

IC 9-13-2-6

Sec. 6. "Authorized emergency vehicle" means the following:

- (1) The following vehicles:
 - (A) Fire department vehicles.
 - (B) Police department vehicles.
 - (C) Ambulances.
 - (D) Emergency vehicles operated by or for hospitals or health and hospital corporations under IC 16-22-8.
- (2) Vehicles designated as emergency vehicles by the Indiana department of transportation under IC 9-21-20-1.
- (3) Motor vehicles that, subject to IC 9-21-20-2, are approved by the Indiana emergency medical services commission that are:
 - (A) ambulances that are owned by persons, firms, limited liability companies, or corporations other than hospitals; or
 - (B) not ambulances and that provide emergency medical services, including extrication and rescue services (as defined in IC 16-18-2-110).
- (4) Vehicles of the department of correction that, subject to IC 9-21-20-3, are:
 - (A) designated by the department of correction as emergency vehicles; and
 - (B) responding to an emergency.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.1-1992, SEC.35; P.L.2-1993, SEC.64; P.L.8-1993, SEC.165.

IC 9-13-2-100

Sec. 100. "Medical services vehicle" means any of the following:

- (1) A vehicle that is used or intended to be used for the purpose of responding to emergency life-threatening situations and providing emergency transportation service.
- (2) A vehicle that is routinely used to transport patients who are not acutely ill or injured in a life-threatening manner.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.1.

IC 9-19-5-3

Sec. 3. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b):

- (1) a vehicle may not be equipped with; and
- (2) a person may not use upon a vehicle;
a siren, whistle, or bell.

(b) An authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell that is capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred (500) feet and of a type approved by the department. A siren authorized under this section may not be used except when the vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violation of the law. The person who drives a vehicle equipped with a siren under this section shall sound the siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other persons who are driving vehicles of the approach of the authorized vehicle.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.7. Amended by P.L.1-1991, SEC.85.

IC 9-19-14-1

Sec. 1. An authorized emergency vehicle must, in addition to any other equipment and distinctive markings required by this article, be equipped with a siren, exhaust whistle, or bell

capable of giving an audible signal.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.7.

IC 9-19-14-2

Sec. 2. Except as provided in section 5 of this chapter, an authorized emergency vehicle must, in addition to other equipment required by this article, be equipped with signal lamps that are capable of displaying flashing, rotating, or oscillating beams of red or red and white light. The lights must be visible to oncoming traffic one hundred eighty (180) degrees around the front of the vehicle.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.7.

IC 9-19-14-3

Sec. 3. An authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred (500) feet and of a type approved by the state police department. The siren may not be used except when the vehicle is operated as follows:

(1) In response to an emergency call.

(2) In the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violation of the law. In this case, the driver of the vehicle shall sound the vehicle's siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the vehicle's approach.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.7.

IC 9-19-14-4

Sec. 4. The use of signal equipment described in this chapter imposes upon a driver of another vehicle the duty to yield right-of-way and stop as prescribed in IC 9-21-8-35.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.7.

IC 9-19-14-5

Sec. 5. A police vehicle, when used as an authorized emergency vehicle, must be equipped with either of the following:

(1) At least two (2) signal lamps capable of displaying a red beam and a blue beam that meet the following requirements:

(A) The signal lamps are mounted as high and as widely spaced laterally as practicable or mounted in a manner that will make the lights visible to oncoming traffic one hundred eighty (180) degrees around the front of the vehicle.

(B) The signal lamps are capable of displaying to the front alternately flashing red and blue lights.

(C) The signal lamp capable of displaying the red beam is located on the driver's side of the vehicle and the signal lamp capable of displaying the blue beam is located on the passenger's side of the vehicle.

(2) One (1) signal lamp that is capable of displaying a red beam and a blue beam in a manner that will make the light visible to oncoming traffic one hundred eighty (180) degrees in front of the vehicle.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.7.

IC 9-19-14-5.5

Sec. 5.5. (a) Except for a vehicle utilized in a funeral procession, a vehicle that is not described by sections 2 or 5 of this chapter may not display a red and white lamp or a red and blue lamp.

(b) A person who:

(1) purchases or otherwise acquires a vehicle with equipment described by sections 2 or 5 of this chapter; and

(2) is not authorized to display a red and white or red and blue lamp upon the vehicle; shall immediately remove the red and white or red and blue lamp from the vehicle.

As added by P.L.99-1991, SEC.2.

IC 9-19-14.5-1

Sec. 1. A privately owned vehicle belonging to a certified emergency medical technician, certified emergency medical service driver, or certified emergency medical service first responder while traveling in the line of duty in connection with emergency medical services activities may display green lights, subject to the following restrictions and conditions:

- (1) The lights may not have a light source less than fifty (50) candlepower.
- (2) All lights shall be placed on the top of the vehicle.
- (3) Not more than two (2) green lights may be displayed on a vehicle and each light must be of the flashing or revolving type and visible at three hundred sixty (360) degrees.
- (4) The lights must consist of a lamp with a green lens and not of an uncolored lens with a green bulb. However, the revolving lights may contain multiple bulbs.
- (5) The green lights may not be a part of the regular head lamps displayed on the vehicle.
- (6) For a person authorized under this chapter to display a green light on the person's vehicle, the person must first secure a written permit from the director of the state emergency management agency to use the light. The permit must be carried by the person when the light is displayed.

As added by P.L.2-1993, SEC.66.

IC 9-19-14.5-2

Sec. 2. Except as provided in section 1 of this chapter, a person who displays on any public or private motor vehicle at any time green lights of any size or shape commits a Class C infraction.

As added by P.L.2-1993, SEC.66.

IC 9-19-14.5-3

Sec. 3. This chapter does not prohibit the operation of a vehicle lawfully equipped with a green light from being operated as any other vehicle when the green light is not illuminated.

As added by P.L.2-1993, SEC.66.

IC 9-21-1-8

Sec. 8. (a) This section applies to the person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle when:

- (1) responding to an emergency call;
 - (2) in the pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law; or
 - (3) responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire alarm.
- (b) The person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle may do the following:
- (1) Park or stand, notwithstanding other provisions of this article.
 - (2) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as necessary for safe operation.
 - (3) Exceed the maximum speed limits if the person who drives the vehicle does not endanger life or property.
 - (4) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.
- (c) This section applies to an authorized emergency vehicle only when the vehicle is using audible or visual signals as required by law. An authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle is not required to be equipped with or display red and blue lights visible from in front of the vehicle.

(d) This section does not do the following:

(1) Relieve the person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons.

(2) Protect the person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle from the consequences of the person's reckless disregard for the safety of others.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-5-1

Sec. 1. A person may not drive a vehicle on a highway at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the conditions, having regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing.

Speed shall be restricted as necessary to avoid colliding with a person, vehicle, or other conveyance on, near, or entering a highway in compliance with legal requirements and with the duty of all persons to use due care.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-5-4

Sec. 4. The driver of each vehicle shall, consistent with section 1 of this chapter, drive at an appropriate reduced speed as follows:

(1) When approaching and crossing an intersection or railway grade crossing.

(2) When approaching and going around a curve.

(3) When approaching a hill crest.

(4) When traveling upon a narrow or winding roadway.

(5) When special hazard exists with respect to pedestrians or other traffic or by reason of weather or highway conditions.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-7-10

Sec. 10. This section does not apply to a vehicle required or authorized under this title to display a red, red and white, or red and blue light that is visible from the front of the vehicle. A person may not drive or move a vehicle or equipment upon a highway with a lamp or device on the vehicle or equipment displaying a red, red and white, or red and blue light visible from directly in front of the center of the vehicle or equipment.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9. Amended by P.L.99-1991, SEC.3.

IC 9-21-7-11

Sec. 11. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), a vehicle may not display flashing lights.

(b) Flashing lights may be displayed on a vehicle as follows:

(1) On an authorized emergency vehicle.

(2) On a school bus.

(3) On snow-removal equipment.

(4) As a means of indicating a right or left turn.

(5) As a means of indicating the presence of a vehicular traffic hazard requiring unusual care in approaching, overtaking, or passing.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-8-19

Sec. 19. A person may not drive a vehicle onto or from a freeway or the interstate highway system except at entrances and exits that are established by the public authority in control of the highway. Whenever special crossovers between the main roadways of a freeway or the interstate highway system are provided for emergency vehicles or maintenance equipment only, the freeway or interstate highway system shall be posted prohibiting "U" turns. A person who drives

a vehicle, except an emergency vehicle or maintenance equipment, may not use the crossovers or make a "U" turn anywhere on the freeway or interstate highway system.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-8-35

Sec. 35. (a) Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, when the person who drives the authorized emergency vehicle is giving audible signal by siren or displaying alternately flashing red, red and white, or red and blue lights, a person who drives another vehicle shall do the following unless otherwise directed by a law enforcement officer:

- (1) Yield the right-of-way.
 - (2) Immediately drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection.
 - (3) Stop and remain in the position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed.
- (b) This section does not operate to relieve the person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-12-1

Sec. 1. (a) A person who drives a vehicle that:

- (1) meets or overtakes from any direction a school bus stopped on a roadway and is not stopped before reaching the school bus when the arm signal device specified in IC 20-9.1-5-14 is in the device's extended position; or
 - (2) proceeds before the arm signal device is no longer extended; commits the offense described in section 9 of this chapter.
- (b) This section is applicable only if the school bus is in substantial compliance with the markings required by the state school bus committee.
- (c) There is a rebuttable presumption that the owner of the vehicle involved in the violation of this section committed the violation. This presumption does not apply to the owner of a vehicle involved in the violation of this section if the owner routinely engages in the business of renting the vehicle for periods of thirty (30) days or less.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9. Amended by P.L.127-1993, SEC.2.

IC 9-21-12-3

Sec. 3. On a highway divided into two (2) or more roadways by:

- (1) leaving an intervening space that is unimproved and not intended for vehicular travel;
- (2) a physical barrier; or
- (3) a dividing section constructed to impede vehicular traffic; and if the school bus is on the opposite side of the traffic barrier, the person who drives an approaching vehicle need not stop and may proceed with due caution for the safety of children boarding or leaving the school bus.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-12-5

Sec. 5. (a) This section does not apply to the following:

- (1) A street railway grade crossing within a business or residence district.
 - (2) Abandoned or unused tracks.
- (b) A person who drives:
- (1) a motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire;
 - (2) a school or private bus that is carrying passengers; or
 - (3) a vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo;

shall, before crossing at grade a track of a railroad, stop the vehicle not more than fifty (50) feet and not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of the railroad.

(c) While stopped in accordance with subsection (b), the person shall do the following:

(1) Listen through an open window or door.

(2) Look in both directions along the track for an approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train.

(3) Not proceed until the person can proceed safely.

After stopping the person shall cross only in a gear of the vehicle so there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing the crossing. The person who drives the vehicle may not shift gears while crossing the track or tracks.

(d) If a police officer or traffic control signal directs traffic to proceed at a railroad crossing, the person who drives a vehicle subject to this section shall proceed in accordance with the instructions of the police officer or traffic control signal.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9. Amended by P.L.119-1995, SEC.7.

IC 9-21-12-6

Sec. 6. A street car or vehicle may not be driven over an unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on a street, private driveway, or street car track to be used at a fire or alarm of fire without the consent of the fire department official in command.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-12-7

Sec. 7. A person who drives a vehicle that is not on official business may not do any of the following:

(1) Follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm at a distance closer than five hundred (500) feet.

(2) Drive into or park a vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-12-8

Sec. 8. A person who is convicted of a violation of section 5 of this chapter shall, in addition to the fine and costs that are assessed against the person, have the person's driving privileges suspended for a period of not less than sixty (60) days.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-17-20

Sec. 20. (a) Upon the immediate approach of:

(1) an authorized emergency vehicle making use of an audible signal and visual signals; or

(2) a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only; a pedestrian shall yield the right-of-way to the authorized emergency vehicle.

(b) This section does not relieve the person who drives an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway or from the duty to exercise due care to avoid colliding with a pedestrian.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-20-1

Sec. 1. (a) The Indiana department of transportation may designate as an authorized emergency vehicle a vehicle:

(1) other than an ambulance that is owned by a person other than a hospital; and

(2) that is used in emergency service.

(b) The Indiana department of transportation may designate and authorize other emergency vehicles under the rules the department prescribes.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-20-2

Sec. 2. The Indiana emergency medical services commission may not withhold approval of a motor vehicle as an authorized emergency vehicle because the motor vehicle is not affiliated with a hospital, law enforcement agency, or fire department.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-21-20-3

Sec. 3. The department of correction shall establish policies and procedures for the designation of departmental vehicles as authorized emergency vehicles.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.9.

IC 9-24-1-4

Sec. 4. Except as provided in section 7 of this chapter, an individual must:

- (1) have a valid Indiana operator's, chauffeur's, or public passenger chauffeur's license; and
 - (2) be at least eighteen (18) years of age;
- to drive a medical services vehicle upon an Indiana highway.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.12.

IC 9-26-1-1

Sec. 1. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident that results in the injury or death of a person shall do the following:

- (1) Immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the accident or as close to the accident as possible in a manner that does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary.
- (2) Immediately return to and remain at the scene of the accident until the driver does the following:
 - (A) Gives the driver's name and address and the registration number of the vehicle the driver was driving.
 - (B) Upon request, exhibits the driver's license of the driver to the following:
 - (i) The person struck.
 - (ii) The driver or occupant of or person attending each vehicle involved in the accident.
 - (C) Determines the need for and renders reasonable assistance to each person injured in the accident, including the removal or the making of arrangements for the removal of each injured person to a physician or hospital for medical treatment.
- (3) Immediately give notice of the accident by the quickest means of communication to one (1) of the following:
 - (A) The local police department if the accident occurs within a municipality.
 - (B) The office of the county sheriff or the nearest state police post if the accident occurs outside a municipality.
- (4) Within ten (10) days after the accident, forward a written report of the accident to the state police department.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.14.

IC 9-26-1-2

Sec. 2. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident that does not result in injury or death of a person but that does result in damage to a vehicle that is driven or attended by a person shall do the following:

- (1) Immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the accident or as close to the accident as possible in a manner that does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary.
- (2) Immediately return to and remain at the scene of the accident until the driver does the following:
 - (A) Gives the driver's name and address and the registration number of the vehicle the driver was driving.
 - (B) Upon request, exhibits the driver's license of the driver to the driver or occupant of or person attending each vehicle involved in the accident.
- (3) If the accident results in total property damage to an apparent extent of at least seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750), forward a written report of the accident to the state police department within ten (10) days after the accident.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.14.

IC 9-26-1-2.5

Sec. 2.5. Only the following must be included in the written report prepared under sections 1(4) and 2(3) of this chapter by the driver of a motor vehicle involved in an accident:

- (1) The name and address of the driver preparing the report.
- (2) The date of the accident.
- (3) The names and addresses of the drivers of the other vehicles involved in the accident.
- (4) If, on the date of the accident, a motor vehicle liability policy was in effect with respect to the motor vehicle driven by the driver preparing the report, the following:
 - (A) The policy number.
 - (B) The name of the insurance company that issued the policy.
 - (C) The name and signature of an agent of the insurance company, who by signing the report verifies that the policy was in effect with respect to the motor vehicle on the date of the accident.

As added by P.L.106-1991, SEC.1.

IC 9-26-1-3

Sec. 3. The driver of a vehicle that collides with an unattended vehicle shall immediately stop and do one (1) of the following:

- (1) Locate and notify the operator or owner of the vehicle of the name and address of the driver and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle.
- (2) Leave in a conspicuous place in the vehicle struck a written notice giving the name and address of the driver and the owner of the vehicle doing the striking and a statement of the circumstances of the accident.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.14.

IC 9-26-1-4

Sec. 4. (a) The driver of a vehicle that causes damage to the property of another person, other than damage to a vehicle, shall do the following:

- (1) Immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the accident or as close to the accident as possible in a manner that does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary.
- (2) Immediately return to and remain at the scene of the accident until the driver does the following:
 - (A) Takes reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of the property of the damage.
 - (B) Gives the person the driver's name and address and the registration number of the vehicle.
 - (C) Upon request, exhibits the driver's license of the driver if the driver is required to have a driving license to operate the vehicle.

(b) If after reasonable inquiry the driver of the vehicle cannot find the owner or person in charge of the damaged property, the driver of the vehicle shall do the following:

(1) Notify either the sheriff of the county in which the damaged property is located or a member of the state police department.

(2) Give the sheriff or state police department the information required by this section.

As added by P.L.2-1991, SEC.14.

IC 35-44-3-8

Sec. 8. A person who knowingly or intentionally obstructs or interferes with a fireman performing or attempting to perform his emergency functions or duties as a fireman commits obstructing a fireman, a Class A misdemeanor.

As added by Acts 1976, P.L.148, SEC.4. Amended by Acts 1977, P.L.340, SEC.66.

IC 35-44-3-8.5

Sec. 8.5. (a) A person who knowingly or intentionally obstructs or interferes with an emergency medical person performing or attempting to perform his emergency functions or duties as an emergency medical person commits obstructing an emergency medical person, a Class B misdemeanor.

(b) "Emergency medical person" means a person who holds a certificate issued by the Indiana emergency medical services commission to provide emergency medical services.

As added by Acts 1977, P.L.341, SEC.2.

IC 36-8-12-11

Sec. 11. (a) Members of volunteer fire companies may display blue lights on their privately owned vehicles while en route to scenes of fires or other emergencies in the line of duty, subject to the following conditions:

(1) A light must have a light source of at least fifty (50) candlepower.

(2) All lights must be placed on the top of the vehicle. In addition, lights may be placed on the front of the vehicle upon the bumper or at bumper level.

(3) No more than four (4) blue lights may be displayed on one (1) vehicle, and each blue light must be of the flashing or revolving type and visible for three hundred sixty (360) degrees, except for lights that are placed on the front of the vehicle.

(4) A blue light must consist of a lamp with a blue lens, not of an uncolored lens with a blue bulb. However, a revolving light may contain multiple bulbs.

(5) A blue light may not be a part of the regular head lamps displayed on the vehicles.

(b) In order for a volunteer firefighter to display a blue light on his vehicle, he must secure a written permit from the chief of the volunteer fire company to use the blue light and must carry the permit at all times when the blue light is displayed.

(c) A person who is not a member of a volunteer fire company may not display a blue light of any size or shape on a motor vehicle, except a school bus used to transport children to or from a public or private school.

(d) A permittee of the owner of a vehicle lawfully equipped with a blue light may operate the vehicle only if the blue light is not illuminated.

(e) A person who violates subsection (a), (b), (c), or (d) commits a Class C infraction. If the violator is a member of a volunteer fire company, the chief of the company shall dismiss him from membership in the company.

(f) This section does not grant a vehicle displaying blue lights the right-of-way under IC 9-21-8-35 or exemption from traffic rules under IC 9-21-1-8. A driver of a vehicle displaying a blue

light shall obey all traffic rules.

As added by Acts 1981, P.L.309, SEC.64. Amended by P.L.88-1990, SEC.4; P.L.2-1991, SEC.108; P.L.99-1991, SEC.4.
