

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS
FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

LS 6540
BILL NUMBER: HB 1155

NOTE PREPARED: Feb 10, 2026
BILL AMENDED: Feb 10, 2026

SUBJECT: Traffic Enforcement.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Soliday
FIRST SPONSOR: Sen. Charbonneau

BILL STATUS: CR Adopted - 2nd House

FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: (Amended) This bill establishes a traffic enforcement on private roads pilot project. It provides that a subdivision: (1) that is subject to governance authority by a homeowners association; (2) that contains at least 1,500 lots; and (3) with at least 15 miles of private road that are owned and maintained by the homeowners association; may establish maximum speed limits and designate intersections at which a vehicle is required to stop. It provides that a law enforcement officer has all police powers necessary to enforce the laws of the state for the regulation and use of vehicles on the private roads within the subdivision governed by the homeowners association. It provides that, with the exception of maximum speed limits and stop signs established by the homeowners association, a law enforcement officer may not enforce other rules or requirements established by the homeowners association. It provides that, with certain requirements, a homeowners association may enter into an agreement with or employ an off duty law enforcement officer. It provides that the pilot program expires July 1, 2028.

Effective Date: July 1, 2026.

Explanation of State Expenditures:

Explanation of State Revenues: (Revised) *Traffic Violations:* To the extent a homeowner's association implements a maximum speed limit and/or stop signs, the number of Class C infraction judgments may increase. The maximum judgment for a Class C infraction is \$500, which would be deposited in the state General Fund. However, any increase on state revenue is likely to be small.

Fee revenue per case ranges from \$85.50 and \$103, depending on whether the case is filed in a court of record or a municipal court. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

Explanation of Local Expenditures: (Revised) *Jurisdiction:* If a homeowner's association implements a maximum speed limit or a stop sign, a local law enforcement agency does not have a duty to patrol, enforce, or accept requests to enforce the traffic laws of that subdivision. The impact of workload to the local law enforcement agency should be minimal.

Sheriff Report: The bill may increase workload for sheriffs to send a report to the General Assembly by October 1, 2027, about the subdivisions that adopts a maximum speed limit under their jurisdiction. This workload increase should be done within current resources.

Explanation of Local Revenues: If additional court actions result in a guilty verdict, certain local units will collect more revenue. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources: Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual.

Fiscal Analyst: Nate Bodnar, 317-234-9476.