

## **IC 35-33-8**

### **Chapter 8. Bail and Bail Procedure**

#### **IC 35-33-8-0.1**

##### **Application of certain amendments to chapter**

Sec. 0.1. The following amendments to this chapter apply as follows:

- (1) The addition of section 8 of this chapter by P.L.36-1990 does not apply to any bail deposit made under section 3(a)(1) of this chapter (before its repeal) or section 3.1(a)(1) of this chapter (before its repeal) that is made before March 20, 1990.
- (2) The amendments made to section 3.1(d) of this chapter (before its repeal) by P.L.156-1994 apply only to the retention or collection of a fee for a bond executed or deposit made after March 11, 1994.

*As added by P.L.220-2011, SEC.585.*

#### **IC 35-33-8-1**

##### **"Bail bond" defined**

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "bail bond" means a bond executed by a person who has been arrested for the commission of an offense, for the purpose of ensuring:

- (1) the person's appearance at the appropriate legal proceeding;
- (2) another person's physical safety; or
- (3) the safety of the community.

*As added by Acts 1981, P.L.298, SEC.2. Amended by P.L.221-1996, SEC.1.*

#### **IC 35-33-8-1.5**

##### **"Publicly paid costs of representation" defined**

Sec. 1.5. As used in this chapter, "publicly paid costs of representation" means the portion of all attorney's fees, expenses, or wages incurred by the county that are:

- (1) directly attributable to the defendant's defense; and
- (2) not overhead expenditures made in connection with the maintenance or operation of a governmental agency.

*As added by P.L.167-1987, SEC.8.*

#### **IC 35-33-8-2**

##### **Murder; other offenses**

Sec. 2. (a) Murder is not bailable when the proof is evident or the presumption strong. In all other cases, offenses are bailable.

(b) A person charged with murder has the burden of proof that he should be admitted to bail.

*As added by Acts 1981, P.L.298, SEC.2.*

#### **IC 35-33-8-3**

##### **Repealed**

*(Repealed by P.L.1-1990, SEC.341.)*

**IC 35-33-8-3.1**

**Repealed**

*(Repealed by P.L.107-1998, SEC.6.)*

**IC 35-33-8-3.2**

**Conditions to assure appearance; remittance of deposit; collection of fees**

Sec. 3.2. (a) A court may admit a defendant to bail and impose any of the following conditions to assure the defendant's appearance at any stage of the legal proceedings, or, upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence that the defendant poses a risk of physical danger to another person or the community, to assure the public's physical safety:

- (1) Require the defendant to:
  - (A) execute a bail bond with sufficient solvent sureties;
  - (B) deposit cash or securities in an amount equal to the bail;
  - (C) execute a bond secured by real estate in the county, where thirty-three hundredths (0.33) of the true tax value less encumbrances is at least equal to the amount of the bail;
  - (D) post a real estate bond; or
  - (E) perform any combination of the requirements described in clauses (A) through (D).

If the court requires the defendant to deposit cash or cash and another form of security as bail, the court may require the defendant and each person who makes the deposit on behalf of the defendant to execute an agreement that allows the court to retain all or a part of the cash to pay publicly paid costs of representation and fines, costs, fees, and restitution that the court may order the defendant to pay if the defendant is convicted. The defendant must also pay the fee required by subsection (d).

- (2) Require the defendant to execute:
  - (A) a bail bond by depositing cash or securities with the clerk of the court in an amount not less than ten percent (10%) of the bail; and
  - (B) an agreement that allows the court to retain all or a part of the cash or securities to pay fines, costs, fees, and restitution that the court may order the defendant to pay if the defendant is convicted.

A portion of the deposit, not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the monetary value of the deposit or fifty dollars (\$50), whichever is the lesser amount, may be retained as an administrative fee. The clerk shall also retain from the deposit under this subdivision fines, costs, fees, and restitution as ordered by the court, publicly paid costs of representation that shall be disposed of in accordance with subsection (b), and the fee

required by subsection (d). In the event of the posting of a real estate bond, the bond shall be used only to insure the presence of the defendant at any stage of the legal proceedings, but shall not be foreclosed for the payment of fines, costs, fees, or restitution. The individual posting bail for the defendant or the defendant admitted to bail under this subdivision must be notified by the sheriff, court, or clerk that the defendant's deposit may be forfeited under section 7 of this chapter or retained under subsection (b).

(3) Impose reasonable restrictions on the activities, movements, associations, and residence of the defendant during the period of release.

(4) Except as provided in section 3.6 of this chapter, require the defendant to refrain from any direct or indirect contact with an individual and, if the defendant has been charged with an offense under IC 35-46-3, any animal belonging to the individual, including if the defendant has not been released from lawful detention.

(5) Place the defendant under the reasonable supervision of a probation officer, pretrial services agency, or other appropriate public official. If the court places the defendant under the supervision of a probation officer or pretrial services agency, the court shall determine whether the defendant must pay the pretrial services fee under section 3.3 of this chapter.

(6) Release the defendant into the care of a qualified person or organization responsible for supervising the defendant and assisting the defendant in appearing in court. The supervisor shall maintain reasonable contact with the defendant in order to assist the defendant in making arrangements to appear in court and, where appropriate, shall accompany the defendant to court. The supervisor need not be financially responsible for the defendant.

(7) Release the defendant on personal recognizance unless:

(A) the state presents evidence relevant to a risk by the defendant:

(i) of nonappearance; or

(ii) to the physical safety of the public; and

(B) the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the risk exists.

(8) Require a defendant charged with an offense under IC 35-46-3 to refrain from owning, harboring, or training an animal.

(9) Impose any other reasonable restrictions designed to assure the defendant's presence in court or the physical safety of another person or the community.

(b) Within thirty (30) days after disposition of the charges against the defendant, the court that admitted the defendant to bail shall order the clerk to remit the amount of the deposit remaining under

subsection (a)(2) to the defendant. The portion of the deposit that is not remitted to the defendant shall be deposited by the clerk in the supplemental public defender services fund established under IC 33-40-3.

(c) For purposes of subsection (b), "disposition" occurs when the indictment or information is dismissed or the defendant is acquitted or convicted of the charges.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), the clerk of the court shall:

(1) collect a fee of five dollars (\$5) from each bond or deposit required under subsection (a)(1); and

(2) retain a fee of five dollars (\$5) from each deposit under subsection (a)(2).

The clerk of the court shall semiannually remit the fees collected under this subsection to the board of trustees of the Indiana public retirement system for deposit in the special death benefit fund. The fee required by subdivision (2) is in addition to the administrative fee retained under subsection (a)(2).

(e) With the approval of the clerk of the court, the county sheriff may collect the bail posted under this section. The county sheriff shall remit the bail to the clerk of the court by the following business day and remit monthly the five dollar (\$5) special death benefit fee to the county auditor.

(f) When a court imposes a condition of bail described in subsection (a)(4):

(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.

*As added by P.L.107-1998, SEC.2. Amended by P.L.1-2001, SEC.36; P.L.1-2003, SEC.91; P.L.98-2004, SEC.140; P.L.10-2005, SEC.4; P.L.1-2006, SEC.528; P.L.97-2006, SEC.1; P.L.173-2006, SEC.42; P.L.1-2007, SEC.226; P.L.104-2008, SEC.6; P.L.111-2009, SEC.7; P.L.94-2010, SEC.9; P.L.35-2012, SEC.107.*

### **IC 35-33-8-3.3**

#### **Pretrial services fee**

Sec. 3.3. (a) This section does not apply to a defendant charged in a city or town court.

(b) If a defendant who has a prior unrelated conviction for any offense is charged with a new offense and placed under the supervision of a probation officer or pretrial services agency, the court may order the defendant to pay the pretrial services fee prescribed under subsection (e) if:

(1) the defendant has the financial ability to pay the fee; and

(2) the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that supervision by a probation officer or pretrial services agency is necessary to ensure the:

- (A) defendant's appearance in court; or
- (B) physical safety of the community or of another person.

(c) If a clerk of a court collects a pretrial services fee, the clerk may retain not more than three percent (3%) of the fee to defray the administrative costs of collecting the fee. The clerk shall deposit amounts retained under this subsection in the clerk's record perpetuation fund established under IC 33-37-5-2.

(d) If a clerk of a court collects a pretrial services fee from a defendant, upon request of the county auditor, the clerk shall transfer not more than three percent (3%) of the fee to the county auditor for deposit in the county general fund.

(e) The court may order a defendant who is supervised by a probation officer or pretrial services agency and charged with an offense to pay:

- (1) an initial pretrial services fee of at least twenty-five dollars (\$25) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100);
- (2) a monthly pretrial services fee of at least fifteen dollars (\$15) and not more than thirty dollars (\$30) for each month the defendant remains on bail and under the supervision of a probation officer or pretrial services agency; and
- (3) an administrative fee of one hundred dollars (\$100);

to the probation department, pretrial services agency, or clerk of the court if the defendant meets the conditions set forth in subsection (b).

(f) The probation department, pretrial services agency, or clerk of the court shall collect the administrative fee under subsection (e)(3) before collecting any other fee under subsection (e). Except for the money described in subsections (c) and (d), all money collected by the probation department, pretrial services agency, or clerk of the court under this section shall be transferred to the county treasurer, who shall deposit fifty percent (50%) of the money into the county supplemental adult probation services fund and fifty percent (50%) of the money into the county supplemental public defender services fund (IC 33-40-3-1). The fiscal body of the county shall appropriate money from the county supplemental adult probation services fund:

- (1) to the county, superior, or circuit court of the county that provides probation services or pretrial services to adults to supplement adult probation services or pretrial services; and
- (2) to supplement the salary of:
  - (A) an employee of a pretrial services agency; or
  - (B) a probation officer in accordance with the schedule adopted by the county fiscal body under IC 36-2-16.5.

(g) The county supplemental adult probation services fund may be used only to supplement adult probation services or pretrial services and to supplement salaries for probation officers or employees of a pretrial services agency. A supplemental probation services fund may not be used to replace other probation services or pretrial services funding. Any money remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year does not revert to any other fund but continues in the county

supplemental adult probation services fund.

(h) A defendant who is charged with more than one (1) offense and who is supervised by the probation department or pretrial services agency as a condition of bail may not be required to pay more than:

- (1) one (1) initial pretrial services fee; and
- (2) one (1) monthly pretrial services fee per month.

(i) A probation department or pretrial services agency may petition a court to:

- (1) impose a pretrial services fee on a defendant; or
- (2) increase a defendant's pretrial services fee;

if the financial ability of the defendant to pay a pretrial services fee changes while the defendant is on bail and supervised by a probation officer or pretrial services agency.

(j) An order to pay a pretrial services fee under this section:

- (1) is a judgment lien that, upon the defendant's conviction:
  - (A) attaches to the property of the defendant;
  - (B) may be perfected;
  - (C) may be enforced to satisfy any payment that is delinquent under this section; and
  - (D) expires;

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

- (2) is not discharged by the disposition of charges against the defendant or by the completion of a sentence, if any, imposed on the defendant;
- (3) is not discharged by the liquidation of a defendant's estate by a receiver under IC 32-30-5; and
- (4) is immediately terminated if a defendant is acquitted or if charges against the defendant are dropped.

(k) If a court orders a defendant to pay a pretrial services fee, the court may, upon the defendant's conviction, enforce the order by garnishing the wages, salary, and other income earned by the defendant.

(l) In addition to other methods of payment allowed by law, a probation department or pretrial services agency may accept payment of a pretrial services fee by credit card (as defined in IC 14-11-1-7(a)). The liability for payment is not discharged until the probation department or pretrial services agency receives payment or credit from the institution responsible for making the payment or credit.

(m) The probation department or pretrial services agency may contract with a bank or credit card vendor for acceptance of a bank or credit card. However, if there is a vendor transaction charge or discount fee, whether billed to the probation department or pretrial services agency, or charged directly to the account of the probation department or pretrial services agency, the probation department or pretrial services agency 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 fee or fees the defendant may be required to pay under subsection (e).

(n) The probation department or pretrial services agency shall forward a credit card service fee collected under subsection (m) to the county treasurer in accordance with subsection (f). 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.173-2006, SEC.43. Amended by P.L.217-2014, SEC.189.*

### **IC 35-33-8-3.5**

#### **Bail procedures for a sexually violent predator defendant**

Sec. 3.5. (a) This section applies only to a sexually violent predator defendant.

(b) As used in this section, "sexually violent predator defendant" means a person who:

- (1) is a sexually violent predator under IC 35-38-1-7.5; and
- (2) is arrested for or charged with the commission of an offense that would classify the person as a sex or violent offender (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5).

(c) A court may not admit a:

- (1) sexually violent predator defendant;
- (2) person charged with child molesting (IC 35-42-4-3); or
- (3) person charged with child solicitation (IC 35-42-4-6);

to bail until the court has conducted a bail hearing in open court. Except as provided in section 6 of this chapter, the court shall conduct a bail hearing not later than forty-eight (48) hours after the person has been arrested, unless exigent circumstances prevent holding the hearing within forty-eight (48) hours.

(d) At the conclusion of the hearing described in subsection (c), the court shall consider whether the factors described in IC 35-33-8-4 warrant the imposition of a bail amount that exceeds court or county guidelines, if applicable.

*As added by P.L.74-2008, SEC.1.*

### **IC 35-33-8-3.6**

#### **Automatic no contact order for certain defendants placed on bail; time limits; modification**

Sec. 3.6. (a) This section applies only to a defendant who is charged with committing a violent crime (as defined in IC 5-2-6.1-8) that results in bodily injury to a person.

(b) If a court releases a defendant described in subsection (a) to bail without holding a bail hearing in open court, the court shall include as a condition of bail the requirement that the defendant refrain from any direct or indirect contact with the victim:

- (1) for ten (10) days after release; or
- (2) until the initial hearing;

whichever occurs first.

(c) At the initial hearing, the court may reinstate or modify the condition that the defendant refrain from direct or indirect contact with the victim.

*As added by P.L.94-2010, SEC.10.*

#### **IC 35-33-8-4**

##### **Amount of bail; order; indorsement; facts taken into account**

Sec. 4. (a) The court shall order the amount in which a person charged by an indictment or information is to be held to bail, and the clerk shall enter the order on the order book and indorse the amount on each warrant when issued. If no order fixing the amount of bail has been made, the sheriff shall present the warrant to the judge of an appropriate court of criminal jurisdiction, and the judge shall indorse on the warrant the amount of bail.

(b) Bail may not be set higher than that amount reasonably required to assure the defendant's appearance in court or to assure the physical safety of another person or the community if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant poses a risk to the physical safety of another person or the community. In setting and accepting an amount of bail, the judicial officer shall take into account all facts relevant to the risk of nonappearance, including:

- (1) the length and character of the defendant's residence in the community;
- (2) the defendant's employment status and history and his ability to give bail;
- (3) the defendant's family ties and relationships;
- (4) the defendant's character, reputation, habits, and mental condition;
- (5) the defendant's criminal or juvenile record, insofar as it demonstrates instability and a disdain for the court's authority to bring him to trial;
- (6) the defendant's previous record in not responding to court appearances when required or with respect to flight to avoid criminal prosecution;
- (7) the nature and gravity of the offense and the potential penalty faced, insofar as these factors are relevant to the risk of nonappearance;
- (8) the source of funds or property to be used to post bail or to pay a premium, insofar as it affects the risk of nonappearance;
- (9) that the defendant is a foreign national who is unlawfully present in the United States under federal immigration law; and
- (10) any other factors, including any evidence of instability and a disdain for authority, which might indicate that the defendant might not recognize and adhere to the authority of the court to bring him to trial.

*As added by Acts 1981, P.L.298, SEC.2. Amended by P.L.221-1996, SEC.3; P.L.171-2011, SEC.21.*



#### **IC 35-33-8-4.5**

##### **Foreign national unlawfully present; bail; insurer released from liability**

Sec. 4.5. (a) If bail is set for a defendant who is a foreign national who is unlawfully present in the United States under federal immigration law, the defendant may be released from custody only by posting a:

- (1) cash bond in an amount equal to the bail;
- (2) real estate bond in which the net equity in the real estate is at least two (2) times the amount of the bail; or
- (3) surety bond in the full amount of the bail that is written by a licensed and appointed agent of an insurer (as defined in IC 27-10-1-7).

(b) If the defendant for whom bail has been posted under this section does not appear before the court as ordered because the defendant has been:

- (1) taken into custody or deported by a federal agency; or
- (2) arrested and incarcerated for another offense;

the bond posted under this section may not be declared forfeited by the court and the insurer (as defined in IC 27-10-1-7) that issued the bond is released from any liability regarding the defendant's failure to appear.

*As added by P.L.171-2011, SEC.22.*

#### **IC 35-33-8-5**

##### **Alteration or revocation of bail**

Sec. 5. (a) Upon a showing of good cause, the state or the defendant may be granted an alteration or revocation of bail by application to the court before which the proceeding is pending. In reviewing a motion for alteration or revocation of bail, credible hearsay evidence is admissible to establish good cause.

(b) When the state presents additional:

- (1) evidence relevant to a high risk of nonappearance, based on the factors set forth in section 4(b) of this chapter; or
- (2) clear and convincing evidence:
  - (A) of the factors described in IC 35-40-6-6(1)(A) and IC 35-40-6-6(1)(B); or
  - (B) that the defendant otherwise poses a risk to the physical safety of another person or the community;

the court may increase bail.

(c) When the defendant presents additional evidence of substantial mitigating factors, based on the factors set forth in section 4(b) of this chapter, which reasonably suggests that the defendant recognizes the court's authority to bring the defendant to trial, the court may reduce bail. However, the court may not reduce bail if the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that the factors described in IC 35-40-6-6(1)(A) and IC 35-40-6-6(1)(B) exist or that the defendant otherwise poses a risk to the physical safety of another

person or the community.

(d) The court may revoke bail or an order for release on personal recognizance upon clear and convincing proof by the state that:

(1) while admitted to bail the defendant:

(A) or the defendant's agent threatened or intimidated a victim, prospective witnesses, or jurors concerning the pending criminal proceeding or any other matter;

(B) or the defendant's agent attempted to conceal or destroy evidence relating to the pending criminal proceeding;

(C) violated any condition of the defendant's current release order;

(D) failed to appear before the court as ordered at any critical stage of the proceedings; or

(E) committed a felony or a Class A misdemeanor that demonstrates instability and a disdain for the court's authority to bring the defendant to trial;

(2) the factors described in IC 35-40-6-6(1)(A) and IC 35-40-6-6(1)(B) exist or that the defendant otherwise poses a risk to the physical safety of another person or the community; or

(3) a combination of the factors described in subdivisions (1) and (2) exists.

*As added by Acts 1981, P.L.298, SEC.2. Amended by P.L.36-1990, SEC.6; P.L.107-1998, SEC.3; P.L.98-2004, SEC.141.*

#### **IC 35-33-8-6**

##### **Probationers and parolees; detention; notice to appropriate authority; revocation proceedings**

Sec. 6. The court may detain, for a maximum period of fifteen (15) calendar days, a person charged with any offense who comes before it for a bail determination, if the person is on probation or parole. During the fifteen (15) day period, the prosecuting attorney shall notify the appropriate parole or probation authority. If that authority fails to initiate probation or parole revocation proceedings during the fifteen (15) day period, the person shall be treated in accordance with the other sections of this chapter.

*As added by Acts 1981, P.L.298, SEC.2.*

#### **IC 35-33-8-6.5**

##### **Eight hour holding period before person arrested for domestic violence may be released on bail**

Sec. 6.5. The court may not release a person arrested for a crime of domestic violence (as described in IC 35-31.5-2-78) on bail until at least eight (8) hours from the time of the person's arrest.

*As added by P.L.44-2008, SEC.2. Amended by P.L.114-2012, SEC.70.*

#### **IC 35-33-8-7**

**Failure to appear; pending civil action or unsatisfied judgment; same transaction or occurrence; forfeiture; order for payment; judgment; transfer of funds**

Sec. 7. (a) If a defendant:

(1) was admitted to bail under section 3.2(a)(2) of this chapter; and

(2) has failed to appear before the court as ordered;

the court shall, except as provided in subsection (b) or section 8(b) of this chapter, declare the bond forfeited not earlier than one hundred twenty (120) days after the defendant's failure to appear and issue a warrant for the defendant's arrest.

(b) In a criminal case, if the court having jurisdiction over the criminal case receives written notice of a pending civil action or unsatisfied judgment against the criminal defendant arising out of the same transaction or occurrence forming the basis of the criminal case, funds deposited with the clerk of the court under section 3.2(a)(2) of this chapter may not be declared forfeited by the court, and the court shall order the deposited funds to be held by the clerk. If there is an entry of final judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the civil action, and if the deposit and the bond are subject to forfeiture, the criminal court shall order payment of all or any part of the deposit to the plaintiff in the action, as is necessary to satisfy the judgment. The court shall then order the remainder of the deposit, if any, and the bond forfeited.

(c) Any proceedings concerning the bond, or its forfeiture, judgment, or execution of judgment, shall be held in the court that admitted the defendant to bail.

(d) After a bond has been forfeited under subsection (a) or (b), the clerk shall mail notice of forfeiture to the defendant. In addition, unless the court finds that there was justification for the defendant's failure to appear, the court shall immediately enter judgment, without pleadings and without change of judge or change of venue, against the defendant for the amount of the bail bond, and the clerk shall record the judgment.

(e) If a bond is forfeited and the court has entered a judgment under subsection (d), the clerk shall transfer to the state common school fund:

(1) any amount remaining on deposit with the court (less the fees retained by the clerk); and

(2) any amount collected in satisfaction of the judgment.

(f) The clerk shall return a deposit, less the administrative fee, made under section 3.2(a)(2) of this chapter to the defendant, if the defendant appeared at trial and the other critical stages of the legal proceedings.

*As added by Acts 1982, P.L.204, SEC.17. Amended by P.L.167-1987, SEC.10; P.L.44-1988, SEC.3; P.L.1-1990, SEC.343; P.L.36-1990, SEC.7; P.L.107-1998, SEC.4; P.L.105-2010, SEC.9.*

### **IC 35-33-8-8**

#### **Failure to appear; pending civil action or unsatisfied judgment; same transaction or occurrence; forfeiture; order for payment**

Sec. 8. (a) If a defendant was admitted to bail under section 3.2(a) of this chapter and the defendant has knowingly and intentionally failed to appear before the court as ordered, the court:

- (1) shall issue a warrant for the defendant's arrest;
- (2) may not release the defendant on personal recognizance; and
- (3) may not set bail for the rearrest of the defendant on the warrant at an amount that is less than the greater of:

(A) the amount of the original bail; or

(B) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500);

in the form of a bond issued by an entity defined in IC 27-10-1-7 or the full amount of the bond in cash.

(b) In a criminal case, if the court having jurisdiction over the criminal case receives written notice of a pending civil action or unsatisfied judgment against the criminal defendant arising out of the same transaction or occurrence forming the basis of the criminal case, funds deposited with the clerk of the court under section 3.2(a)(2) of this chapter may not be declared forfeited by the court, and the court shall order the deposited funds to be held by the clerk. If there is an entry of final judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the civil action, and if the deposit is subject to forfeiture, the criminal court shall order payment of all or any part of the deposit to the plaintiff in the action, as is necessary to satisfy the judgment. The court shall then order the remainder of the deposit, if any, forfeited. *As added by P.L.36-1990, SEC.8. Amended by P.L.224-1993, SEC.31; P.L.107-1998, SEC.5.*

### **IC 35-33-8-9**

#### **Repealed**

*(As added by P.L.173-2003, SEC.16; added by P.L.277-2003, SEC.9. Repealed by P.L.65-2004, SEC.23.)*

### **IC 35-33-8-10**

#### **Credit card service fee**

Sec. 10. In addition to any other condition of bail imposed under this chapter, a defendant who posts bail by means of a credit card shall pay the credit card service fee under IC 33-37-6.

*As added by P.L.65-2004, SEC.11.*

### **IC 35-33-8-11**

#### **Authority to require that persons charged with a crime of domestic violence to wear a GPS device; liability for costs**

Sec. 11. (a) A court may require a person who has been charged with a crime of domestic violence (as described in IC 35-31.5-2-78) to wear a GPS tracking device as a condition of bail.

(b) A court may order a person who is required to wear a GPS

tracking device under subsection (a) to pay any costs associated with the GPS tracking device.

*As added by P.L.94-2010, SEC.11. Amended by P.L.114-2012, SEC.71.*