (B) Identification of human and sexual trafficking.
 16 (C) Communicating with traumatized persons.
 17 (D) Therapeutically appropriate investigative techniques.
 18 (E) Collaboration with federal law enforcement officials.
 19 (F) Rights of and protections afforded to victims.
 20 (G) Providing documentation that satisfies the Declaration of
 21 Law Enforcement Officer for Victim of Trafficking in Persons
 22 (Form I-914, Supplement B) requirements established under
 23 federal law.
 24 (H) The availability of community resources to assist human
 25 and sexual trafficking victims.
- 26 (14) Minimum standards for ongoing specialized, intensive, and
 27 integrative training for persons responsible for investigating
 28 sexual assault cases involving adult victims. This training must
 29 include instruction on:
- 30 (A) the neurobiology of trauma;
 31 (B) trauma informed interviewing; and
 32 (C) investigative techniques.
- 33 (15) Minimum standards for de-escalation training. De-escalation
 34 training shall be taught as a part of existing use-of-force training
 35 and not as a separate topic.
- 36 (16) Minimum standards regarding best practices for crowd
 37 control, protests, and First Amendment activities.
- 38 (17) Minimum standards for basic training and inservice training
 39 programs, which may be completed online or by other means of
 40 virtual instruction, that occur after December 31, 2024, and that
 41 address the mental health and wellness of law enforcement
 42 officers including:



- 1 (A) healthy coping skills to preserve the mental health of law
 2 enforcement officers and manage the stress and trauma of
 3 policing;
 4 (B) recognizing:
 5 (i) symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder; and
 6 (ii) signs of suicidal behavior; and
 7 (C) information on mental health resources available for law
 8 enforcement officers.
- 9 All statewide policies and minimum standards shall be documented in
 10 writing and published on the Indiana law enforcement academy (ILEA)
 11 website. Any policy, standard, or training program implemented,
 12 adopted, or promulgated by a vote of the board may only subsequently
 13 be modified or rescinded by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the
 14 board.
- 15 (b) A law enforcement officer appointed after July 5, 1972, and
 16 before July 1, 1993, may not enforce the laws or ordinances of the state
 17 or any political subdivision unless the officer has, within one (1) year
 18 from the date of appointment, successfully completed the minimum
 19 basic training requirements established under this chapter by the board.
 20 If a person fails to successfully complete the basic training
 21 requirements within one (1) year from the date of employment, the
 22 officer may not perform any of the duties of a law enforcement officer
 23 involving control or direction of members of the public or exercising
 24 the power of arrest until the officer has successfully completed the
 25 training requirements. This subsection does not apply to any law
 26 enforcement officer appointed before July 6, 1972, or after June 30,
 27 1993.
- 28 (c) Military leave or other authorized leave of absence from law
 29 enforcement duty during the first year of employment after July 6,
 30 1972, shall toll the running of the first year, which shall be calculated
 31 by the aggregate of the time before and after the leave, for the purposes
 32 of this chapter.
- 33 (d) Except as provided in subsections (e), (m), (t), and (u), a law
 34 enforcement officer appointed to a law enforcement department or
 35 agency after June 30, 1993, may not:
 36 (1) make an arrest;
 37 (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property; or
 38 (3) carry a firearm;
 39 unless the law enforcement officer successfully completes, at a board
 40 certified law enforcement academy or at a law enforcement training
 41 center under section 10.5 or 15.2 of this chapter, the basic training
 42 requirements established by the board under this chapter.



1 (e) This subsection does not apply to:

2 (1) a gaming agent employed as a law enforcement officer by the
3 Indiana gaming commission; or

4 (2) an:

5 (A) attorney; or

6 (B) investigator;

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

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

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

19 (1) law enforcement officers;

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

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

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

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



1 include de-escalation training. Inservice training must also include:

2 (1) training:

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

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

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

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

16 (B) recognizing:

17 (i) symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder; and

18 (ii) signs of suicidal behavior; and

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

21 (3) training concerning:

22 (A) human and sexual trafficking; and

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

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

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

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

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



1 effect.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

32 (1) Liability.

33 (2) Media relations.

34 (3) Accounting and administration.

35 (4) Discipline.

36 (5) Department policy making.

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

38 (7) Department programs.

39 (8) Emergency vehicle operation.

40 (9) Cultural diversity.

41 (10) After December 31, 2024, mental health and wellness and
42 suicide prevention of law enforcement officers. The training



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



1 recognized by the board before the officer is hired under
2 subdivision (1).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



- 1 described in subsection (d) if:
- 2 (1) the agent successfully completes the pre-basic course
3 established in subsection (f); and
4 (2) the agent successfully completes any other training courses
5 established by the Indiana gaming commission in conjunction
6 with the board.
- 7 (u) This subsection applies only to a securities enforcement officer
8 designated as a law enforcement officer by the securities
9 commissioner. A securities enforcement officer may exercise the police
10 powers described in subsection (d) if:
- 11 (1) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes the
12 pre-basic course established in subsection (f); and
13 (2) the securities enforcement officer successfully completes any
14 other training courses established by the securities commissioner
15 in conjunction with the board.
- 16 (v) This subsection applies only to a correctional police officer
17 employed by the department of correction. A correctional police officer
18 may exercise the police powers described in subsection (d) if:
- 19 (1) the officer successfully completes the pre-basic course
20 described in subsection (f); and
21 (2) the officer successfully completes any other training courses
22 established by the department of correction in conjunction with
23 the board.
- 24 (w) This subsection applies only to the sexual assault training
25 described in subsection (a)(14). The board shall:
- 26 (1) consult with experts on the neurobiology of trauma, trauma
27 informed interviewing, and investigative techniques in developing
28 the sexual assault training; and
29 (2) develop the sexual assault training and begin offering the
30 training not later than July 1, 2022.
- 31 (x) After July 1, 2023, a law enforcement officer who regularly
32 investigates sexual assaults involving adult victims must complete the
33 training requirements described in subsection (a)(14) within one (1)
34 year of being assigned to regularly investigate sexual assaults involving
35 adult victims.
- 36 (y) A law enforcement officer who regularly investigates sexual
37 assaults involving adult victims may complete the training
38 requirements described in subsection (a)(14) by attending a:
- 39 (1) statewide or national training; or
40 (2) department hosted local training.
- 41 (z) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, the board
42 is authorized to establish certain required standards of training and



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procedure.

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.

SECTION 3. IC 5-10-10-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.119-2022, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "public safety officer" means any of the following:

- (1) A state police officer.
- (2) A county sheriff.
- (3) A county police officer.
- (4) ~~A correctional officer.~~ **correctional professional, which includes a correctional officer, correctional police officer, or any employee of the department of correction.**
- (5) An excise police officer.
- (6) A county police reserve officer.
- (7) A city or town police reserve officer.
- (8) A conservation enforcement officer.
- (9) A town marshal.
- (10) A deputy town marshal.
- (11) A probation officer.
- (12) A state educational institution police officer appointed under IC 21-39-4.
- (13) A police officer whose employer purchases coverage under section 4.5 of this chapter.
- (14) An emergency medical services provider (as defined in IC 16-41-10-1) who is:
 - (A) employed by a political subdivision (as defined in



- 1 IC 36-1-2-13); and
 2 (B) not eligible for a special death benefit under IC 36-8-6-20,
 3 IC 36-8-7-26, IC 36-8-7.5-22, or IC 36-8-8-20.
 4 (15) A firefighter who is employed by the fire department of a
 5 state university.
 6 (16) A firefighter whose employer purchases coverage under
 7 section 4.5 of this chapter.
 8 (17) A member of a consolidated law enforcement department
 9 established under IC 36-3-1-5.1.
 10 (18) A gaming agent of the Indiana gaming commission.
 11 (19) A person who is:
 12 (A) employed by a political subdivision (as defined in
 13 IC 36-1-2-13); and
 14 (B) appointed as a special deputy under IC 36-8-10-10.6.
 15 (20) A school corporation police officer appointed under
 16 IC 20-26-16.
 17 (21) A gaming control officer of the Indiana gaming commission.
 18 (22) An eligible chaplain who meets the requirements of section
 19 4.7 of this chapter.
 20 (23) A community corrections officer.
 21 (24) An eligible emergency medical services provider who meets
 22 the requirements of section 4.8 of this chapter.
 23 (25) An emergency medical services provider whose employer
 24 purchases coverage under section 4.9 of this chapter.
 25 (26) An emergency management worker (as defined in
 26 IC 10-14-3-3), including:
 27 (A) an employee of the Indiana department of homeland
 28 security who is working in an official capacity as an employee
 29 during a disaster or an emergency response; or
 30 (B) an employee of a political subdivision who is employed as:
 31 (i) an emergency management director;
 32 (ii) an assistant emergency management director; or
 33 (iii) a deputy emergency management director;
 34 for the political subdivision.
 35 (27) A division fire investigator (as described in IC 22-14-2-8).
 36 (28) A school resource officer (as defined in IC 20-26-18.2-1)
 37 who is not otherwise entitled to a line of duty benefit under:
 38 (A) IC 36-8-6-20;
 39 (B) IC 36-8-7.5-22; or
 40 (C) IC 36-8-8-20;
 41 while acting as a school resource officer.
 42 (29) A county coroner.



1 (30) A deputy county coroner.
2 SECTION 4. IC 5-10-13-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.178-2022(ts),
3 SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
4 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "employee" means an
5 individual who:
6 (1) is employed full time by the state or a political subdivision of
7 the state as:
8 (A) a member of a fire department (as defined in IC 36-8-1-8);
9 (B) an emergency medical services provider (as defined in
10 IC 16-41-10-1);
11 (C) a member of a police department (as defined in
12 IC 36-8-1-9);
13 (D) a ~~correctional officer~~ (as defined in ~~IC 5-10-10-1.5~~);
14 **correctional professional, which includes a correctional**
15 **officer (as defined in IC 5-10-10-1.5), correctional police**
16 **officer, or any employee of the department of correction;**
17 (E) a state police officer;
18 (F) a county police officer;
19 (G) a county sheriff;
20 (H) an excise police officer;
21 (I) a conservation enforcement officer;
22 (J) a town marshal;
23 (K) a deputy town marshal;
24 (L) a department of homeland security fire investigator;
25 (M) a member of a consolidated law enforcement department
26 established under IC 36-3-1-5.1;
27 (N) a county coroner; or
28 (O) a deputy county coroner;
29 (2) in the course of the individual's employment is at high risk for
30 occupational exposure to an exposure risk disease; and
31 (3) is not employed elsewhere in a similar capacity.
32 SECTION 5. IC 9-21-8-56, AS AMENDED BY P.L.120-2023,
33 SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
34 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 56. (a) For purposes of this section, "highway
35 worksite" has the meaning set forth in IC 8-23-2-15.
36 (b) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
37 recklessly operates a vehicle in the immediate vicinity of a highway
38 worksite when workers are present commits a Class A misdemeanor.
39 (c) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
40 knowingly or intentionally operates a motor vehicle in the immediate
41 vicinity of a highway worksite when workers are present with the intent
42 to:



1 (1) damage traffic control devices; or
 2 (2) inflict bodily injury on a worker;
 3 commits a ~~Class A misdemeanor~~. **Level 5 felony.**
 4 (d) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
 5 knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly engages in:
 6 (1) aggressive driving, as defined in section 55 of this chapter; or
 7 (2) a speed contest, as prohibited under IC 9-21-6-1;
 8 in the immediate vicinity of a highway worksite when workers are
 9 present commits a ~~Class A misdemeanor~~. **Level 6 felony.**
 10 (e) Except as provided in subsections (f) through (h), a person who
 11 recklessly fails to obey a traffic control device or flagman, as
 12 prohibited under section 41 of this chapter, in the immediate vicinity
 13 of a highway worksite when workers are present commits a Class A
 14 misdemeanor.
 15 (f) An offense under subsection (b) ~~(c); (d);~~ or (e) is a Level 6 felony
 16 if the person who commits the offense
 17 ~~(1) has a prior unrelated conviction under this section in the~~
 18 ~~previous five (5) years; or~~
 19 ~~(2) is operating the vehicle in violation of IC 9-30-5-1 or~~
 20 ~~IC 9-30-5-2.~~
 21 (g) An offense under subsection (b), ~~(c);~~ (d), or (e) is a ~~Level 6~~
 22 **Level 5** felony if the offense results in bodily injury to a worker in the
 23 worksite.
 24 (h) An offense under subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e) is a ~~Level 5~~
 25 **Level 4** felony if the offense results in the death of a worker in the
 26 worksite.
 27 (i) A person who knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly engages in
 28 an act described in section 55(b)(1), 55(b)(2), 55(b)(3), 55(b)(4),
 29 55(b)(5), or 55(b)(6) of this chapter in the immediate vicinity of a
 30 highway worksite when workers are present commits a ~~Class B Class~~
 31 **A** infraction. Notwithstanding IC 34-28-5-5(c), the funds collected as
 32 judgments for an infraction under this subsection shall be transferred
 33 to the Indiana department of transportation to pay the costs of hiring off
 34 duty police officers to perform the duties described in IC 8-23-2-15(b).
 35 SECTION 6. IC 10-10.5-5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
 36 AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 37 JULY 1, 2025]:
 38 **Chapter 5. Limitations of Police Powers for Certain Law**
 39 **Enforcement Officers**
 40 **Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "board" has the meaning set**
 41 **forth in IC 5-2-1-2(2).**
 42 **Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "law enforcement agency" has**



1 the meaning set forth in IC 5-2-1-2(8).

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

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

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

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

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

27 (A) pursuit;

28 (B) apprehension;

29 (C) arrest;

30 (D) search; or

31 (E) investigation;

32 of an individual outside of the geographic jurisdiction of the
33 appointing law enforcement agency for a violation of a law
34 that occurred within the geographic jurisdiction of the
35 appointing law enforcement agency;

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

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

42 (b) A law enforcement officer described in section 4(a) of this



1 **chapter may be authorized to use police powers on behalf of**
 2 **another law enforcement agency or entity only if the appointing**
 3 **law enforcement agency enters into an agreement with the other**
 4 **law enforcement agency or entity that sets forth the extent of police**
 5 **powers the law enforcement officer may exercise.**

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

12 (b) A conservation reserve officer:

13 (1) may not be a conservation officer;

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

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

18 (A) a uniform allowance;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33 (C) A probationary period specified by rule of the department;

34 (6) **subject to IC 10-10.5-5**, may not:

35 (A) make an arrest;

36 (B) conduct a search or seizure of a person or property; or

37 (C) carry a firearm;

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

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



1 22-3-7).
 2 If compensability of an injury covered under subdivision (7) is an issue,
 3 the administrative procedures of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6 and
 4 IC 22-3-7 must be used to resolve the issue.

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

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

11 SECTION 8. IC 14-33-25-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.122-2023,
 12 SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 13 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 3. The district marshal is the chief police officer
 14 of the district and, **except as otherwise provided in IC 10-10.5-5**, has
 15 the powers of other law enforcement officers in enforcing laws. The
 16 district marshal or the district marshal's deputy:

- 17 (1) shall arrest without process all persons who commit an offense
 18 within the district marshal's or deputy's view, take them before a
 19 court having jurisdiction, and detain them in custody until the
 20 cause of the arrest has been investigated;
 21 (2) shall suppress breaches of the peace;
 22 (3) may execute search warrants and arrest warrants; and
 23 (4) may pursue and jail persons who commit an offense.

24 SECTION 9. IC 20-26-18.2-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.172-2013,
 25 SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 26 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 3. (a) A school resource officer may:

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

33 (b) A school resource officer **who has completed Tier I or Tier II**
 34 **basic training requirements established by the law enforcement**
 35 **training board under IC 5-2-1-9** has statewide jurisdiction. A school
 36 **resource officer who has completed a pre-basic course described in**
 37 **IC 5-2-1-9(f) but who has not completed Tier I or Tier II basic**
 38 **training requirements established by the law enforcement training**
 39 **board under IC 5-2-1-9 is subject to the limitations set forth in**
 40 **IC 10-10.5-5**, in every county where the school corporation or charter
 41 school engaging the officer operates a school or where the school
 42 corporation or charter school's students reside. This subsection does not



1 restrict the jurisdiction that a school resource officer may possess due
2 to the officer's employment by a law enforcement agency.

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

7 (1) a police officer (including a tribal police officer, a correctional
8 police officer, and a hospital police officer employed by a hospital
9 police department established under IC 16-18-4), sheriff,
10 constable, marshal, prosecuting attorney, special prosecuting
11 attorney, special deputy prosecuting attorney, the securities
12 commissioner, or the inspector general;

13 (2) a deputy of any of those persons;

14 (3) an investigator for a prosecuting attorney or for the inspector
15 general;

16 (4) a conservation officer;

17 (5) an enforcement officer of the alcohol and tobacco
18 commission;

19 (6) an enforcement officer of the securities division of the office
20 of the secretary of state; or

21 (7) a gaming agent employed under IC 4-33-4.5 or a gaming
22 control officer employed by the gaming control division under
23 IC 4-33-20.

24 (b) "Law enforcement officer", for purposes of IC 35-42-2-1,
25 includes an alcoholic beverage enforcement officer, as set forth in
26 IC 35-42-2-1.

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

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

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

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

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



- 1 is:
- 2 (1) a Level 6 felony if:
- 3 (A) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon; or
- 4 ~~(B) the person committed aggressive driving (as defined in~~
- 5 ~~IC 9-21-8-55) that results in serious bodily injury to another~~
- 6 ~~person; or~~
- 7 **(B) it is committed while operating a vehicle;**
- 8 **(2) a Level 5 felony if the person committed pointing a firearm**
- 9 **in violation of IC 35-47-4-3 while committing aggressive**
- 10 **driving (as defined in IC 9-21-8-55);**
- 11 ~~(2) (3) a Level 5 Level 4 felony if:~~
- 12 (A) it is committed by shooting a firearm into ~~an~~ **inhabited**
- 13 dwelling or other building or place where people are likely to
- 14 gather; or
- 15 **(B) the person committed aggressive driving (as defined in**
- 16 **IC 9-21-8-55) that results in serious bodily injury to**
- 17 **another person; or**
- 18 **(4) a Level 3 felony if:**
- 19 **(A) it is committed by shooting a firearm into an occupied**
- 20 **motor vehicle; or**
- 21 (B) the person committed aggressive driving (as defined in
- 22 IC 9-21-8-55) that results in the death or catastrophic injury of
- 23 another person.
- 24 SECTION 12. IC 35-47-4-5, AS AMENDED BY THE
- 25 TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2025 GENERAL
- 26 ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
- 27 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 5. (a) As used in this section, "serious violent
- 28 felon" means a person who has been convicted of committing a serious
- 29 violent felony.
- 30 (b) As used in this section, "serious violent felony" means:
- 31 (1) murder (IC 35-42-1-1);
- 32 (2) attempted murder (IC 35-41-5-1);
- 33 (3) voluntary manslaughter (IC 35-42-1-3);
- 34 (4) reckless homicide not committed by means of a vehicle (IC
- 35 35-42-1-5);
- 36 (5) battery (IC 35-42-2-1) as a:
- 37 (A) Class A felony, Class B felony, or Class C felony, for a
- 38 crime committed before July 1, 2014; or
- 39 (B) Level 2 felony, Level 3 felony, Level 4 felony, or Level 5
- 40 felony, for a crime committed after June 30, 2014;
- 41 (6) domestic battery (IC 35-42-2-1.3) as a Level 2 felony, Level
- 42 3 felony, Level 4 felony, or Level 5 felony;



- 1 (7) aggravated battery (IC 35-42-2-1.5);
 2 (8) strangulation (IC 35-42-2-9);
 3 (9) kidnapping (IC 35-42-3-2);
 4 (10) criminal confinement (IC 35-42-3-3);
 5 (11) a human or sexual trafficking offense under IC 35-42-3.5;
 6 (12) rape (IC 35-42-4-1);
 7 (13) criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2) (before its repeal);
 8 (14) child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3);
 9 (15) sexual battery (IC 35-42-4-8) as a:
 10 (A) Class C felony, for a crime committed before July 1, 2014;
 11 or
 12 (B) Level 5 felony, for a crime committed after June 30, 2014;
 13 (16) robbery (IC 35-42-5-1);
 14 (17) carjacking (~~IC 35-42-5-2~~) (**IC 35-42-5-2**) (before its repeal);
 15 (18) arson (IC 35-43-1-1(a)) as a:
 16 (A) Class A felony or Class B felony, for a crime committed
 17 before July 1, 2014; or
 18 (B) Level 2 felony, Level 3 felony, or Level 4 felony, for a
 19 crime committed after June 30, 2014;
 20 (19) burglary (IC 35-43-2-1) as a:
 21 (A) Class A felony or Class B felony, for a crime committed
 22 before July 1, 2014; or
 23 (B) Level 1 felony, Level 2 felony, Level 3 felony, or Level 4
 24 felony, for a crime committed after June 30, 2014;
 25 (20) assisting a criminal (IC 35-44.1-2-5) as a:
 26 (A) Class C felony, for a crime committed before July 1, 2014;
 27 or
 28 (B) Level 5 felony, for a crime committed after June 30, 2014;
 29 (21) resisting law enforcement (IC 35-44.1-3-1) as a:
 30 (A) Class B felony or Class C felony, for a crime committed
 31 before July 1, 2014; or
 32 (B) Level 2 felony, Level 3 felony, or Level 5 felony, for a
 33 crime committed after June 30, 2014;
 34 (22) escape (IC 35-44.1-3-4) as a:
 35 (A) Class B felony or Class C felony, for a crime committed
 36 before July 1, 2014; or
 37 (B) Level 4 felony or Level 5 felony, for a crime committed
 38 after June 30, 2014;
 39 (23) trafficking with an inmate (IC 35-44.1-3-5) as a:
 40 (A) Class C felony, for a crime committed before July 1, 2014;
 41 or
 42 (B) Level 5 felony, for a crime committed after June 30, 2014;



- 1 (24) criminal organization intimidation (IC 35-45-9-4);
 2 (25) stalking (IC 35-45-10-5) as a:
 3 (A) Class B felony or Class C felony, for a crime committed
 4 before July 1, 2014; or
 5 (B) Level 4 felony or Level 5 felony, for a crime committed
 6 after June 30, 2014;
 7 (26) incest (IC 35-46-1-3);
 8 (27) dealing in or manufacturing cocaine or a narcotic drug (IC
 9 35-48-4-1);
 10 (28) dealing in methamphetamine (IC 35-48-4-1.1) or
 11 manufacturing methamphetamine (IC 35-48-4-1.2);
 12 (29) dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance (IC
 13 35-48-4-2);
 14 (30) dealing in a schedule IV controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-3);
 15 (31) dealing in a schedule V controlled substance (IC 35-48-4-4);
 16 **or**
 17 (32) dealing in a controlled substance resulting in death (IC
 18 35-42-1-1.5); **or**
 19 **(33) operating a motor vehicle in the immediate vicinity of a**
 20 **highway worksite when workers are present with the intent to**
 21 **inflict bodily injury on a worker under IC 9-21-8-56(c)(2).**
 22 (c) A serious violent felon who knowingly or intentionally possesses
 23 a firearm commits unlawful possession of a firearm by a serious violent
 24 felon, a Level 4 felony.
 25 SECTION 13. IC 36-5-7-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.127-2017,
 26 SECTION 152, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 27 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 4. The marshal is the chief police
 28 officer of the town and, **except as otherwise provided in**
 29 **IC 10-10.5-5**, has the powers of other law enforcement officers in
 30 executing the orders of the legislative body and enforcing laws. The
 31 marshal or the marshal's deputy:
 32 (1) shall serve all process directed to the marshal or deputy by the
 33 town court or legislative body;
 34 (2) shall arrest without process all persons who commit an offense
 35 within the marshal's or deputy's view, take them before a court
 36 having jurisdiction, and detain them in custody until the cause of
 37 the arrest has been investigated;
 38 (3) shall suppress breaches of the peace;
 39 (4) may, if necessary, call the power of the town to the marshal's
 40 or deputy's aid;
 41 (5) may execute search warrants and arrest warrants; and
 42 (6) may pursue and jail persons who commit an offense.



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

- 5 (1) a county;
- 6 (2) a city;
- 7 (3) a town;
- 8 (4) the state;
- 9 (5) a school corporation (as described under IC 20-26-16); ~~or~~
- 10 (6) a postsecondary educational institution (as described under
- 11 IC 21-17-5-2 or IC 21-39-4-2); **or**
- 12 **(7) a hospital under IC 16-18-4.**

13 SECTION 15. IC 36-8-3-20, AS AMENDED BY P.L.173-2023,
 14 SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
 15 JULY 1, 2025]: Sec. 20. (a) This section applies to counties and towns
 16 as well as cities.

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

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

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

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

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

- 31 (1) A uniform allowance.
- 32 (2) Compensation for time lost from other employment because
- 33 of court appearances.
- 34 (3) In the case of county police reserve officers, compensation for
- 35 lake patrol duties that the county sheriff assigns and approves for
- 36 compensation.

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

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

42 (i) A police reserve officer appointed by the department after June



- 1 30, 1993, may not:
- 2 (1) make an arrest;
- 3 (2) conduct a search or a seizure of a person or property; or
- 4 (3) carry a firearm;
- 5 unless the police reserve officer successfully completes a pre-basic
- 6 course under IC 5-2-1-9(f).
- 7 (j) A police reserve officer carrying out lake patrol duties under this
- 8 chapter is immune from liability under IC 34-30-12, notwithstanding
- 9 the payment of compensation to the officer.
- 10 (k) After June 30, 2015, a police reserve officer who has
- 11 satisfactorily completed pre-basic training and has been appointed to
- 12 a law enforcement department or agency on either a full-time or
- 13 part-time basis is not eligible for continued employment unless the
- 14 police reserve officer satisfactorily completes the mandatory inservice
- 15 training requirements established by rules adopted by the law
- 16 enforcement training board (created by IC 5-2-1-3). Inservice training
- 17 must include training in interacting with persons with mental illness,
- 18 addictive disorders, intellectual disabilities, autism, developmental
- 19 disabilities, and Alzheimer's disease or related senile dementia, to be
- 20 provided by persons approved by the secretary of family and social
- 21 services and the board. The inservice training must also concern human
- 22 and sexual trafficking and high risk missing persons (as defined in
- 23 IC 5-2-17-1). The board may approve courses offered by other public
- 24 or private training entities, including postsecondary educational
- 25 institutions, as necessary in order to ensure the availability of an
- 26 adequate number of inservice training programs. The board may waive
- 27 a police reserve officer's inservice training requirements if the board
- 28 determines that the police reserve officer's reason for lacking the
- 29 required amount of inservice training hours is due to either of the
- 30 following:
- 31 (1) An emergency situation.
- 32 (2) The unavailability of courses.
- 33 (l) After December 31, 2017, a unit shall:
- 34 (1) provide the coverage specified in section 22 of this chapter;
- 35 and
- 36 (2) pay the amounts specified in section 23 of this chapter;
- 37 for a police reserve officer who is injured or contracts an illness in the
- 38 course of or as the result of the performance of duties as a police
- 39 reserve officer.
- 40 (m) A unit may purchase policies of group insurance or establish a
- 41 plan of self-insurance to meet its obligations under section 22 or 23 of
- 42 this chapter. The establishment of a self-insurance program under this



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

41 The sheriff may revoke permission for the special deputy to wear the
 42 uniform of the regular county police force at any time without cause or



1 notice.
2 (e) The sheriff may also appoint one (1) legal deputy, who must be
3 a member of the Indiana bar. The legal deputy does not have police
4 powers. The legal deputy may continue to practice law. However,
5 neither the legal deputy nor any attorney in partnership with the legal
6 deputy may represent a defendant in a criminal case.
7 (f) The sheriff, for the purpose of guarding prisoners in the county
8 jail:
9 (1) in counties not having a consolidated city, may appoint special
10 deputies to serve as county jail guards; and
11 (2) in counties having a consolidated city, shall appoint only
12 special deputies to serve as county jail guards.
13 This subsection does not affect the rights or liabilities accrued by any
14 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.

