

IC 35-38-2
Chapter 2. Probation

IC 35-38-2-0.1

Repealed

(Repealed by P.L.63-2012, SEC.43.)

IC 35-38-2-0.2

Application of certain statutes to individuals placed on probation after June 30, 2003

Sec. 0.2. The following statutes, as added or amended by P.L.277-2003, apply only to individuals who are placed on probation after June 30, 2003:

- (1) IC 31-40-1-1.7(b) (before its repeal).
- (2) IC 31-40-1-1.7(d) (before its repeal).
- (3) IC 31-40-2-1(a).
- (4) IC 31-40-2-1(b).
- (5) IC 31-40-2-1.5.
- (6) Section 1(c), 1(d), 1(e), and 1(i) of this chapter.
- (7) Section 1.5 of this chapter.
- (8) Section 1.7 of this chapter.

As added by P.L.220-2011, SEC.588.

IC 35-38-2-1

Conditions of probation; advice on violation specification in record; administrative costs; transfer of three percent of probation user's fee; administrative fee; user's fee; collection of administrative fee; disposition of money collected; supplemental adult probation services fund; payment by credit card; credit card service fee

Sec. 1. (a) Whenever it places a person on probation, the court shall:

- (1) specify in the record the conditions of the probation; and
- (2) advise the person that if the person violates a condition of probation during the probationary period, a petition to revoke probation may be filed before the earlier of the following:
 - (A) One (1) year after the termination of probation.
 - (B) Forty-five (45) days after the state receives notice of the violation.

(b) In addition, if the person was convicted of a felony and is placed on probation, the court shall order the person to pay to the probation department the user's fee prescribed under subsection (d). If the person was convicted of a misdemeanor, the court may order the person to pay the user's fee prescribed under subsection (e). The court may:

- (1) modify the conditions (except a fee payment may only be modified as provided in section 1.7(b) of this chapter); or
- (2) terminate the probation;

at any time. If the person commits an additional crime, the court may revoke the probation.

- (c) If a clerk of a court collects a probation user's fee, the clerk:
- (1) may keep not more than three percent (3%) of the fee to defray the administrative costs of collecting the fee and shall deposit any fee kept under this subsection in the clerk's record perpetuation fund established under IC 33-37-5-2; and
 - (2) if requested to do so by the county auditor, city fiscal officer, or town fiscal officer under clause (A), (B), or (C), may transfer not more than three percent (3%) of the fee to the:
 - (A) county auditor, who shall deposit the money transferred under this subdivision into the county general fund;
 - (B) city general fund when requested by the city fiscal officer; or
 - (C) town general fund when requested by the town fiscal officer.

(d) In addition to any other conditions of probation, the court shall order each person convicted of a felony to pay:

- (1) not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) as an initial probation user's fee;
- (2) a monthly probation user's fee of not less than fifteen dollars (\$15) nor more than thirty dollars (\$30) for each month that the person remains on probation;
- (3) the costs of the laboratory test or series of tests to detect and confirm the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen or antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) if such tests are required by the court under section 2.3 of this chapter;
- (4) an alcohol abuse deterrent fee and a medical fee set by the court under IC 9-30-9-8, if the court has referred the defendant to an alcohol abuse deterrent program; and
- (5) an administrative fee of one hundred dollars (\$100);

to either the probation department or the clerk.

(e) In addition to any other conditions of probation, the court may order each person convicted of a misdemeanor to pay:

- (1) not more than a fifty dollar (\$50) initial probation user's fee;
- (2) a monthly probation user's fee of not less than ten dollars (\$10) nor more than twenty dollars (\$20) for each month that the person remains on probation;
- (3) the costs of the laboratory test or series of tests to detect and confirm the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen or antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) if such tests are required by the court under section 2.3 of this chapter; and
- (4) an administrative fee of fifty dollars (\$50);

to either the probation department or the clerk.

(f) The probation department or clerk shall collect the administrative fees under subsections (d)(5) and (e)(4) before collecting any other fee under subsection (d) or (e). All money collected by the probation department or the clerk under this section shall be transferred to the county treasurer, who shall deposit the money into the county supplemental adult probation services fund.

The fiscal body of the county shall appropriate money from the county supplemental adult probation services fund:

(1) to the county, superior, circuit, or municipal court of the county that provides probation services to adults to supplement adult probation services; and

(2) to supplement the salaries of probation officers in accordance with the schedule adopted by the county fiscal body under IC 36-2-16.5.

(g) The probation department or clerk shall collect the administrative fee under subsection (e)(4) before collecting any other fee under subsection (e). All money collected by the probation department or the clerk of a city or town court under this section shall be transferred to the fiscal officer of the city or town for deposit into the local supplemental adult probation services fund. The fiscal body of the city or town shall appropriate money from the local supplemental adult probation services fund to the city or town court of the city or town for the court's use in providing probation services to adults or for the court's use for other purposes as may be appropriated by the fiscal body. Money may be appropriated under this subsection only to those city or town courts that have an adult probation services program. If a city or town court does not have such a program, the money collected by the probation department must be transferred and appropriated as provided under subsection (f).

(h) Except as provided in subsection (j), the county or local supplemental adult probation services fund may be used only to supplement probation services and to supplement salaries for probation officers. A supplemental probation services fund may not be used to replace other funding of probation services. Any money remaining in the fund at the end of the year does not revert to any other fund but continues in the county or local supplemental adult probation services fund.

(i) A person placed on probation for more than one (1) crime:

(1) may be required to pay more than one (1) initial probation user's fee; and

(2) may not be required to pay more than one (1) monthly probation user's fee per month;

to the probation department or the clerk.

(j) This subsection applies to a city or town located in a county having a population of more than one hundred eighty-five thousand (185,000) but less than two hundred fifty thousand (250,000). Any money remaining in the local supplemental adult probation services fund at the end of the local fiscal year may be appropriated by the city or town fiscal body to the city or town court for use by the court for purposes determined by the fiscal body.

(k) In addition to other methods of payment allowed by law, a probation department may accept payment of fees required under this section and section 1.5 of this chapter by credit card (as defined in IC 14-11-1-7). The liability for payment is not discharged until the probation department receives payment or credit from the institution

responsible for making the payment or credit.

(l) The probation department may contract with a bank or credit card vendor for acceptance of bank or credit cards. However, if there is a vendor transaction charge or discount fee, whether billed to the probation department or charged directly to the probation department's account, the probation department may collect a credit card service fee from the person using the bank or credit card. The fee collected under this subsection is a permitted additional charge to the money the probation department is required to collect under subsection (d) or (e).

(m) The probation department shall forward the credit card service fees collected under subsection (l) to the county treasurer or city or town fiscal officer in accordance with subsection (f) or (g). These funds may be used without appropriation to pay the transaction charge or discount fee charged by the bank or credit card vendor.

As added by P.L.311-1983, SEC.3. Amended by P.L.182-1984, SEC.1; P.L.296-1985, SEC.2; P.L.178-1986, SEC.2; P.L.305-1987, SEC.36; P.L.123-1988, SEC.28; P.L.67-1990, SEC.10; P.L.1-1991, SEC.196; P.L.18-1995, SEC.112; P.L.216-1996, SEC.14; P.L.117-1996, SEC.4; P.L.117-1996, SEC.6; P.L.170-2002, SEC.132; P.L.277-2003, SEC.11; P.L.98-2004, SEC.150; P.L.1-2006, SEC.529; P.L.119-2012, SEC.166.

IC 35-38-2-1.5

Increased probation user's fee

Sec. 1.5. Notwithstanding the probation user's fee amounts established under section 1 of this chapter, a court may order a person to pay a probation user's fee that exceeds the maximum amount allowed under section 1 of this chapter if:

- (1) the person was placed on probation in another state and moved or was transferred to Indiana;
- (2) the other state allows a higher probation user's fee than the maximum amount allowed under section 1 of this chapter; and
- (3) the probation user's fee the court orders the person to pay does not exceed the maximum amount allowed in the other state.

As added by P.L.277-2003, SEC.12.

IC 35-38-2-1.7 Version a

Early payment of probation user's fee; recalculation of probation user's fee; discharge; wage garnishment; withholding driving privileges

Note: This version of section effective until 1-1-2015. See also following version of this section, effective 1-1-2015.

Sec. 1.7. (a) A person may pay a monthly probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter before the date the payment is required to be made without obtaining the prior approval of a court or a probation department. However, if the person is discharged from probation before the date the person was scheduled to be released from probation, any monthly probation user's fee paid in advance by the person may not be refunded.

- (b) A probation department may petition a court to:
- (1) impose a probation user's fee on a person; or
 - (2) increase a person's probation user's fee;
- under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter if the financial ability of the person to pay a probation user's fee changes while the person is on probation.
- (c) An order to pay a probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter:
- (1) is a judgment lien that:
 - (A) attaches to the property of the person subject to the order;
 - (B) may be perfected;
 - (C) may be enforced to satisfy any payment that is delinquent under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter; and
 - (D) expires;in the same manner as a judgment lien created in a civil proceeding;
 - (2) is not discharged by the completion of the person's probationary period or other sentence imposed on the person; and
 - (3) is not discharged by the liquidation of a person's estate by a receiver under IC 32-30-5.
- (d) If a court orders a person to pay a probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter, the court may garnish the wages, salary, and other income earned by the person to enforce the order.
- (e) If:
- (1) a person is delinquent in paying the person's probation user's fees required under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter; and
 - (2) the person's driver's license or permit has been suspended or revoked or the person has never been issued a driver's license or permit;
- the court may order the bureau of motor vehicles to not issue a driver's license or permit to the person until the person has paid the person's delinquent probation user's fees.
- As added by P.L.277-2003, SEC.13.*

IC 35-38-2-1.7 Version b

Early payment of probation user's fee; recalculation of probation user's fee; discharge; wage garnishment

Note: This version of section effective 1-1-2015. See also preceding version of this section, effective until 1-1-2015.

Sec. 1.7. (a) A person may pay a monthly probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter before the date the payment is required to be made without obtaining the prior approval of a court or a probation department. However, if the person is discharged from probation before the date the person was scheduled to be released from probation, any monthly probation user's fee paid in advance by the person may not be refunded.

- (b) A probation department may petition a court to:
- (1) impose a probation user's fee on a person; or

(2) increase a person's probation user's fee; under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter if the financial ability of the person to pay a probation user's fee changes while the person is on probation.

(c) An order to pay a probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter:

(1) is a judgment lien that:

(A) attaches to the property of the person subject to the order;

(B) may be perfected;

(C) may be enforced to satisfy any payment that is delinquent under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter; and

(D) expires;

in the same manner as a judgment lien created in a civil proceeding;

(2) is not discharged by the completion of the person's probationary period or other sentence imposed on the person; and

(3) is not discharged by the liquidation of a person's estate by a receiver under IC 32-30-5.

(d) If a court orders a person to pay a probation user's fee under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter, the court may garnish the wages, salary, and other income earned by the person to enforce the order.

As added by P.L.277-2003, SEC.13. Amended by P.L.217-2014, SEC.191.

IC 35-38-2-1.8

New probation hearings allowed at any time; modification of conditions; deadlines

Sec. 1.8. (a) This section does not apply to the modification of a user's fee payment under section 1.7(b) of this chapter.

(b) The court may hold a new probation hearing at any time during a probationer's probationary period:

(1) upon motion of the probation department or upon the court's motion; and

(2) after giving notice to the probationer.

(c) At a probation hearing described in subsection (b), the court may modify the probationer's conditions of probation. If the court modifies the probationer's conditions of probation, the court shall:

(1) specify in the record the conditions of probation; and

(2) advise the probationer that if the probationer violates a condition of probation during the probationary period, a petition to revoke probation may be filed before the earlier of the following:

(A) One (1) year after the termination of probation.

(B) Forty-five (45) days after the state receives notice of the violation.

(d) The court may hold a new probation hearing under this section even if:

(1) the probationer has not violated the conditions of probation;

or

(2) the probation department has not filed a petition to revoke probation.

As added by P.L.14-2005, SEC.1.

IC 35-38-2-2

Repealed

(Repealed by P.L.1-1991, SEC.197.)

IC 35-38-2-2.1

Conditions of probation; payment of alcohol and drug countermeasures fee

Sec. 2.1. As a condition of probation for a person who is found to have:

(1) committed an offense under IC 9-30-5; or

(2) been adjudicated a delinquent for an act that would be an offense under IC 9-30-5, if committed by an adult;

the court shall require the person to pay the alcohol and drug countermeasures fee under IC 33-37.

As added by P.L.126-1989, SEC.28. Amended by P.L.2-1991, SEC.104; P.L.98-2004, SEC.151.

IC 35-38-2-2.2

Conditions of probation; registration with local law enforcement authority; consent to search of computer

Sec. 2.2. As a condition of probation for a sex offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-4.5), the court shall:

(1) require the sex offender to register with the local law enforcement authority under IC 11-8-8;

(2) prohibit the sex offender from residing within one thousand (1,000) feet of school property (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-285), as measured from the property line of the sex offender's residence to the property line of the school property, for the period of probation, unless the sex offender obtains written approval from the court;

(3) require the sex offender to consent:

(A) to the search of the sex offender's personal computer at any time; and

(B) to the installation on the sex offender's personal computer or device with Internet capability, at the sex offender's expense, of one (1) or more hardware or software systems to monitor Internet usage; and

(4) prohibit the sex offender from:

(A) accessing or using certain web sites, chat rooms, or instant messaging programs frequented by children; and

(B) deleting, erasing, or tampering with information on the sex offender's personal computer with intent to conceal an activity prohibited by clause (A).

If the court allows the sex offender to reside within one thousand (1,000) feet of school property under subdivision (2), the court shall

notify each school within one thousand (1,000) feet of the sex offender's residence of the order. However, a court may not allow a sex offender who is a sexually violent predator (as defined in IC 35-38-1-7.5) or an offender against children under IC 35-42-4-11 to reside within one thousand (1,000) feet of school property.

As added by P.L.11-1994, SEC.14. Amended by P.L.214-1999, SEC.3; P.L.238-2001, SEC.19; P.L.116-2002, SEC.21; P.L.140-2006, SEC.23 and P.L.173-2006, SEC.23; P.L.216-2007, SEC.40; P.L.119-2008, SEC.16; P.L.114-2012, SEC.79.

IC 35-38-2-2.3

Conditions of probation; statement of conditions; term of imprisonment; intermittent service; transfers and retransfers of supervision

Sec. 2.3. (a) As a condition of probation, the court may require a person to do a combination of the following:

- (1) Work faithfully at suitable employment or faithfully pursue a course of study or career and technical education that will equip the person for suitable employment.
- (2) Undergo available medical or psychiatric treatment and remain in a specified institution if required for that purpose.
- (3) Attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction, recreation, or residence of persons on probation.
- (4) Participate in a treatment program, educational class, or rehabilitative service provided by a probation department or by referral to an agency.
- (5) Support the person's dependents and meet other family responsibilities.
- (6) Make restitution or reparation to the victim of the crime for damage or injury that was sustained by the victim. When restitution or reparation is a condition of probation, the court shall fix the amount, which may not exceed an amount the person can or will be able to pay, and shall fix the manner of performance.
- (7) Execute a repayment agreement with the appropriate governmental entity to repay the full amount of public relief or assistance wrongfully received, and make repayments according to a repayment schedule set out in the agreement.
- (8) Pay a fine authorized by IC 35-50.
- (9) Refrain from possessing a firearm or other deadly weapon unless granted written permission by the court or the person's probation officer.
- (10) Report to a probation officer at reasonable times as directed by the court or the probation officer.
- (11) Permit the person's probation officer to visit the person at reasonable times at the person's home or elsewhere.
- (12) Remain within the jurisdiction of the court, unless granted permission to leave by the court or by the person's probation officer.
- (13) Answer all reasonable inquiries by the court or the person's

probation officer and promptly notify the court or probation officer of any change in address or employment.

(14) Perform uncompensated work that benefits the community.

(15) Satisfy other conditions reasonably related to the person's rehabilitation.

(16) Undergo home detention under IC 35-38-2.5.

(17) Undergo a laboratory test or series of tests approved by the state department of health to detect and confirm the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) antigen or antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), if:

(A) the person had been convicted of an offense relating to a criminal sexual act and the offense created an epidemiologically demonstrated risk of transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); or

(B) the person had been convicted of an offense relating to a controlled substance and the offense involved:

(i) the delivery by any person to another person; or

(ii) the use by any person on another person;

of a contaminated sharp (as defined in IC 16-41-16-2) or other paraphernalia that creates an epidemiologically demonstrated risk of transmission of HIV by involving percutaneous contact.

(18) Refrain from any direct or indirect contact with an individual and, if convicted of an offense under IC 35-46-3, any animal belonging to the individual.

(19) Execute a repayment agreement with the appropriate governmental entity or with a person for reasonable costs incurred because of the taking, detention, or return of a missing child (as defined in IC 10-13-5-4).

(20) Periodically undergo a laboratory chemical test (as defined in IC 9-13-2-22) or series of chemical tests as specified by the court to detect and confirm the presence of a controlled substance (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9). The person on probation is responsible for any charges resulting from a test and shall have the results of any test under this subdivision reported to the person's probation officer by the laboratory.

(21) If the person was confined in a penal facility, execute a reimbursement plan as directed by the court and make repayments under the plan to the authority that operates the penal facility for all or part of the costs of the person's confinement in the penal facility. The court shall fix an amount that:

(A) may not exceed an amount the person can or will be able to pay;

(B) does not harm the person's ability to reasonably be self supporting or to reasonably support any dependent of the person; and

(C) takes into consideration and gives priority to any other restitution, reparation, repayment, or fine the person is required to pay under this section.

(22) Refrain from owning, harboring, or training an animal.

(23) Participate in a reentry court program.

(b) When a person is placed on probation, the person shall be given a written statement specifying:

(1) the conditions of probation; and

(2) that if the person violates a condition of probation during the probationary period, a petition to revoke probation may be filed before the earlier of the following:

(A) One (1) year after the termination of probation.

(B) Forty-five (45) days after the state receives notice of the violation.

(c) As a condition of probation, the court may require that the person serve a term of imprisonment in an appropriate facility at the time or intervals (consecutive or intermittent) within the period of probation the court determines.

(d) Intermittent service may be required only for a term of not more than sixty (60) days and must be served in the county or local penal facility. The intermittent term is computed on the basis of the actual days spent in confinement and shall be completed within one (1) year. A person does not earn credit time while serving an intermittent term of imprisonment under this subsection. When the court orders intermittent service, the court shall state:

(1) the term of imprisonment;

(2) the days or parts of days during which a person is to be confined; and

(3) the conditions.

(e) Supervision of a person may be transferred from the court that placed the person on probation to a court of another jurisdiction, with the concurrence of both courts. Retransfers of supervision may occur in the same manner. This subsection does not apply to transfers made under IC 11-13-4 or IC 11-13-5.

(f) When a court imposes a condition of probation described in subsection (a)(18):

(1) the clerk of the court shall comply with IC 5-2-9; and

(2) the prosecuting attorney shall file a confidential form prescribed or approved by the division of state court administration with the clerk.

(g) As a condition of probation, a court shall require a person:

(1) convicted of an offense described in IC 10-13-6-10;

(2) who has not previously provided a DNA sample in accordance with IC 10-13-6; and

(3) whose sentence does not involve a commitment to the department of correction;

to provide a DNA sample as a condition of probation.

(h) If a court imposes a condition of probation described in subsection (a)(4), the person on probation is responsible for any costs resulting from the participation in a program, class, or service. Any costs collected for services provided by the probation department shall be deposited in the county or local supplemental adult services fund.

As added by P.L.1-1991, SEC.198. Amended by P.L.2-1992, SEC.879; P.L.23-1994, SEC.16; P.L.1-1995, SEC.75; P.L.293-1995, SEC.1; P.L.76-2002, SEC.1; P.L.2-2003, SEC.91; P.L.60-2006, SEC.9; P.L.140-2006, SEC.24 and P.L.173-2006, SEC.24; P.L.1-2007, SEC.227; P.L.125-2007, SEC.8; P.L.234-2007, SEC.170; P.L.3-2008, SEC.249; P.L.111-2009, SEC.8; P.L.40-2012, SEC.20; P.L.147-2012, SEC.9; P.L.13-2013, SEC.138.

IC 35-38-2-2.4

Conditions of probation for sex offenders

Sec. 2.4. As a condition of probation, the court may require a sex offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-4.5) to:

- (1) participate in a treatment program for sex offenders approved by the court; and
- (2) avoid contact with any person who is less than sixteen (16) years of age unless the probationer:
 - (A) receives the court's approval; or
 - (B) successfully completes the treatment program referred to in subdivision (1).

As added by P.L.11-1994, SEC.15. Amended by P.L.238-2001, SEC.20; P.L.116-2002, SEC.22; P.L.140-2006, SEC.25 and P.L.173-2006, SEC.25; P.L.1-2010, SEC.142.

IC 35-38-2-2.5

Residency requirements for certain offenders

Sec. 2.5. (a) As used in this section, "offender" means an individual convicted of a sex offense.

(b) As used in this section, "sex offense" means any of the following:

- (1) Rape (IC 35-42-4-1).
- (2) Criminal deviate conduct (IC 35-42-4-2) (repealed).
- (3) Child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3).
- (4) Child exploitation (IC 35-42-4-4(b)).
- (5) Vicarious sexual gratification (IC 35-42-4-5).
- (6) Child solicitation (IC 35-42-4-6).
- (7) Child seduction (IC 35-42-4-7).
- (8) Sexual battery (IC 35-42-4-8).
- (9) Sexual misconduct with a minor as a felony (IC 35-42-4-9).
- (10) Incest (IC 35-46-1-3).

(c) A condition of remaining on probation or parole after conviction for a sex offense is that the offender not reside within one (1) mile of the residence of the victim of the offender's sex offense.

(d) An offender:

- (1) who will be placed on probation shall provide the sentencing court and the probation department with the address where the offender intends to reside during the period of probation:
 - (A) at the time of sentencing if the offender will be placed on probation without first being incarcerated; or
 - (B) before the offender's release from incarceration if the offender will be placed on probation after completing a term

of incarceration; or

(2) who will be placed on parole shall provide the parole board with the address where the offender intends to reside during the period of parole.

(e) An offender, while on probation or parole, may not establish a new residence within one (1) mile of the residence of the victim of the offender's sex offense unless the offender first obtains a waiver from the:

(1) court, if the offender is placed on probation; or

(2) parole board, if the offender is placed on parole;

for the change of address under subsection (f).

(f) The court or parole board may waive the requirement set forth in subsection (c) only if the court or parole board, at a hearing at which the offender is present and of which the prosecuting attorney has been notified, determines that:

(1) the offender has successfully completed a sex offender treatment program during the period of probation or parole;

(2) the offender is in compliance with all terms of the offender's probation or parole; and

(3) good cause exists to allow the offender to reside within one (1) mile of the residence of the victim of the offender's sex offense.

However, the court or parole board may not grant a waiver under this subsection if the offender is a sexually violent predator under IC 35-38-1-7.5 or if the offender is an offender against children under IC 35-42-4-11.

(g) If the court or parole board grants a waiver under subsection (f), the court or parole board shall state in writing the reasons for granting the waiver. The court's written statement of its reasons shall be incorporated into the record.

(h) The address of the victim of the offender's sex offense is confidential even if the court or parole board grants a waiver under subsection (f).

As added by P.L.116-2002, SEC.23. Amended by P.L.6-2006, SEC.6; P.L.139-2006, SEC.4, P.L.140-2006, SEC.26, and P.L.173-2006, SEC.26; P.L.216-2007, SEC.41; P.L.158-2013, SEC.399; P.L.214-2013, SEC.34.

IC 35-38-2-2.6

Conditions of probation or parole for persons convicted of stalking

Sec. 2.6. (a) As a condition of remaining on probation or parole after a conviction for stalking (IC 35-45-10-5), a court may prohibit a person from residing within one thousand (1,000) feet of the residence of the victim of the stalking for a period that does not exceed five (5) years.

(b) A person:

(1) who will be placed on probation shall provide the sentencing court and the probation department with the address where the person intends to reside during the period of probation:

(A) at the time of sentencing if the person will be placed on

probation without first being incarcerated; or

(B) before the person's release from incarceration if the person will be placed on probation after completing a term of incarceration; or

(2) who will be placed on parole shall provide the parole board with the address where the person intends to reside during the period of parole.

(c) A person, while on probation or parole, may not reside within one thousand (1,000) feet of the residence of the victim of the stalking unless the person first obtains a waiver under subsection (d) from the:

(1) court, if the person is placed on probation; or

(2) parole board, if the person is placed on parole.

(d) The court or parole board may waive the requirement set forth in subsection (c) only if the court or parole board, at a hearing at which the person is present and of which the prosecuting attorney has been notified, determines that:

(1) the person is in compliance with all terms of the person's probation or parole; and

(2) good cause exists to allow the person to reside within one thousand (1,000) feet of the residence of the victim of the stalking.

(e) If the court or parole board grants a waiver under subsection (d), the court or parole board shall state in writing the reasons for granting the waiver. The court's written statement of its reasons shall be incorporated into the record.

(f) The address of the victim of the stalking is confidential even if the court or parole board grants a waiver under subsection (d).

As added by P.L.140-2006, SEC.27 and P.L.173-2006, SEC.27.

IC 35-38-2-2.7

Prohibition on use of social media, instant messaging, or chat rooms

Sec. 2.7. As a condition of probation or parole after conviction for a sex offense (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5.2), the court shall prohibit the convicted person from using a social networking web site or an instant messaging or chat room program to communicate, directly or through an intermediary, with a child less than sixteen (16) years of age. However, the court may permit the offender to communicate using a social networking web site or an instant messaging or chat room program with:

(1) the offender's own child, stepchild, or sibling; or

(2) another relative of the offender specifically named in the court's order.

As added by P.L.247-2013, SEC.4.

IC 35-38-2-3

Violation of conditions of probation

Sec. 3. (a) The court may revoke a person's probation if:

(1) the person has violated a condition of probation during the

probationary period; and

(2) the petition to revoke probation is filed during the probationary period or before the earlier of the following:

(A) One (1) year after the termination of probation.

(B) Forty-five (45) days after the state receives notice of the violation.

(b) When a petition is filed charging a violation of a condition of probation, the court may:

(1) order a summons to be issued to the person to appear; or

(2) order a warrant for the person's arrest if there is a risk of the person's fleeing the jurisdiction or causing harm to others.

(c) The issuance of a summons or warrant tolls the period of probation until the final determination of the charge.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), the court shall conduct a hearing concerning the alleged violation. The court may admit the person to bail pending the hearing. A person who is not admitted to bail pending the hearing may not be held in jail for more than fifteen (15) days without a hearing on the alleged violation of probation.

(e) A person may admit to a violation of probation and waive the right to a probation violation hearing after being offered the opportunity to consult with an attorney. If the person admits to a violation and requests to waive the probation violation hearing, the probation officer shall advise the person that by waiving the right to a probation violation hearing the person forfeits the rights provided in subsection (f). The sanction administered must follow the schedule of progressive probation violation sanctions adopted by the judicial conference of Indiana under IC 11-13-1-8.

(f) Except as provided in subsection (e), the state must prove the violation by a preponderance of the evidence. The evidence shall be presented in open court. The person is entitled to confrontation, cross-examination, and representation by counsel.

(g) Probation may not be revoked for failure to comply with conditions of a sentence that imposes financial obligations on the person unless the person recklessly, knowingly, or intentionally fails to pay.

(h) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition at any time before termination of the period, and the petition to revoke is filed within the probationary period, the court may impose one (1) or more of the following sanctions:

(1) Continue the person on probation, with or without modifying or enlarging the conditions.

(2) Extend the person's probationary period for not more than one (1) year beyond the original probationary period.

(3) Order execution of all or part of the sentence that was suspended at the time of initial sentencing.

(i) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition of home detention at any time before termination of the period, and the petition to revoke probation is filed within the probationary period, the court shall:

(1) order one (1) or more sanctions as set forth in subsection (h);

and

(2) provide credit for time served as set forth under IC 35-38-2.5-5.

(j) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition during any time before the termination of the period, and the petition is filed under subsection (a) after the probationary period has expired, the court may:

(1) reinstate the person's probationary period, with or without enlarging the conditions, if the sum of the length of the original probationary period and the reinstated probationary period does not exceed the length of the maximum sentence allowable for the offense that is the basis of the probation; or

(2) order execution of all or part of the sentence that was suspended at the time of the initial sentencing.

(k) If the court finds that the person has violated a condition of home detention during any time before termination of the period, and the petition is filed under subsection (a) after the probation period has expired, the court shall:

(1) order a sanction as set forth in subsection (j); and

(2) provide credit for time served as set forth under IC 35-38-2.5-5.

(l) A judgment revoking probation is a final appealable order.

(m) Failure to pay fines or costs (including fees) required as a condition of probation may not be the sole basis for commitment to the department of correction.

(n) Failure to pay fees or costs assessed against a person under IC 33-40-3-6, IC 33-37-2-3(e), or IC 35-33-7-6 is not grounds for revocation of probation.

As added by P.L.311-1983, SEC.3. Amended by P.L.67-1990, SEC.12; P.L.214-1991, SEC.1; P.L.240-1991(ss2), SEC.94; P.L.1-1992, SEC.179; P.L.216-1996, SEC.15; P.L.166-2001, SEC.1; P.L.98-2004, SEC.152; P.L.13-2005, SEC.1; P.L.156-2007, SEC.5; P.L.48-2008, SEC.1; P.L.106-2010, SEC.11; P.L.147-2012, SEC.10.