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2. The answer to your second question is in the affirmative.

3. In your third question, you use the word "shall" implying the obligation of the school corporation to transfer pupils who do not have an official transfer, along with pupils having an official transfer, to the receiving school corporation. Under the foregoing authorities, it is my opinion the school corporation of residence would have the discretionary authority to furnish such transportation to such unofficially transferred pupils, but I don't believe such transportation is mandatory.

4. Your answer to question No. 4 is in the affirmative.

OFFICIAL OPINION NO. 88

October 4, 1951.

Honorable Arthur M. Thurston,
Superintendent,
Indiana State Police,
Stout Field,
Indianapolis 21, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

I have your request for an official opinion which reads as follows:

"Information has been requested of our department relative the legality of using 360 degree visible amber lights on top of emergency trucks that must, by necessity, at various times be parked upon the highway. Please note attached petition in this regard.

"Burns Statutes, Section 47-2208, in regard to clearance lights apparently would make the light illegal if it were mounted on the rear of the vehicle since the law states that a rear mounted light shall display or reflect only a red light. Would this light be illegal since they intend to mount it on the top of the cabs of emergency trucks?"

Burns' 47-2208, to which you refer, same being section 126 of chapter 48 of the Acts of 1939, provides in part as follows:
“(c) All lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle shall display or reflect a red color, except the stop light or other signal device, which may be red, amber or yellow, and except that the light used only to illuminate the license plate shall be white as provided in section 122.”

Furthermore, section 132 of that same act, same being Burns' 47-2214, reads as follows:

“Wherever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto, whether attended or unattended during the times mentioned in section 120 (§ 47-2202), such vehicle shall be equipped with one (1) or more lamps which shall exhibit a white light on the roadway side visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the front of such vehicle and a red light visible from a distance of five hundred (500) feet to the rear, except that local authorities may provide by ordinances or resolution that no lights need be displayed upon any such vehicle when stopped or parked in accordance with local parking regulations upon a highway where there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of five hundred (500) feet upon such highway. Any lighted headlamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.”

Furthermore, Section 1 of chapter 98 of the Acts of 1941, same being Section 47-2224, Burns' 1951 Supplement, reads as follows:

“(a) Any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle other than head lamps, spot lamps, or auxiliary driving lamps which projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than three hundred (300) candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five (75) feet from the vehicle.”

It is to be readily seen that these sections are markedly restrictive. However, it is well to note the provisions of sub-
section (b) of section 119 of chapter 48 of the Acts of 1939, same being Burns' 47-2201.

"(b) Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional parts and accessories on any vehicle not inconsistent with the provisions of this article."

Thus, it is my opinion that, if the lights to which you refer are brought into compliance with the before-mentioned sections and are approved by the State Safety Commission as provided in section 144, chapter 48 of the Acts of 1949, same being Burns' 47-2226, and all other lights required by law are used as well as the amber lights, then it would not be unlawful to use the proposed amber lights. However, inasmuch as the statutes now in existence clearly do not contemplate the problem or the type of light with which we are now dealing, the status of the use of such light is by its very nature somewhat doubtful, and in view of the many restrictions surrounding its use, as previously enumerated, it would seem highly desirable that, if such lights are to be used, legislation be enacted specifically authorizing their use.

OFFICIAL OPINION NO. 89

October 5, 1951.

Mary Margaret Sumner,
Indiana Girls' School,
R. R. 2, Box 440,
Indianapolis 44, Indiana.

Dear Madam:

I am in receipt of your request for an Official Opinion which reads as follows:

"The Indiana Girls' School would like to have an official opinion from you regarding the payment of mileage and matrons' fees to county sheriffs and others who may transport inmates of this institution.

"As you know, we have a placement program by which we place girls on trial in their own homes, or in foster wage homes. This program covers the en-