

**INDIANA COUNTY
TREASURERS ASSOCIATION**

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
GUIDELINES**

2016

Indiana County Treasurer's Association

Legislative Committee Guidelines

The Legislative Committee is made up of Treasurers appointed by the President of the Indiana County Treasurer's Association. The appointments are intended to be a fair representation of political parties, large and small counties as well as areas of the state. The ICTA Board of Directors also serves on the Legislative Committee. The President of ICTA appoints the Chair/Co Chair for the committee.

PRE LEGISLATIVE SESSION

- The calendar can vary from year to year but in general July 1 is the start of the year for legislation to be considered for the following year as ICTA's priorities.
- The Chair and Co-Chair of the Leg Committee listen to issues and prepare a preliminary list of legislative topics that need to be addressed to help with issues that have been identified as problems throughout the year. Those items plus items that were not successful in the prior year that are still considered to be issues should also be added to the list of priorities to be addressed for the upcoming year.
- There should be contact with the members of the Leg Committee via email reference issues they feel need to be addressed to clarify, change or establish codes for the betterment of the Treasurer's Office.
- Once the ICTA's issues have been identified by the Co-Chairs, they must be considered by the Leg Committee to arrive at consensus. The bylaws have been modified to address the consensus issue and how to proceed if no consensus is reached. The preliminary listing should be put into a format that can be distributed to the Leg Committee for their consideration. In the description of the issues there should be an explanation of the issue and how it affects Treasurers, the IC Code that needs to be amended as well as the language that will remedy the issue. Traditionally, this has been done in either word or excel.
- It is important to remember that the building of this basic list will be used until the bills are all filed and contain only those issues that are being considered by the ICTA.
- It is important to determine which legislator would be willing to carry any legislation the group plans to present. Leg Committee members may be called upon to request a specific legislator carry legislation if they have a personal relationship with their legislator. Once a legislator is selected the information would be presented to that legislator. Only legislators can present items to Legislative Services Agency for items to be included in bills. It is always helpful to present the language desired to achieve the end result expected.
- Under no circumstances are committee members to independently contact legislators requesting they support any bill on behalf of the ICTA unless the ICTA has support from its members.

START OF SESSION

- The first Tuesday after the second Monday in November is Organization Day for the legislature. They will start after the beginning of the year.
- Once all of the bills are filed that have any bearing on the Treasurer's Office that information needs to be shared with the Leg Committee.
- The Chair, Co-Chair and anyone else on the committee who is interested needs to read through ALL the bills that have been filed to determine if they have an impact on Treasurer's or a strong enough impact on county government that ICTA should take a stand on the issues. Many times things are tucked into bills that don't appear to be related to Treasurers, but has an impact.
- This is the point where contact should be made with the Leg Committee to determine support or opposition to each issue listed. This can be done via a conference call that is explained later.
- The next step is to share the information with all County Treasurers to gain consensus on support or opposition for the bills. If there is not enough support for the issue then the ICTA takes NO POSITION and each Treasurer may act on their own for or against the issue. It is important to keep from dividing the Treasurers on issues!
- If there are members of the Leg Committee that are not familiar with the legislative process you will need to help them with information on how the process works. The Indiana Chamber of Commerce provides a publication titled How a Bill Becomes a Law, There are diagrams titled "How Bills Pass – How Bills Fail," Indiana Chamber of Commerce Legislative Directories are available through the Chamber in download format or printed that identifies each of the Reps and Senators and their information. There is a printed form prepared by AIC titled "What to Do and Don't When Testifying at the Statehouse." "Lobbying Basics for Helping AIC Lobby Team" is another paper prepared with information that is helpful when expected to testify. There is a list of Frequently Asked Questions on the Indiana General Assembly website. There is a handout from the AIC Leg conference "Navigating the Legislative Process" with good information on negotiating legislation.

LIST OF LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

- Once all bills are filed you will need to verify the bills related to the Treasurer's Office and notify Brian Burdick with Barnes and Thornburg of the bills that should be tracked. Brian may have other bills he will suggest that should be added. Barnes and Thornburg provides a weekly following of the bills you request along with a weekly synopsis of the actions of the General Assembly.

- You will also need to contact Ryan Hoff at AIC to let him know the bills they need to follow on behalf of ICTA. Ryan may have other bills he will suggest that should be added. The AIC provides a weekly following of the bills you request.
- It is important to follow both of these lists because the legislature is a fluid process with daily changes.

LEG COMMITTEE CONFERENCE CALLS

- Conference calls are paid for by ICTA and cost participants nothing but their time. It is important to be mindful of the cost of the conference calls and to always be prepared so the calls do not drag on. If conversations drift from the issues being considered, the Chair or Co Chair needs to pull the group back to the subject being considered.
- The ICTA has a conference call account for phone meetings so Leg Committee members can call in and share thoughts without making a trip to Indianapolis. The Chair or Co-Chair sends an email to determine a time that most members can dial in.
- The Chairs should create a master list of Leg Committee members for the purpose of contacting members as well as maintaining attendance (call in participation) for conference calls. Because of busy schedules, it is difficult to get all Leg Committee members to join the call. The Chair or Co Chair should track as participants who phone in to keep track of who was on the call for attendance purposes. If a member of the committee has a good reason why they cannot participate that is acceptable, but if there is a member who just never calls in the Chair and Co- Chair should advise the President that they are not participating so perhaps someone else who is interested could take their place and be more active in the process.
- The Chair or Co-Chair of the Leg Committee needs to dial in to start the call.
- Generally, the calls last an hour or just a little longer depending on the agenda topics.
- The Chair or Co-Chair will take notes on the discussion for the record and for those who were not able to dial into the conference calls. Those notes are then shared with all members of the Leg Committee to confirm the documentation of decisions is correct.
- It is not necessary for Brian Burdick to be included in every conference call. If the Chair and Co-Chair believes there would be a strong reason to include Brian in the call that is acceptable. There are additional charges for engaging Brian in the conference calls. Evaluate the need and take action based on that need. Ryan Hoff can answer any question the committee might have.

The Chair or Co Chair should dial the following number to start the call:

1-866-244-8528

When prompted enter the Host Password:

6650330

The number for other conference call participants to join the call is the same as above.

1-866-244-8528

The participants pass code is as follows: (Same as the Host without the ending -0-)

PARTICIPANT'S PASS CODE: 665033

- It is important to remember that when one person is talking, **NO ONE ELSE CAN TALK!!** . The Chair or Co Chair who is notifying Leg Committee members of the conference call should caution members when the call is scheduled and the dial in information is provided that they need to keep their comments brief and to the point and to not dominate the groups time. Everyone should be given the opportunity to speak, but excessive or repeated comments that are similar should be limited.

USE OF LEGISLATIVE WEBSITE <https://iga.in.gov/>

Use of the legislative website is an important component of the Leg Committee's effectiveness from the first day of session to the last.

- Using the website to identify the legislators and their committees is an important use for the website. The Indiana Chamber of Commerce produces a small book with information on each legislator. Some years those books have been purchased for the Leg Committee. The books are helpful to identify some personal talking points about each legislator. It is especially important to know what legislators serve on committees that relate to the Treasurer's issues. They can be purchased at the snack shop in the Statehouse basement.
- As bills are filed, they will appear on the legislature's website. It is important to review ALL bills that are filed. The labeling of bills can give a clue as to the subject, but in general, checking ANY AND ALL bills is important so bills don't get too far along before they are identified as something the Treasurer's would support or would want to oppose.
- Tracking bills progress during the session is very important to know their status and the schedule for the legislature.
- The website can provide online viewing of committee meetings as well as the Senate and House of Representatives sessions.

- Watching the schedules for both the House and Senate is required to be prepared when someone needs to be present to testify. The schedule is an ever changing document so you have to be flexible.
- When the legislature is in session, you will need to try to schedule Treasurers that might be willing to just be at the Statehouse for a day to attend committee meetings so they would be available to testify to answer questions related to Treasurer's issues.
- Using the website to check the status of the bill, review the Fiscal Impact Statement on bills and follow hearings is crucial to a successful legislative session.
- Verifying status at the end of the session is also important to have a better understanding of exactly what was passed.

MEETING RESPONSIBILITIES

The Leg Chair and Co-Chair have traditionally made presentations/reports to the members at the following gatherings:

AIC Legislative Conference

Treasurer's Breakout Session

Spring ICTA meeting

ICTA Annual Conference

AIC Annual Conference

All of these meetings are opportunities to come together to discuss legislative issues of concern to Treasurers. Handouts are prepared by the Chairs for distribution. Generally, 100-150 handouts are prepared. Counties can share if there are several from a county in attendance.

END OF SESSION

At the end of the session each Treasurer should receive a copy of the Digest of Enrolled Acts. It is important to review what passed and prepare information for the Leg Committee and all Treasurers. This document is can be found on the Indiana General Assembly's website.

INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEES

Each year various topics are selected to assign to Interim Study Committees. These hearings gather information and many times help formulate legislative language for various issues.

INDIANA COUNTY TREASURERS ASSOCIATION - LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Name	ICTA Office	County	Email	Phone
Fuentes, Claudia		Marion	Cclaudia.fuentes@indy.gov.org	1-317-327-4001
Gaskill, Kelly		Madison	kgaskill@madisoncounty.in.gov	1-765-608-9706
Greg, Mary Alice		Parke	mgreggtreas@yahoo.net	1-765-569-3437
Krueckenberg, Tom	Secretary	Adams	tomk@adams.in.us	1-260-724-5353
Kruk, Michael		St Joe	mkruk@co.st-joseph.in.us	1-574-235-9531
Marsh, Nancy	Past Pres	Hendricks	nmarsh@co.hendricks.in.us	1-317-745-9324
Mitchell, Sue Ann		Kosciusko	smitchell@kcgov.com	1-574-372-2373
Orth, Sue		Allen	susan.orth@co.allen.in.us	1-260-449-7693
Reinhardt, David	President	Clark	dreinhardt@co.clark.in.us	1-812-285-6209
Stewart, Paula	Vice Pres	Lawrence	pstewart@lawrencecounty.in.gov	1-812-278-5262
Templeton, Jennifer	Treasurer	Hamilton	jennifer.templeton@hamiltoncounty.in.gov	1-317-776-9684
Vance, Sandra		Jennings	slvance@jenningscounty-in.gov	1-812-352-3060
Weston, Jennifer		Tippecanoe	jweston@tippecanoe.in.gov	1-765-423-9273
Williams, Cathy		Wayne	cwilliams@co.wayne.in.us	1-765-973-9386
Bottorff, David	AIC		dbottorff@indianacounties.org	
Burdick, Bryan	Barnes & Thornburg		brian.burdick@btlaw.com	
Hoff, Ryan	AIC		rhoff@indianacounties.org	

Legislative Committee Supporting Materials

- 1-2 Pass code for Conference Calls
- 3-5 Sample Conference Call Bill and Details
- 6-20 How a Bill Becomes a Law
- 21 Sample Legislative Deadlines
- 22 Sample Bill Listing
- 23-24 Sample AIC and Barnes & Thornburg Bill Tracking
- 25-28 Constitutional Requirements & House Rules
- 29-38 Indiana General Assembly Website Information
- 39-40 Legislative Directory – Indiana Chamber of Commerce
- 41-45 Navigating the Legislative Process
- 46 What To Do and Don't When Testifying at the State House
- 47-48 Lobbying Basics for Helping Your 2016 AIC Lobby Team
- 49 Digest of Enrolled Acts
- 50-57 Study Committees 2016

Passcode info

Martha Lake

From: Martha Lake [martha.lake@co.howard.in.us]
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2011 3:25 PM
To: 'Mary Gregg'
Subject: RE: Your FastAudio Information Has Arrived

Thank you very much☺!!

From: Mary Gregg [mailto:mgreggtreas@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2011 3:23 PM
To: Howard Co Treasurer
Subject: Fw: Your FastAudio Information Has Arrived

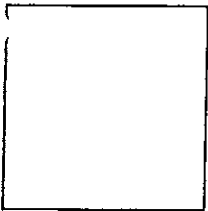
Martha,

I just now received this information. How convenient!!!

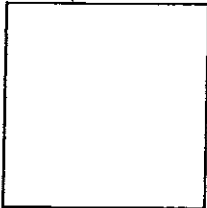
Mary Alice

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: "conference.center@mymeetingroom.com" <conference.center@mymeetingroom.com>
To: mgreggtreas@yahoo.com
Cc: confirmations@budgetconferencing.com; martha.lake@co.howard.in.us
Sent: Monday, October 24, 2011 3:19 PM
Subject: Your FastAudio Information Has Arrived



Thank you for selecting Budget Conferencing as your provider. We are confident that you will be pleased with the level of service that Budget provides. Your Reservationless Account Information (Dial-In Phone numbers and passcodes) is available below. Should you require any additional information, our dedicated team of professionals are always available to help. Please feel free to contact us toll free at 866-983-0700.



Account Information

Conference Title:
Host Name: Mary Alice Gregg
Company Name: Indiana County Treasurer's Association
Client ID: 1095772
Web Password: ap8777 (To change your password, please log on to your account via the website.)

Conference Passcodes

Host Passcode: 6650330
Participant Passcode: 665033

Dial-In Numbers

Toll: 1-719-457-0816
Toll free: 1-866-244-8528

Schedule

This Conference is available for your use 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Features

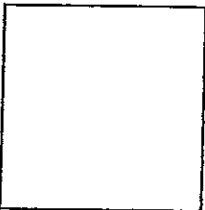
- Tone on Entry
- Tone on Exit
- Participants on hold until the moderator passcode is entered
- Record Name for Roll Call
- Auto Disconnect

Conference Shortcuts

- Press *1 to hear a help menu.
- Press *0 to reach an operator.
- Press *6 to mute or "un-mute" line.
- Press *4 to increase conference volume.
- Press *7 to decrease conference volume.
- Press *5 to increase your voice volume.
- Press *8 to decrease your voice volume.

Moderator Features

- Press *90 to hear a moderator help menu
- Press *91 to hear a participant count.
- Press *92 to hear a roll call of participants.
- Press *93 to disconnect all participant lines.
- Press *94 to lock or unlock conference.
- Press *95 to dial out to participants.
- Press *96 to mute all participant lines.
- Press *97 to un-mute all participant lines.
- Press *21 to activate Subconferencing.
- Press *22 to initiate record and playback (*22 again to pause/stop the recording)
- Press *31 to turn Conference Security Code on/off.
- Press *32 to record your Conference Introduction.



Please do not respond to this e-mail. For additional assistance please contact customer support at the numbers shown at the top of this letter. Thank you.

INVOICE NUMBER 20514035
INVOICE DATE 02/19/2016
ACCOUNT NO. 1095772
DUE DATE 03/20/2016

*Conference Call
Account Info
Billing*

Indiana County Treasurer's Association
David Reinhardt, ICTA Treasurer
501 East Court Ave Room 125
Room 107
JEFFERSONVILLE, IN 47130
USA

Important Messages

iMeet. The world's best video meetings for business. This means we're constantly driven to integrate new, innovative functionality to meet the ever-changing demands of the marketplace and exceed your expectations. To keep up with all the latest iMeet information on our upgrades and enhancements, please visit <http://blog.iMeet.com>.

Account Summary 01/20/2016 - 02/19/2016

Previous Activity	
Previous Balance	\$108.48
Payments	(\$108.48)
Adjustments	\$0.00
Balance	\$0.00
Current Charges	
Total Pre-tax	\$357.00
Universal Service Fund (USF)	\$64.72
State and Other	\$0.00
Regulatory Cost Recovery Fee	\$13.56
Total Tax/Other	\$78.28
Total Current Charges	USD\$435.28
Total Amount Due	USD\$435.28
Total calls this invoice	6
Total participants this invoice	35
Total minutes this invoice	2328

Billing Inquiry

For questions about your bill, please e-mail

billings@budgetconferencing.com

Please include this Remittance Coupon with your payment.

remittance

INVOICE NUMBER 20514035
ACCOUNT NO. 1095772
DUE DATE 03/20/2016
AMOUNT DUE USD\$435.28
AMOUNT ENCLOSED USD\$

ANY USE OF THE SERVICES (INCLUDING ANY TRIAL USE) AFFIRMS, AND ANY CONTINUED USE OF THE SERVICES REAFFIRMS CUSTOMER'S CONTINUING ACCEPTANCE OF AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND BY THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR SERVICES AS SET FORTH ON THE BUDGET CONFERRNCING WEBSITE, WWW.BUDGETCONFERRNCING.COM

BILL TO:

Indiana County Treasurer's Association
David Reinhardt, ICTA Treasurer
501 East Court Ave Room 125
Room 107
JEFFERSONVILLE, IN 47130
USA

RETURN TO:

Budget Conferencing Inc.
Lockbox # 233202
3202 Momentum Place
Chicago, IL 60689-5332
USA

Conference Call Sgo

invoice

PAGE 3

INVOICE NUMBER 20514035
 INVOICE DATE 02/19/2016
 ACCOUNT NO. 1095772
 DUE DATE 03/20/2016
 TAX ID
 AMOUNT DUE USD\$435.28

Conference Detail

MODERATOR 1095772 - David Reinhardt

LOCATION JEFFERSONVILLE, IN

BILLING REF# 1 BILLING REF# 2 BILLING REF# 3

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CONTINUED

(2)

Conference Call Info

invoice

PAGE 4

INVOICE NUMBER 20514035
 INVOICE DATE 02/19/2016
 ACCOUNT NO. 1095772
 DUE DATE 03/20/2016
 TAX ID
 AMOUNT DUE USD\$435.28

MODERATOR 1095772 - David Reinhardt (continued)

LOCATION JEFFERSONVILLE, IN

BILLING REF# 1

BILLING REF# 2

BILLING REF# 3

BILLING REF# 4

CONF. NO	COST CENTER	CONF. DATE	CONF. TITLE / NAME / ANI	TIME	SERVICE	ACCESS TYPE	PERSONS	UNITS	RATE	CHARGE	TAX	CALL TOTAL
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		02/11/2016	8122787862	11:30AM - 11:58AM	BUDGET AUDIO	TOLL FREE	1	28	0.147/MIN	4.12	2.94	16.44
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666666		02/19/2016		6:59PM - 6:59PM	SERVICE FEE				0.043/EACH	14.72	0.00	14.72

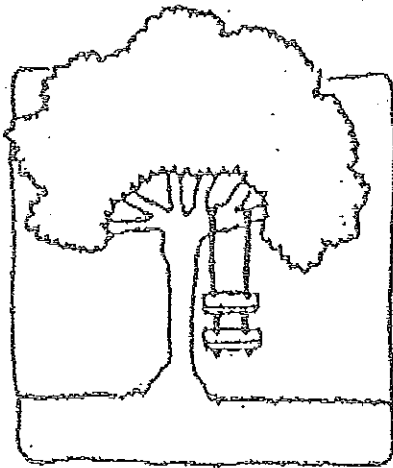
TOTAL PRE-TAX 357.00 TOTAL USF/OTHER 78.28 TOTAL STATE TAX/OTHER 0.00 TOTAL MODERATOR CHARGES 0.00 USD\$435.28

142.35
134.23
67.39

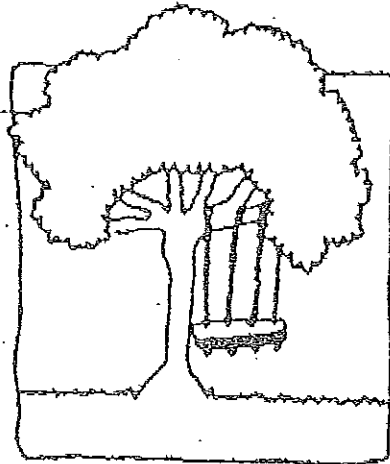
343.97

5

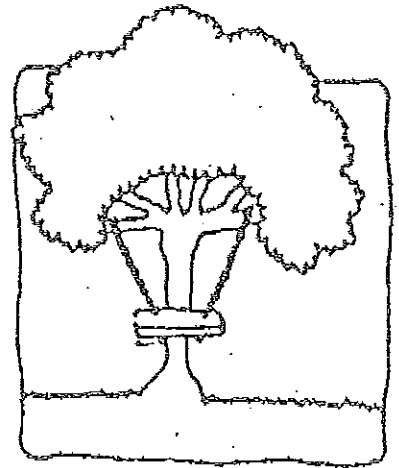
How a Bill Becomes Law



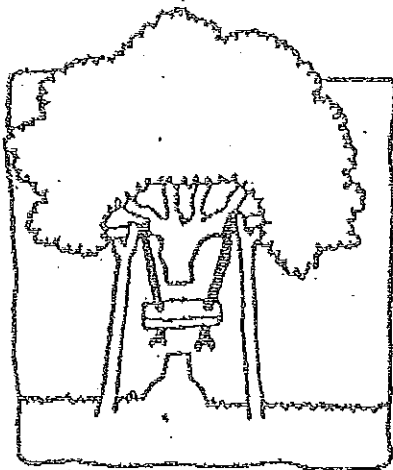
AS INTRODUCED



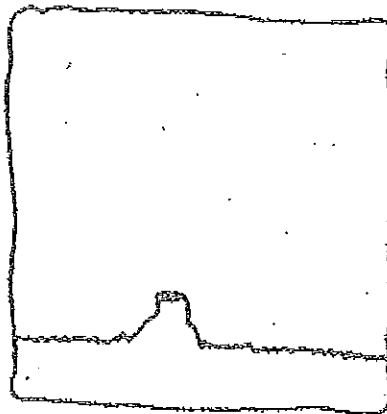
AS AMENDED IN COMMITTEE



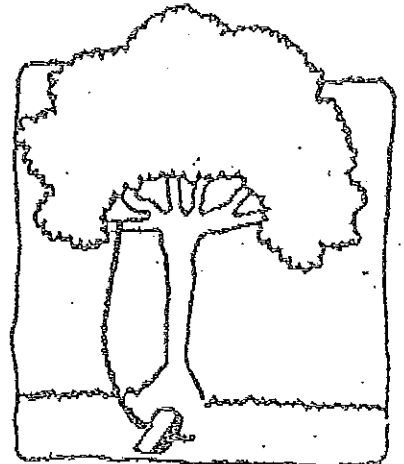
AS AMENDED ON SECOND READING



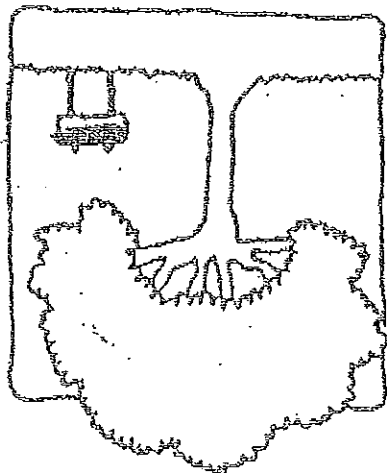
AS ENACTED



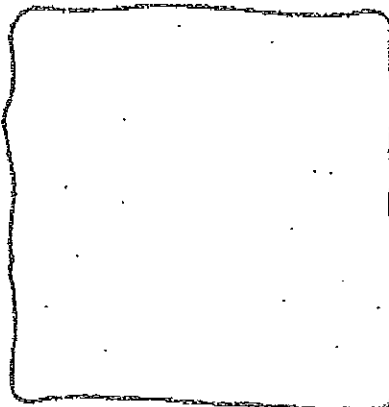
AS FUNDED BY JOINT BUDGET COMMITTEE



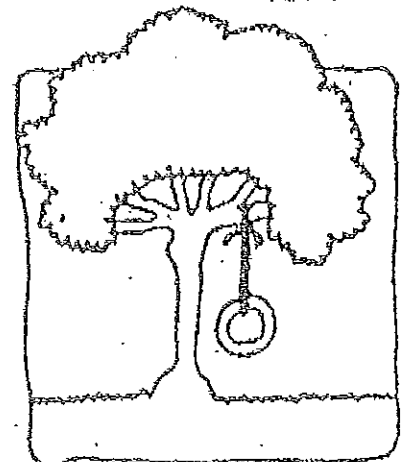
AS IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATE AGENCY



AS REPORTED BY THE MEDIA



AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE PUBLIC



WHAT WAS ACTUALLY NEEDED

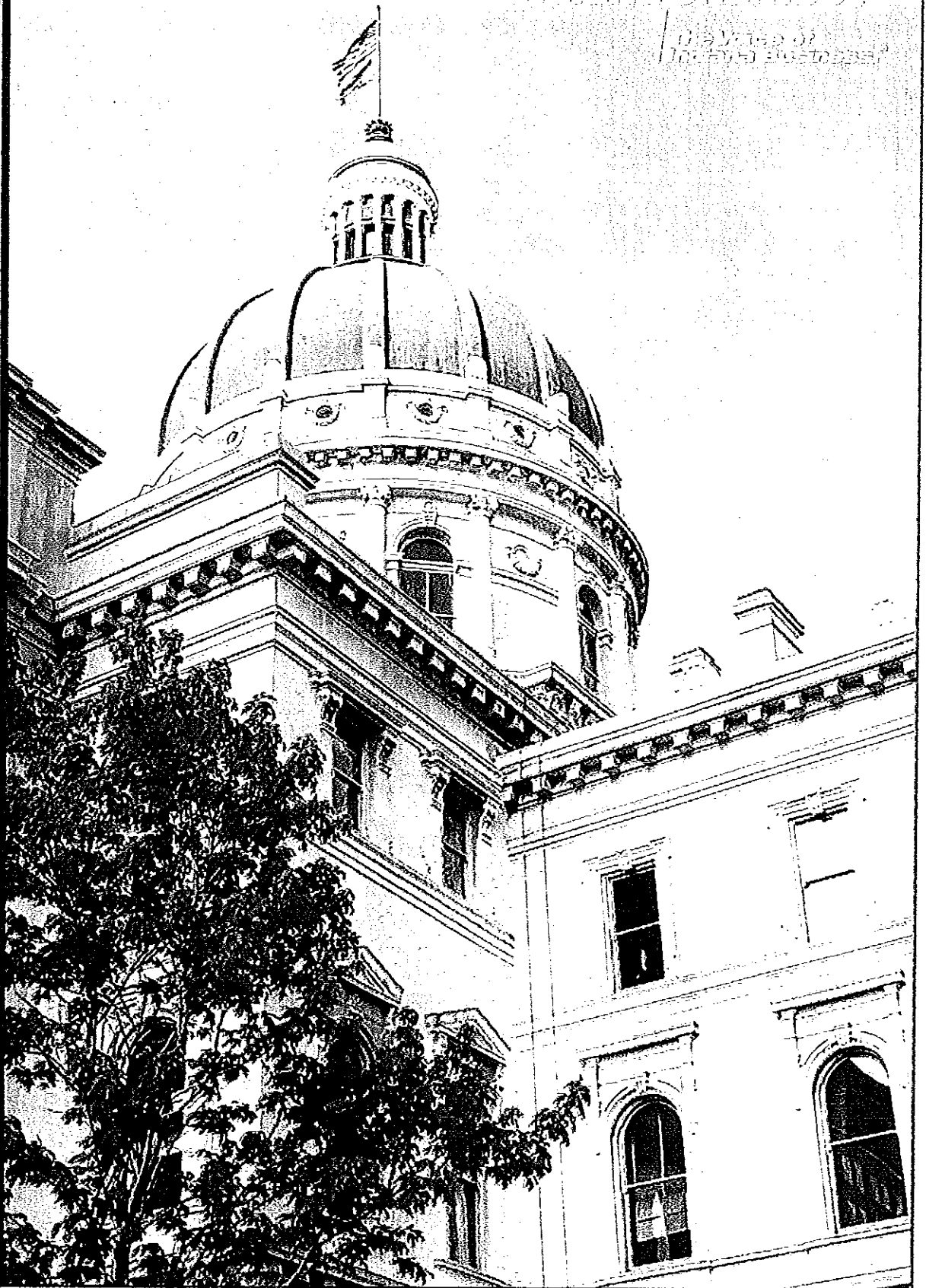
Source: The cover of *The ATLA Doer* (4th quarter 1984), a publication of the Arkansas Trial Lawyers Association. Reprinted with permission.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

A Description of the Indiana Legislative Process With a Glossary of Terms

Indiana Chamber of Commerce

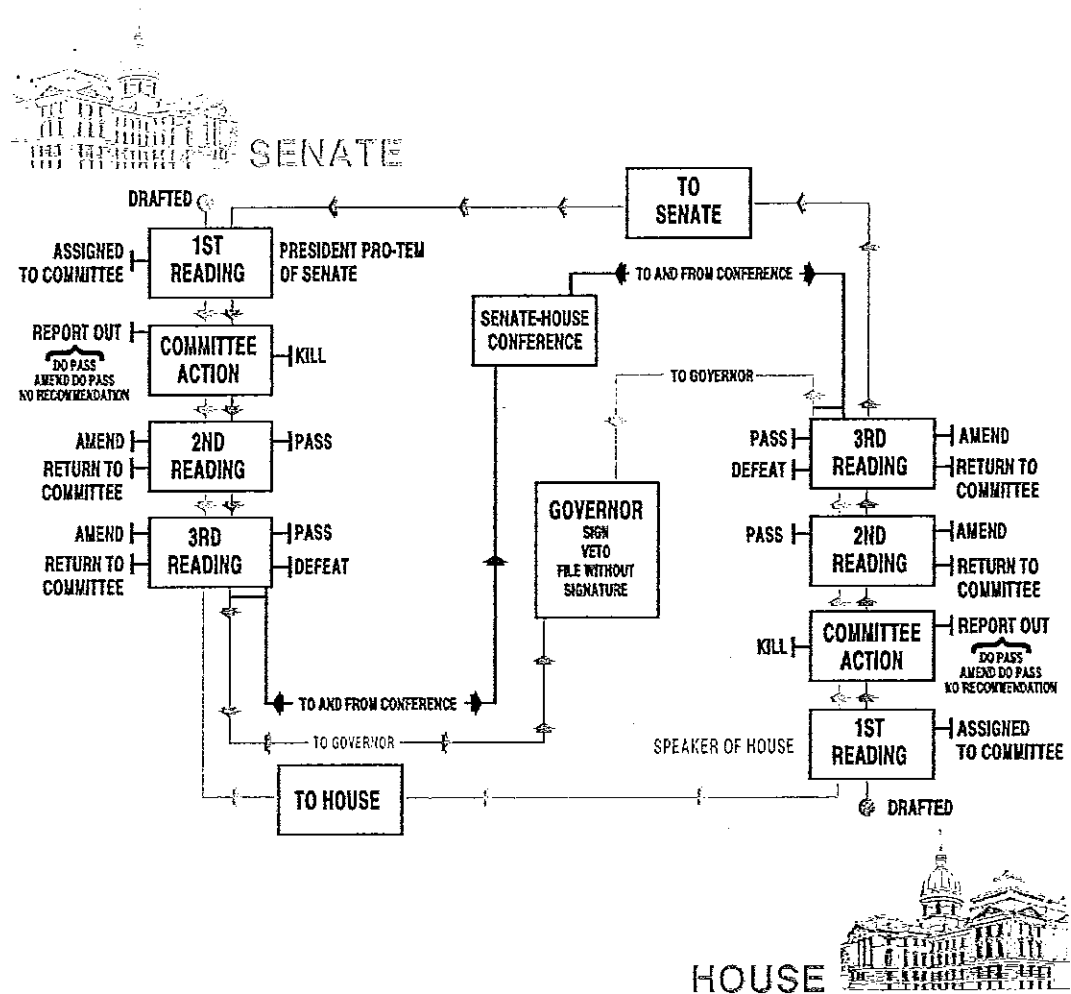
Division of
LEGISLATIVE SERVICES



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How a Bill Becomes a Law

The diagram below indicates the steps by which a bill introduced in the Senate or the House of Representatives becomes a law with possible actions at each step. Bills may originate in either house of the General Assembly except for revenue-raising bills, which must be introduced in the House of Representatives.



(The Indiana Chamber of Commerce hereby grants permission to duplicate this diagram).

HOW BILLS PASS

FIRST READING—Each bill presented by a legislator is first read by title in the house of its origin. At this point, either the speaker of the House or the president pro tem of the Senate (depending on which chamber is the house of origin) refers the bill to a committee.

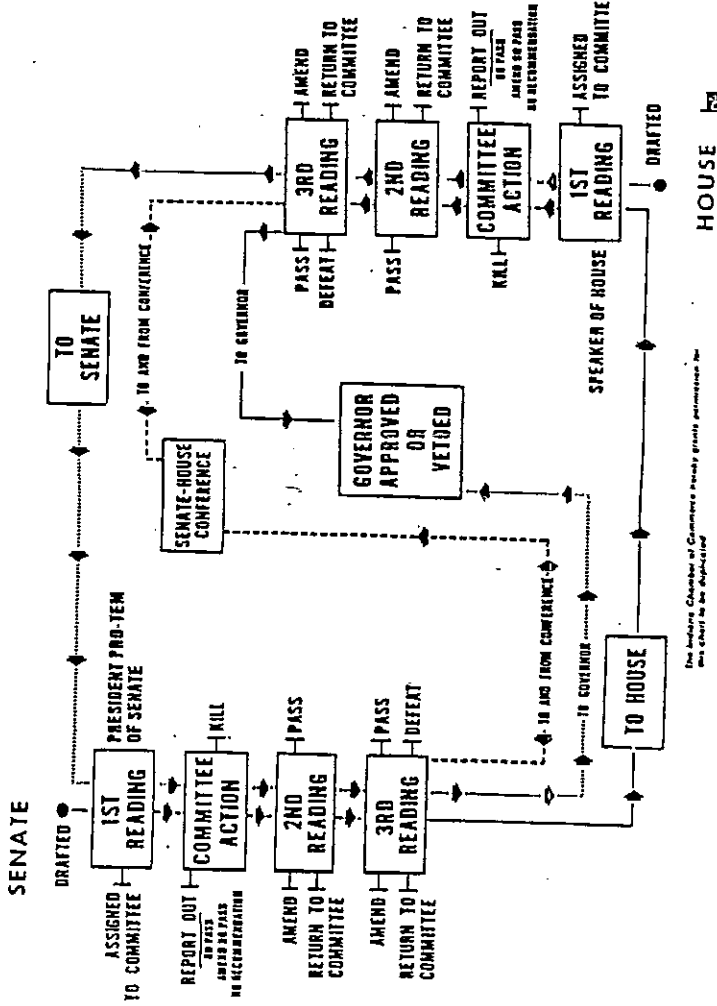
COMMITTEE ACTION—The committee's responsibility is to consider the merits of a bill and determine whether it can be improved by amending the language or by making additions or deletions. It is required that committee schedules be posted on House and Senate bulletin boards. Whenever possible, committee hearings are open to the public so that interested parties may speak on the measures being heard. The committee's final action is to report the bill back to the legislative body with the committee report. If the committee report is adopted the bill is printed and ready for further action.

SECOND READING—When the bill is brought up for second reading, legislators have an opportunity to propose amendments. Any amendment must win the approval of a majority of the legislators present and voting in order to be accepted. After second reading the bill is "ordered to engrossment". This means that with its amendments the printed bill is authenticated as being accurate and genuine. If the amendments are extensive or complicated the bill is sometimes reprinted at this time.

THIRD READING—The engrossed bill is again called up to be read after which legislators have an opportunity for debate on its merits before the final vote is taken. It must receive a constitutional majority, meaning 51 "aye" votes in the House of Representatives or 26 "aye" votes in the Senate, before it can be adopted. Those approved are sent to the other chamber where the entire process will be repeated.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—If the bill passed by one chamber is then amended by the other, the amendment(s) must be agreed to by the first chamber before the legislative process can be completed. Should the first chamber dissent (refuse to give its consent), a conference committee of two members from each house is appointed to work out a version of the bill that will be satisfactory to both houses. All four members must sign the conference committee report and it must be favorably voted on in both houses. Once this has been accomplished, the bill goes to the governor for signature.

The chart below indicates the steps by which a bill introduced in the Senate or the House of Representatives becomes a law with possible actions at each step. Bills may originate in either house of the Indiana General Assembly except for revenue-raising bills, which must be introduced in the House.



GOVERNOR'S ACTION—The governor sends every bill received to the attorney general for examination to see if its contents are legally acceptable. The final step in the enactment process is for the governor to sign the bill, or to let it become law without signature. Bills become effective on July 1 of the year they are enacted unless a different effective date is specified on the bill.

HOW BILLS FAIL

FIRST READING—Either house has the authority to vote not to receive a bill on its introduction (first reading). Also, a motion for indefinite postponement or to table the bill may be made from the floor at any time throughout these steps. If approved, either of these motions has the effect of preventing any further progress.

COMMITTEE ACTION—The committee to which a bill is referred can kill it simply by refraining from acting on it. (The bill can be forced out of committee by bringing the issue before the entire legislative body, but this rarely occurs.)

SECOND READING—A motion for indefinite postponement or to table sometimes is made from the floor at this point in the process. Attempts also may be made to amend the bill in such a way that it will stand less chance of passage. Or a motion may be made to strike out the enacting clause. If successful, this renders the bill ineffective.

THIRD READING—A bill can win approval of more than half the legislators voting on it and still fail at this point through failure to gain a constitutional majority—meaning 51 "aye" votes in the House of Representatives or 26 "aye" votes in the Senate. A bill which has simply failed to win a constitutional majority can be called up again for another vote. If it has been defeated by a constitutional majority, however, it cannot be considered again except by suspension of the rules.

A bill which reaches the second house is subject to all the opportunities to succeed or fail which exist in the house of introduction.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—A bill which survives the hazards of both houses but is amended in the second chamber in a manner unacceptable to the house of origin must go to a conference committee consisting of two members appointed from each house. The committee members attempt to reach an agreement that will be acceptable to legislators in both chambers. All four members of the committee must sign the conference committee report and it must be approved in both houses. Bills sometimes die because no such agreement can be reached.

How A Bill Becomes A Law In Indiana

If you should someday choose to run for a seat in the Indiana General Assembly, there are certain "ground rules" you will want to know. First off, the Indiana State Constitution requires that you be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Indiana for at least two years.

You will declare your political party affiliation and file your candidacy with the Indiana secretary of state. Then you will face two elections – first a primary election to determine your party's legislative nominees, followed by the general election in which membership in the General Assembly is finally determined.

If you seek a seat in the House of Representatives, you must be at least 21 years old and, if in the Senate, at least 25 years old at the time of the general election.

The General Assembly meets in regular session annually, but work must be completed no later than April 29 in odd-numbered years and no later than March 14 in even-numbered years. Between sessions, legislators serve on special study committees probing into subjects likely to be considered by the Assembly's next session. Special legislative sessions may be called by the governor.

Indiana has a "citizen legislature"; lawmaking is not a full-time profession and most legislators make their living at other occupations. The most common occupations of Indiana legislators are business owners or operators, teachers, attorneys and farmers. But the Assembly's membership has included persons from nearly every conceivable occupational group in Indiana.

A legislator who wants a bill drawn up submits a request to the Office of Bill Drafting and Research of the Indiana Legislative Services Agency. The legislator might have called upon governmental officials, private citizens or non-governmental groups for information to help determine the potential effect of the proposed bill on certain social or economic segments of the population or in a particular governmental area. Representatives of outside groups who register with the Indiana Lobby Registration Commission to consult with legislators are called "lobbyists." They work to get a legislator's support of, or opposition to, bills of interest to them.

There are more than 1,200 registered lobbyists in the state of Indiana. They represent business and industry, farmers, labor unions, teachers, veterans, women, professional and religious organizations, local governmental officials and many other groups. Veteran legislators look upon lobbying as a constructive adjunct to the legislative process because of specialized information the lobbyists may have that will help the lawmakers do a better job.

How Bills Pass

First Reading – Each bill presented by a legislator is first read by title in the house of its origin. At this point, either the speaker of the House or the president pro tempore of the Senate (depending on which chamber is the house of origin) refers the bill to a committee.

Committee Action – The committee's responsibility is to consider the merits of a bill and determine whether it can be improved by amending the language or by making additions or deletions. It is required that committee schedules be posted on House and Senate bulletin boards. Committee hearings are open to the public so that interested parties may speak on the measures being heard. The committee's final action is to report the bill back to the legislative body with the committee report. If the committee report is adopted, the bill is printed and ready for further action.

Second Reading – When the bill is brought up for second reading, it is ready for "amendment, recommitment or engrossment." At this point it can be recommitted to a committee for further study, or legislators have an opportunity to propose amendments. Amendments must win the approval of a majority of the legislators present and voting in order to be accepted. The bill is then "ordered to engrossment." This means that with its amendments the printed bill is authenticated as being accurate and genuine. If the amendments are extensive or complicated, the bill may be reprinted at this time.

Third Reading - The engrossed bill is again called up to be read. After the reading, legislators have an opportunity for debate on its merits before the final vote is taken. It must receive a constitutional majority, meaning 51 "aye" votes in the House of Representatives or 26 "aye" votes in the Senate, before it is passed. Approved bills are sent to the other chamber, where the entire process will be repeated.

Conference Committee - If the bill passed by one chamber is then amended by the other, the amendment(s) must be agreed to by the first chamber before the legislative process can be completed. Should the first chamber dissent (refuse to give its consent), a conference committee of two members from each house is appointed to work out a version of the bill that will be satisfactory to both houses. All four members must sign the conference committee report and it must be favorably voted on in both houses. Once this has been accomplished, the bill goes to the governor for signature.

Governor's Action - The governor sends every bill received to the attorney general for examination to see if its content is legally acceptable. The last step in the enactment process is for the governor to sign the bill or to let it become law without signature. Bills become effective on July 1 of the year they are enacted unless a different effective date is specified in the bill.

How Bills Fail

First Reading - Either house has the authority to vote not to receive a bill on its introduction (first reading). Also, a motion for indefinite postponement or to table the bill may be made from the floor at any time throughout these steps. If approved, either of these motions has the effect of preventing any further progress.

Committee Action - The committee to which a bill is referred can kill it simply by refraining from acting on it. (The bill can be forced out of committee by bringing the issue before the entire legislative body, but this rarely occurs.)

Second Reading - A motion for indefinite postponement or to table sometimes is made from the floor at this point in the process. Attempts also may be made to amend the bill in such a way that it will stand less chance of passage.

Third Reading - A bill can win approval of more than half the legislators voting on it and still falter at this point through failure to gain a constitutional majority - meaning 51 "aye" votes in the House of Representatives or 26 "aye" votes in the Senate. A bill which has simply failed to win a constitutional majority can be called up again for another vote. If it has been defeated by a constitutional majority, however, it cannot be considered again during that session.

A bill which reaches the second house is subject to all the opportunities to succeed or fail which exist in the house of origin.

Conference Committee - A bill which survives both houses but is amended in the second chamber in a manner unacceptable to the house of origin must go to a conference committee consisting of two members appointed from each house. The committee members attempt to reach an agreement that will be acceptable to legislators in both chambers. All four members of the committee must sign the conference committee report and it must be approved in both houses. Bills sometimes die because no such agreement can be reached.

Governor's Action – The final obstacle to a bill passed by both houses is a veto by the governor. The veto can be overridden, but it requires a constitutional majority of both houses to do so. The governor has seven days in which to act on a bill that has been passed by both houses. If the governor neither signs nor vetoes the bill within that period, it becomes law without signature on the eighth day.

Mortality Rate – On the average, a bill is more likely to fail than to succeed. Only two to three of every 10 measures introduced successfully run the legislative gauntlet to become law. Why is this so? Generally speaking, a bill fails for one of three reasons: 1) the bill lacks intrinsic merit to the point of failing to gain sufficient support; 2) the bill attracts powerful opposition or generates strong disagreements; or 3) the bill gets stalled somewhere in the legislative machinery and fails to regain momentum in time to be enacted.

Copies of bills, amendments, roll calls, committee schedules, legislative calendars, etc., are available through the Indiana Chamber's IndianaNet online subscription service (www.indiananet.org), or from the Legislative Services Agency Public Information Office, Room 230, Statehouse, Indianapolis, IN 46204. (317) 232-9856.

Other information about Indiana's legislative process is given in the book *Here Is Your Indiana Government*, published by the Indiana Chamber. It tells the complete, office-by-office story of Indiana state and local government and is kept up-to-date by regular revisions.

Glossary: Legislative Terms & Phrases Commonly Used in Indiana

A

- Adjournment** – Termination of a session for that day, with the hour and day of the next meeting being set prior to adjournment.
- Adjournment Sine Die** – Final termination of a regular or special legislative session. (Literally, adjournment “without a day” set for reconvening).
- Adoption** – Approval or acceptance, usually applied to committee reports or resolutions upon acceptance on the floor.
- Advisor(s)** – Legislator(s) appointed to a conference committee by the presiding officer of Senate or House. An advisor does not have authority to sign a conference report.
- Aides** – Legislative staff members, hired or appointed to perform clerical, technical or official duties.
- Amend** – To alter a measure formally by modification, deletion or addition.
- Amendment** – Any alteration made or proposed to be made, in a bill, motion or clause thereof; by adding, changing, substituting or omitting language.
- Amendment, Constitutional** – Resolution passed by both houses that affects the Constitution; requires approval by voters at a general election.
- Amendment, Floor** – An amendment offered to a legislative document, or to modify another amendment, presented by a legislator while the document is on the floor of that legislator’s house.
- Appeal from Ruling of the Chair** – A parliamentary procedure for testing and possibly changing the decision of a presiding officer.
- Apportionment** – Establishment of legislative districts from which members are elected.
- Appropriate** – To allocate funds.
- Appropriation** – Fund allocated to a department of government set aside by formal action for specific use.
- Approved by Governor** – Signature of the governor on a bill passed by the legislature.
- Assembly** – The two houses of the legislature made up of the 50 members of the Senate and 100 members of the House of Representatives.
- Author** – Legislator who presents a bill or resolution for consideration.

B

- Bicameral** – A legislature containing two houses.
- Biennium** – Two-year period of legislative activity.
- Bill** – Draft of proposed law presented to the legislature for consideration.
- Bill History** – Record of all the action on any given bill or resolution.
- Bill Jacket** – Colored paper back enclosing legislative proposal, bearing number, author and dated track of progress through both houses of the legislature.
- Bill List** – List of bills introduced on a specific day.
- Bill, Pre-Filed** – Bills prepared and filed prior to the opening of a regular session.
- Blast Motion** – Motion to bring a bill to the floor after it has been under consideration by a committee for at least six days. This motion requires a constitutional majority in the House and a two-thirds majority in the Senate for passage.
- Budget** – Suggested allocation of state monies. It is presented as a bill every two years in the first regular session. In Indiana the budget is prepared for a biennium.

C

- Calendar** – A list of bills and other business scheduled for consideration during a daily session.
- Caucus** – A group of legislators who have certain interests in common and who may vote together on matters affecting that interest. May also be used as a verb.

Censure – An act by a legislative body to officially reprimand an elected official for actions by that official while in office.

Chair – Presiding officer or chair person.

Chamber – Official hall for the meeting of the Senate or House.

Christmas Tree – Appropriation bill with numerous items for special interests.

Co-Author – Member(s) joining the original author of a bill. In the House all additional members after the author are called “co-authors” and with consent of the author may call a bill for second or third reading. In the Senate all additional members after the author and second author are called “co-authors.” (In Indiana the terms “author,” “second author” and “co-author” apply only to first house members.)

Code – The compilation of state laws; the official publication of the statutes.

Commit – Action to send a measure to a committee after it has been introduced.

Committee – A body of elected members delegated by a legislative body to consider and make recommendations concerning disposition of bills, resolutions and other matters, often restricted to certain subject areas.

- 1) **Conference** – Committee made up of two members of each house, appointed by the presiding officers, upon refusal of the first house to concur with the amendments adopted by the second house. A conference committee attempts to prepare a version of the measure acceptable to both houses.
- 2) **Interim** – Committee of legislators established to work between sessions on a particular subject matter and report to the next legislative session.
- 3) **Joint** – Committee composed of members of both houses.
- 4) **Select** – Committee appointed to consider and make recommendations for specific proposals.
- 5) **Standing** – A committee appointed with a continuing responsibility in the general field of legislative activity. Members and chairmen are appointed by the President Pro Tempore in the Senate and by the Speaker in the House.
- 6) **Statutory** – A committee specifically established by law.

Committee Chairman – A member appointed to function as the parliamentary head of a standing or special committee in the consideration of matters assigned to such committee by the body.

Committee of the Whole – Either house of the legislature sitting as a committee. (Prior to 1995 the House sat as a committee of the whole to consider the budget bill.)

Committee Report – An official release from a committee of a bill or resolution with a specific recommendation, or without recommendation.

Concurrence – Action by which one house agrees to amendments to a bill adopted by second house action.

Concurrent Resolution – A document expressing sentiment or intent of the legislature, governing the business of the legislature or to express recognition.

Conference Committee – Committee made up of two members of each house, appointed by the presiding officers, upon refusal of the first house to concur in amendments adopted by the second house. A conference committee attempts to prepare a version of the measure acceptable to both houses.

Conflict of Interest – Untenable position which threatens the ability of a legislator to vote impartially due to some personal interest in a legislative issue.

Constituent – A citizen residing within the district of a legislator.

Constitution – A written instrument embodying the fundamental principles of the state that guarantees powers and duties of the government and guarantees certain rights to the people.

Constitutional Majority – One more than half of the members of a deliberative body.

Constitutional Right – Right or privilege provided or guaranteed by the constitution.

Contested Seat – The situation in which two or more contestants claim the right to represent a given legislative district.

Contingency Fund – Money appropriated by the respective houses for incidental operational expenses.

Convene – The opening or beginning of the day’s legislative session.

Convention, Constitutional - The assembling of citizens or delegates for the purpose of writing or revising a constitution.

Co-Sponsor - Member(s) joining original sponsor of a bill (see Co-Author). In the House all additional members after the sponsor are called "co-sponsors" and with consent of the sponsor may call a bill for second or third reading. In the Senate all additional members after the sponsor and 2nd sponsor are called "co-sponsors." (In Indiana the terms "Sponsor," "2nd Sponsor," and "Co-Sponsor" apply only in the second house.)

D

Debatable - Open to parliamentary discussion or argument.

Debate - Discussion of a matter according to parliamentary rules.

Decorum - Proper order, etiquette and conduct of members during a floor session.

Died in Committee - Measure defeated, or not acted on in committee.

Digest - A brief statement of the effect of a proposed measure on existing law.

Dissent - Failure of first house to agree to second house amendment(s) to a bill; a negative vote.

District - That division of the state represented by a legislator distinguished numerically. In Indiana there are 50 state senate districts and 100 state house districts.

Division of the House - A method of voting; a request that members stand or raise hands to be counted when the outcome of a voice vote is unclear or in dispute.

Division of the Question - Procedure to separate a matter to be voted upon into two or more questions.

Do Pass - The affirmative recommendation made by a committee in sending a bill to the floor for additional action.

Do Pass Amend - Recommendation by committee that certain changes be made in a bill before additional action is taken on the floor.

E

Effective Date - The date a law becomes binding. If no specific date(s) is named in the bill the following applies in Indiana; 1) for bills passed in a regular session, the effective date is July 1 of the year of passage, 2) for bills passed in a special session, the effective date is the first day of the third calendar month following sine die of that session.

Emergency Clause - A statement in the bill indicating the act shall take effect immediately upon passage.

Enacting Clause - That clause of an act which formally expresses the legislative sanction. In Indiana legislation that phrase is, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:"

Engrossed Bill - An official copy of a bill or resolution incorporating all amendments up to that point in time.

Enrolled Bill - The final copy of a bill passed by both houses of the legislature.

Excused - Absent with permission of the presiding officer.

Executive Order - Rule or decision of the governor.

Ex Officio - The holding of a particular office by reason of holding another office.

Expunge - An action which directs that specific portions be removed from the journal.

F

File - To present to the Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate a bill, resolution or amendment for action by that house.

First Reading - To read the first of three times, the bill or resolution (actually only the title is read) for consideration by that body; also called "introduction."

First Regular Session - Session which meets in odd numbered years; must be completed by April 29.

Fiscal Note - The statement of the estimated amount of increase or decrease in revenue or expenditures and the present and future fiscal implications of a pending bill.

Filibuster - The prolonged discussion of a bill to delay legislative action.

Floor – That portion of the assembly chamber reserved for members and officers of the assembly and other persons granted the privilege of the floor while the body is meeting.

Floor Leader – One Democrat and one Republican chosen to lead floor action in each house.

G

Gallery – Balconies of chamber from which visitors may view proceedings of the houses.

Germane – Relevance of amendment to subject matter of the bill to which it is being proposed.

Gerrymandering – Legislative district boundary lines drawn to obtain partisan or factional advantages.

Grandfather Clause – Clause in a new law which exempts persons presently practicing in a profession from having to comply with enhanced or additional qualifications for the profession made by that new law.

Got a Bill – Striking everything after the enacting clause of a bill and inserting totally new material.

H

Hearing – Public meeting and discussion on a proposal scheduled by a committee.

House – A single body of the legislature or the House of Representatives.

House Resolution – A document expressing sentiment or intent of the House of Representatives, sometimes called a “simple resolution.”

I

Impeachment – Procedure to remove from office public officials accused of misconduct.

Indiana Administrative Code – Compilation of all regulations promulgated by the state’s regulatory agencies.

Indiana Code – Compilation of all laws passed by the Indiana General Assembly.

Interim – The interval between regular sessions.

Interim Committee – Committee of legislators established to work between sessions on a particular subject matter and report to the next legislative session.

Introduction – The formal presentation of a bill or resolution after it has been processed, also known as the first reading.

Invocation – Prayer given prior to a session.

J

Joint Committee – Committee composed of members of both houses.

Joint Resolution – Proposal for a change in the State Constitution which must be passed in two legislative sessions, with an election intervening, and then submitted to the electorate.

Joint Rules – Rules adopted by both houses at the outset of the First Regular Session, which govern the procedures to be followed in all areas of joint legislative activity.

Joint Session – Both houses meet together in one chamber.

Journal – The constitutionally required official chronological record of the actions taken and proceedings of the respective houses.

Junket – Travel by an official at public expense.

L

Lay on the Table – Postponement of the matter before the house, which may later be brought up for consideration by a motion to “take from the table.”

Legislative Council – Statutory council composed of sixteen legislators (most are ex-officio members), which is responsible for coordinating and assisting with the many functions of the legislative department. The President Pro Tempore of the Senate serves as chairman in odd-numbered years; the Speaker of the House serves as chairman in even-numbered years.

Legislative Services Agency – Statutory bipartisan service and administrative agency maintained by the legislative council to provide legal and bill drafting, impartial research, and technical and other services for the General Assembly.

Line item – Specific numeric line in an appropriation bill.

Lobbyist – A person, usually under hire, engaged in representing a particular interest or group of interests before the legislature.

L

Majority Caucus – Members of the political party with the greater number of members in either house.

Majority Report – Recommendation of action on a measure submitted by majority of a committee.

Mason's Manual – The volume of parliamentary law and procedure providing a basis for ruling on questions of order in the General Assembly.

Measure – A bill or resolution.

Member Elect – Elected member who has not taken the oath of office or is not yet officially serving.

Memorialize – Method by which the legislature speaks to Congress and other governments or governmental agencies.

Message From Governor – Official communications from governor read into official record.

Message From House or Senate – Official communication from opposite house read into official record.

Minority Caucus – Members of the political party with the lesser number of members in either house.

Minority Report – A report which reflects the thinking of the members of a committee not favoring the majority position or action.

Minutes – Accurate, chronological record of the proceedings of a meeting.

Motion – Formal proposal offered by a member of the deliberative assembly.

Motion to Reconsider – A move which places the question in the same status it was prior to the vote on the question, most often to reconsider a bill previously failed on third reading. Motion must be made by person previously voting with the majority, within a specified period of time, and is non-debatable.

N

Non-debatable – Those subjects or motions that cannot be discussed or debated, for example a motion to reconsider on third reading.

O

Oath of Office – Oath taken by members-elect of the legislature prior to being seated and embarking upon official duties.

Order of Business – The defined routine of procedure in the legislative body each day, may be deviated from by permission of the membership.

Organization Day/Meeting – Meeting of the legislature on the third Tuesday following the third Monday in November of each year to prepare for the upcoming session.

Out of Order – Not being conducted under proper parliamentary rules and procedures.

Override – To pass a bill over the governor's veto; requires a constitutional majority of both houses.

P

Passage of Bill – Favorable action on measure before either house.

Pending Business – Unfinished business which has been left from previous day or earlier in same calendar day.

Per Diem – Literally, "per day," daily expense money rendered legislators and personnel.

Point of Information – A request from a legislator to the presiding officer for clarification of a procedural matter.

Point of Order – Calling attention to a breach of order or rules.

Point of Personal Privilege – Statement by a legislator defending his/her rights, reputation, conduct or explaining a particular vote.

Pre-filed bill – Bill presented to the Secretary of the Senate prior to the convening of a regular session. (The House does not use the term “pre-filed” but lists of bills filed in the clerk’s office are released prior to the convening day next set.)

President of the Senate – By constitutional enactment the lieutenant governor holds this position. He/She presides over the Senate and is required to cast the deciding vote to break a tie.

President Pro Tempore – The person, elected by the Senate, to preside in the absence of the president. The President Pro Tempore, (or Pro Tem), appoints committee chairmen, majority officers and majority staff, with the exception of the secretary of the Senate, who is also elected by the Senate.

Presiding Officer – Person designated to preside at legislative session.

Prevail – To approve or accept, usually applied to a motion.

Previous Question – Move to end debate on pending issue.

Principal Clerk of the House – Chief officer of the House staff elected by the House membership.

Principal Secretary of the Senate – Chief officer of the Senate staff elected by the Senate membership.

Q

Quorum – The required number of members present to transact business. In Indiana, two-thirds of the membership of a house constitutes a quorum.

Quorum Call – Check to establish the presence of the required number of legislators for the lawful transacting of business.

R

Reapportionment – Redrawing legislative district boundaries so as to provide equality of representation. Indiana House and Senate reapportionment is constitutionally required in Indiana every 10 years following the federal census.

Reassign – To change the committee assignment on a bill which has not yet been heard by the original committee.

Recall a Bill – A motion which enables either house to recall a bill previously passed.

Recede – Withdraw from an amendment or position.

Recess – Intermission in a daily session.

Recommit – To send back to a committee or send to another committee a bill which has already passed out of a committee.

Reconsideration – A motion which, when granted, gives rise to another vote annulling or reaffirming an action previously taken. Motion may be offered only by a member having voted previously on the prevailing side and is non-debatable.

Record – Request by a legislator that the “record” show or that he/she be “recorded” in a certain way; these requests, if approved, are entered in the official journal. By constitutional right a member may, upon request, have a protest and reasons for his/her dissent recorded in the journal.

Referendum – A measure adopted by the legislature is submitted to popular vote of the electorate.

Referral – The sending of a bill or resolution to committee.

Regular Technical Session – One-day session which meets at the option of the General Assembly no sooner than 30 days after the sine die of a regular session; limited to the consideration of vetoes, conflicts or technical errors in bills passed in the immediate previous regular session.

Regulation – A rule or order of an agency promulgated under the authority of a statute passed by the legislature. These regulations are contained in the Indiana Administrative Code.

Repeal – A method by which legislative action is revoked or abrogated.

Representative – A member of the House of Representatives.

Resolution, Concurrent - A document expressing sentiment or intent of the legislature, governing the business of the legislature, or to express recognition.

Resolution, Joint - Proposal for a change in the State Constitution which must be passed in two legislative sessions, with an election intervening, and then submitted to the electorate.

Resolution, Senate or House - Sometimes called a "simple resolution," the same as a concurrent resolution except it is the expression of one house.

Return to a Committee of One - Return of a bill at third reading to the author or sponsor, with specific instructions to amend the bill or resolution prior to the vote being taken. These amendments are generally technical in nature or correct printing errors.

Revised Code - Updated statutory laws of the state.

Roll Call - The vote on an issue before the body; either by an electronic tabulating machine or by voice vote with names of members being called in alphabetical order by reader and recorded.

Rostrum - Podium or desk area at the front of a chamber.

Ruling of the Chair - A decision by the presiding officer concerning a question of order or procedure.

S

Second Author - This term used only in the Senate refers to the second senator signing on to a Senate bill; all additional signers are called "co-authors." With consent of the author, the second author of a bill is the only other senator who may call it for second or third reading in the Senate.

Second Reading - Presentation of a bill or resolution to the full body following the adoption of the committee report. At this point the bill or resolution is eligible for amendment, recommitment or engrossment.

Second Regular Session - Session which meets in even numbered years; must be completed by March 14.

Second Sponsor - This term used only in the Senate refers to the second senator signing on to a House bill, all additional signers are called "co-sponsors." With consent of the sponsor, only the second sponsor of a bill may call it for second or third reading in the Senate.

Select Committee - Special committee of legislators created for a special function.

Senate - The legislative body having 50 members. Sometimes referred to as the "Upper House."

Senate Resolution - A document expressing sentiment or intent of the Senate, sometimes called a "simple resolution."

Session - Period during which the legislature meets.

- 1) **First Regular** - Session which meets in odd numbered years; must be completed by April 29.
- 2) **Second Regular** - Session which meets in even numbered years; must be completed by March 14.
- 3) **Regular Technical** - One-day session which meets at the option of the General Assembly no sooner than 30 days after the sine die of a regular session; limited to the consideration of vetoes, conflicts or technical errors in bills passed in the immediate previous regular session.
- 4) **Special** - Session called by the governor as provided by the constitution; limited to 40 calendar days.

Simple Majority - One more than half of those voting on a question.

Simple Resolution - A document expressing sentiment or intent of the house in which it is offered, also known as a House or a Senate resolution.

Sine Die - Final termination of a regular or special legislative session. (Literally, adjournment "without a day" set for reconvening).

Skate - To purposely avoid voting on a measure by leaving the floor.

Speaker - Presiding officer of the House of Representatives, elected by the body.

Speaker Pro Tempore - Substitute presiding officer in the House; or member taking the chair on request of the Speaker in his absence.

Special Order of Business - Matter of business set for a special time and day designated and agreed to by motion.

Special Session – Session called by the governor as provided by the constitution; limited to 40 calendar days.

Sponsor – Legislator who carries a bill in the second house.

Spread of Record – Request by a legislator that the “record” show or that he/she be “recorded” in a certain way; these requests, if approved, are entered in the journal. By constitutional right a member may, upon request, have a protest and reasons for his/her dissent recorded in the journal.

Standing Committee – Regular committees of the legislature set up to perform certain legislative functions. Members are appointed by the President Pro Tempore in the Senate and by the Speaker in the House.

Standing Vote – Members vote by standing to indicate approval of a measure.

State the Question – To place a question before a legislative body for its consideration.

Statutes – Laws as passed by the legislature.

Statutory Committee – A committee created by statute.

Stopping the Clock – Practice of lengthening the hours of the legislative day irrespective of the passing of the hours of the calendar day by stopping the clock.

Strip a Bill – Striking everything after the enacting clause of a bill and inserting totally new material.

Sunset – Expiration date of a measure.

Suspension of the Rules – Parliamentary procedure whereby actions can be taken which would otherwise be out of order.

Synopsis – A brief statement or summary of the contents of a proposed measure.

T

Table, Motion to – A means of disposing of a bill or other matter for an indefinite period of time.

Term of Office – Period of time for which a person is elected.

Third Reading – Recitation of measure number, title and author/sponsor, by reading clerk, before consideration and vote in either house.

Title – One of 36 divisions of the Indiana Code; brief description of a bill.

U

Unicameral – A single body legislature. (At the present time Nebraska is the only state in the U.S. having a unicameral legislature.)

V

Veto – The action of the governor disapproving a measure.

Veto Override – Passage of a bill over the governor’s veto, requires a constitutional majority of both houses.

Voice Vote – Oral expression of the members when a question is submitted for their determination. Response is given by “ayes” and “nays” and the presiding officer states his decision as to which side prevailed.

W

Whip – A member elected from each of the majority and minority parties to keep the rest of the members informed as to the decisions of the leadership.

Withdraw – To recall or remove a bill, resolution or motion from further consideration for that legislative session.

Withdraw Call – To recall a measure from floor action, usually only temporarily, after it has been placed before the body.

Without Recommendation – A committee report which is neither favorable nor unfavorable.

Y

Yield – The relinquishing of the floor to another member to speak or ask a question.



*Long Session -
Budget
Odd Years
Adjourn April 29*

*Short Session
Even Years
Adjourn March 14*

SAMPLE

2016 Session Senate House

2016 Session Legislative Deadlines

Date	Description
Monday, October 19, 2015	Senators may begin filing bills for the 2015 Session. (Senate Rule 44) Senators can file no more than a total of ten bills or joint resolutions (Senate Rule 48(a))
Tuesday, November 17, 2015	Organization Day for the 2016 Session (IC 2-2.1-1-3) - Representatives may begin filing bills (House Rule 103).
Tuesday, January 5, 2016	Senators may file only two bills per business day beginning today. (Senate Rule 48(b))
Monday, January 11, 2016	Latest day session must reconvene (IC 2-2.1-1-3)
Tuesday, January 12, 2016	Deadline for filing House bills (Fourth meeting day in January)(House Rule 107.2, not later than 2:00 p.m.)
Wednesday, January 13, 2016	Filing of House vehicle bills (Fifth meeting day in January)(House Rule 106.1)
Friday, January 8, 2016	Deadline for filing Senate bills (Senate Rule 48(b)) not later than 4:00 p.m.
Ten (10) calendar days after filing	Last day House bills may be assigned to committees unless committees have not been appointed, in which case bills shall be referred within ten (10) calendar days after the appointment of committees. (House Rule 112)
Friday, January 15, 2016	Last day Senate bills may be assigned to Senate committees. (Seven (7) calendar days following the last day for filing Senate bills and resolutions (Senate Rule 49(a))
Wednesday, February 3, 2016	Last day for 3rd reading of House bills in House (House Rule 147.2)
Noon Thursday, February 4, 2016	Last day for Senate to receive House bills (Senate Rule 79(c), subject to Senate Rule 88(b))

Senate:

- SB 1: Administrative law.
- SB 2: Prohibited discrimination in civil rights statutes.
- SB 3: Education technical corrections trailer bill.
- SB 4: School and teacher performance.
- SB 5: Unlawful transfer of fetal tissue.
- SB 7: Hunting wildlife.
- SB 8: Alcohol permits and sales.
- SB 9: Charter school data collection.
- SB 10: Teacher salary scales.
- SB 11: ABLE savings accounts for persons with a disability.
- SB 12: Financial crimes against the elderly.
- SB 13: Native American Indian affairs commission.
- SB 14: Child exploitation and child pornography.
- SB 15: Fresh food initiative.
- SB 16: Alcoholic beverages.
- SB 17: Domestic violence fee.
- SB 18: Sheriff's merit board.
- SB 19: Equine dentistry.
- SB 20: Restrictions on employer scheduling policies.
- SB 21: Obsolete statutes.
- SB 22: GPS tracking.
- SB 23: Technical corrections.
- SB 24: Law enforcement academies.
- SB 25: Animal fighting contests.
- SB 26: Children in need of services.
- SB 27: Marion circuit court magistrate.
- SB 28: Maximum height of certain fences.
- SB 29: Application of foreign law.

SAMPLE

My Tracked Bills
Prepared by: David Bottorff
Report created on January 8, 2016

Sample

HB1016 **PROFESSIONAL SPORTS DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION** (HARRIS D) Establishes the northwest Indiana professional sports development commission. Authorizes the commission to study various plans and recommendations that are proposed with respect to attracting a professional sports franchise to northwest Indiana. Authorizes the commission to prepare a comprehensive master plan for building the facilities and other infrastructure necessary for attracting and developing one or more professional sports franchises in northwest Indiana. Creates the professional sports development fund.

Current Status: 1/5/2016 - Coauthored by Representatives Slager, Bartlett and Moseley

State Bill Page: HB1016

HB1017 **PUBLICATION OF NOTICE BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS** (TORR J) Provides that in certain circumstances, a political subdivision (other than a county) may publish notice in a locality newspaper that circulates in the political subdivision instead of in a newspaper that is published in the county and circulates in the political subdivision. Establishes requirements for locality newspapers that may publish notice.

Current Status: 1/5/2016 - Referred to House Government and Regulatory Reform

State Bill Page: HB1017

HB1019 **LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORDINGS** (MAHAN K) Restricts public records requests for law enforcement recordings by: (1) requiring only recordings depicting a law enforcement activity to be produced for inspection or copying; and (2) restricting the persons who must be allowed to inspect a law enforcement recording. Provides that a person may petition to obtain a court order to inspect or copy a law enforcement recording if the person demonstrates on the facts of the particular case that: (1) the public interest will be served by allowing access to the recording; (2) access to or dissemination of the recording does not create a significant risk of substantial harm to any person or to the general public; and (3) the release of the recording does not create a prejudicial effect on ongoing civil or criminal proceedings. Provides that if a law enforcement recording depicts an airport building or facility, the public agency that owns, occupies, leases, or maintains the airport on which the building or facility is located must approve the disclosure of the recording. Specifies information that must be obscured from a law enforcement recording before it is disclosed. Establishes the length of time that a law enforcement recording must be retained by a public agency. Exempts a law enforcement recording from a criminal statute prohibiting placement of a camera on the private property of another person. (The introduced version of this bill was prepared by the interim study committee on government.)

Current Status: 1/5/2016 - Coauthored by Representatives Price, Negele and DeLaney

State Bill Page: HB1019

HB1020 **VACANCIES; VOTING** (OBER D) Removes a voter's option to vote for all candidates of a political party or an independent ticket at one time (straight ticket voting) in a general or municipal election, except for candidates for presidential electors. Provides that a legislative vacancy is filled by a special election if the vacancy occurs at a time other than during the final year of the legislative term. Provides that a legislative vacancy that occurs during the last year of the legislative term shall be filled by a caucus of the precinct committeemen



Legislative Report

Prepared by: Barnes & Thornburg LLP
Report created on March 11, 2016

HB1017 PUBLICATION OF NOTICE BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS (TORR J) Provides that in certain circumstances, a political subdivision (other than a county) may publish notice in a locality newspaper that circulates in the political subdivision instead of in a newspaper that is published in the county and circulates in the political subdivision. Establishes requirements for locality newspapers that may publish notice.

Current Status: 3/10/2016 - Signed by the President Pro Tempore

Recent Status: 3/3/2016 - Returned to the House without amendments
3/1/2016 - Senator Kruse added as third sponsor

HB1068 ASSESSMENT APPEALS (CULVER W) Provides that, if the county property tax assessment board of appeals (PTABOA) fails to issue a determination concerning a petition to correct errors within 180 days after the petition is filed with the county auditor, the taxpayer may petition the Indiana board of tax review (Indiana board) to correct errors in a final administrative determination. Provides that, if the PTABOA fails to approve or disapprove an exemption application within 180 days after an owner files the exemption application, the owner may petition the Indiana board to approve or disapprove the exemption application. Provides that the Indiana board is authorized to approve or disapprove an exemption application: (1) previously submitted to a PTABOA; and (2) that is not approved or disapproved by the PTABOA within 180 days after the owner filed the application for exemption. Provides that the county assessor is a party to a petition to the Indiana board to approve or disapprove an exemption application.

Current Status: 3/1/2016 - Signed by the President Pro Tempore

Recent Status: 2/29/2016 - Signed by the Speaker
2/23/2016 - Senator Randolph added as cosponsor

HB1087 BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES OMNIBUS BILL (SOLIDAY E) Relocates and modifies the following after expiration or repeal: IC 9-14 (Bureau of Motor Vehicles), IC 9-15 (Bureau of Motor Vehicles Commission), IC 9-16 (License Branches), IC 9-18 (Registration), IC 9-24-6 (Commercial Driver's License), IC 9-29 (Fees) (other than IC 9-29-17 (Fees Under IC 9-32)). Establishes limits for convenience fees charged by full service and partial services providers. Changes distributions of various fees imposed by the bureau of motor vehicles. Replaces chauffeur's and public passenger chauffeur's licenses with for-hire endorsements. Establishes refund procedures for fees imposed by the bureau of motor vehicles. Amends provisions related to the closing of public railroad crossings. Codifies proposed rules of the Indiana department of transportation concerning unobstructed views at public rail-highway grade crossings. Excludes certain vehicles from inspections required for a certificate of title if certain conditions are satisfied. Provides for proof of ownership of a salvage vehicle by electronic signature on certain documents. Imposes conditions on the recovery of a vehicle license cost recovery fee by a rental company. Amends provisions related to the movement and sale of manufactured and mobile homes. Makes conforming amendments and technical corrections.

Current Status: 3/10/2016 - Conference Committee Report Adopted (S) Report 1: adopted by the Senate; Roll Call 404: yeas 49, nays 1; Rules

Constitutional Requirements

Introduction

"The style of every law shall be: "Be It enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana"; and no law shall be enacted, except by bill. Bills may originate in either House, but may be amended or rejected in the other; except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives" Article 4 Section 1; Article 4, Section 17

Consideration

"Every bill shall be read, by title, on three several days, in each House; unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the House where such bill may be pending shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill, by title, on its final passage, shall, in no case, be dispensed with; and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays" Article 4 Section 18

Passage

"A majority of all the members elected to each House, shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the Presiding Officers of the respective Houses" Article 4, Section 25

Presentment

"Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly shall be presented to the Governor" Article 5, Section 14

Filing

"Every bill presented to the Governor which is signed by him or on which he fails to act within said seven days after presentment shall be filed with the Secretary of State within ten days of presentment; in the event a bill is passed over the Governor's veto, such bill shall be filed with the Secretary of State without further presentment to the Governor" Article 5, Section 17

Circulation

"No act shall take effect, until the same shall have been published and circulated in the several counties of the State, by authority, except in case of emergency, which emergency shall be declared in the preamble, or in the body, of the law" Article 5, Section 17

**JOINT RULES
FOR CONDUCTING BUSINESS IN THE TWO
HOUSES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF INDIANA**

1. After a bill or resolution has passed one house and before it shall be transmitted to the other house for further action, it shall be the duty of the author to furnish to the clerk of the house of origin a card bearing the name of the party selected as sponsor in the other house, which card shall be attached to the bill and transmitted therewith.

2. (a) After a bill or joint resolution shall have passed both houses it shall be duly enrolled on paper, and the clerk of the house where it originated shall certify over his or her signature upon the back thereof the house in which it originated, the dates upon which it passed the House and Senate, respectively, and the number of votes cast for and against it in each house.

(b) Every enrolled bill or joint resolution shall be printed in enrolled act form. The session of the General Assembly shall be indicated on the face of such printed enrollment. In the case of enrolled bills proposing to amend any then existing Indiana statute, the text shall reflect any change from the text of the then existing statute. This shall be accomplished by the use of bold face type to indicate the addition of new material to the text of the then existing statute, and cancelled type to indicate the deletion of existing material.

3. Every bill or joint resolution, after having been enrolled, shall be examined by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures of the house in which it originated, which shall compare the enrolled copy with the engrossed copy, or cause the author thereof to do so, taking special care that the engrossed amendments adopted by either house, if any there be, shall have been properly incorporated in said enrolled copy and shall report in writing to said house any errors therein.

4. (a) Every bill or joint resolution reported to have been duly enrolled shall be signed first by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall send the same to the Senate; then by the President and President Pro Tempore of the Senate, after which it shall be presented by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Governor for his signature.

(b) Except as provided in this rule, all bills and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, in their houses respectively, when in session.

(c) During a recess period, the Speaker and the President of the Senate may sign bills and resolutions in their respective offices. A list of the bills and resolutions signed during any recess shall be read immediately upon the reconvening of each house.

5. A record of all bills and resolutions signed, whether in session or during a recess, shall be kept in the Journals of each house.

6. When any paper or papers, proper to be acted upon by both houses, shall come before either, the house before which such paper or papers are laid shall, after acting thereupon, lay it or them before the other house.

7. (a) In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one house, and dissented to in the other, either house may request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose; the other house may also appoint a committee. A conference committee shall consist of two

members from each house; one member from the house in which the bill or resolution originated shall be named as chairman by the appointing authority of the house of origination.

(b) Conferees shall state to each other verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reason of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon and report to each house their proceedings thereon. Meetings of conference committees shall be held at a convenient hour agreed upon by the conferees and shall be open to the public, whenever feasible, in which event, notice shall be posted before such meeting in accordance with the rules of the house in which the bill originated. It is the intent of this joint rule to provide public access to the legislative process without hindering, intimidating or disrupting that process.

8. In all cases where the Doorkeeper of one house shall, by reason of official engagement, or other causes, be unable to execute the commands or process of the house of which he is an officer, it shall be the duty of the Doorkeeper of the other house to execute such commands, together with such process as may be directed to him by the presiding officer thereof.

9. A joint standing committee to be called the Committee on Joint Rules shall be appointed, to consist of four Senators, not more than two of whom shall be from the same political party, four Representatives, not more than two of whom shall be from the same political party, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, which last two officers shall be ex officio members of the Committee.

10. All joint conventions shall be held in the hall of the House of Representatives unless a different place shall be designated in the resolution by which such joint convention is convened. All such joint conventions shall be presided over by the President of the Senate, or if for any reason the President of the Senate be absent or decline to preside, then the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall preside.

11. In all joint conventions and joint meetings of the two houses no business shall be transacted other than that for which they were assembled.

12. When a message is sent to the Senate or to the House of Representatives, it shall be delivered in written or electronic form to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House, who shall deliver such message to the Chair.

13. Messages shall be sent by such persons as the President Pro Tempore of the Senate or Speaker of the House may designate for that purpose.

14. When bills which have passed one house are ordered to be printed in the other, a greater number of copies shall not be printed than may be necessary for the use of the house making the order.

15. When the Governor has informed either house of the General Assembly that he has signed a bill or joint resolution, or taken any other action affecting both houses of the General Assembly, the house to which his action is reported shall inform the other house of the General Assembly of the Governor's report.

16. Any proposed amendments to these rules shall be referred to the Committee on Joint Rules.

17. The Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall at the time of delivery of the enrolled acts and resolutions for the signature of the presiding officer leave with the minute clerk a copy of a written message setting out the numbers of the enrolled acts or resolutions so submitted.

18. A motion to recess for more than three days shall be deemed to have failed unless approved by a majority of the members elected in each house. Such majority shall be established by roll call vote.

19. The joint rules, upon adoption, shall govern the General Assembly for the term of that General Assembly unless suspended or amended.

20. If:

(1) two bills amending the same section of the Indiana Code are approved in the same session of the General Assembly, and neither bill recognizes the existence of the other;

(2) one bill amends a section of the Indiana Code and another bill repeals that section with an effective date preceding the effective date of the amendment; or

(3) two bills each add a new provision to the Indiana Code at the same code citation without either bill recognizing the addition made by the other and both bills are approved in the same session of the General Assembly;

one of the two bills may be corrected at enrollment to recognize the existence of the other by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedure of the Senate. However, a correction under this rule is limited to the extent necessary to resolve the technical conflict and may not be made unless the report of each of the two committees includes the written consent of the respective committee's ranking minority member. In addition, the committee report in each house must include the written consent of the corrected bill's author or sponsor, as the case may be, in that house. A technical conflict is one that does not change the substance of either bill. It is at the discretion of both the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedure of the Senate as to whether a conflict is technical.

21. If a bill is passed which clearly expresses the intent that a SECTION thereof becomes effective on a date other than the standard statutory effective date set forth in the Indiana Code, but does not use the technical emergency provision for such effective date, then the Rules and Legislative Procedures Committee of the House of Representatives and the Rules and Legislative Procedure Committee of the Senate may correct the bill at enrollment to include the technical emergency provision for the expressed effective date. For the correction to be made, each house must adopt a committee report setting forth the correction and containing the written consent of the Chairperson and ranking minority member of the Rules Committee of that house and the author or sponsor of the bill in that house.



General Website FAQ

The Indiana General Assembly website has been updated and refreshed, and some exciting new search functions are now available! Documents available on our previous website are still here. Below are some details to help public users begin to navigate to the information most often used.

What do I do if I get lost while searching the website?

Click the General Assembly seal or title at the upper left part of the screen, and you will return to the home page.

How do I find my legislators?

Open the Information box at the top of the screen, and select the *Contact Your Legislator* or the *Senate or House District Map* menu item. In the upper right-hand corner of the screen, either the *Legislators* or the general *Search* tab will provide results too.

[Back To The Top]

How do I find bills?

Bills can be searched using the *Legislation* box at the top of the screen. They may be searched by bill number, keyword, legislator, or subject. A search using the *Bills* tab or the *Search* tab in the upper right-hand corner of the screen will also provide results. Note that the general *Search* tab may bring up bills with similar numbers from prior legislative sessions.

[Back To The Top]

How do I search the Indiana Code?

The Indiana Code can be searched by using the *Search* tab at the top right of the screen. Select the *Code* tab to fill in the Title, Article, Chapter, or Section you wish to search. Click on the magnifying glass image to execute the search. There is a keyword search also. The Indiana Code also can be searched under the *Laws* box at the top of the screen. Clicking on *Indiana Code* provides two drop down boxes to select the *Title* and *Article* of the code to be viewed and will automatically load the selection in a viewer. Once a Title and Article are selected, individual chapters will be available on the left side for selection. The pdf documents are searchable once loaded in the viewer by clicking the magnifying glass on the top left bar above the document.

[Back To The Top]

How do I find committees?

Committees are organized in the *Committees* box. The names of all committees may be viewed by clicking on *All*, or the list of committees may be narrowed by clicking on the type of committee. Using the *Search* tab in the upper right-hand corner of the screen will also work. If you know the name of a member of the committee, try a legislator search. When you get to the individual legislator's page, a list of committees will appear at the bottom of the screen.

[Back To The Top]

What are Upcoming Meetings?

The *Upcoming Meetings* panel displays a list of all committee meetings scheduled for the selected day. Click on a committee name to view more information about the bills being heard that day.

[Back To The Top]

Can I view committee packets?

One of the exciting new features is the ability to view committee packets, including the bill draft and the fiscal note. After navigating to the individual committee page in the *Committees* section, locate the *Agenda Date* accordion in the main area of the page, expand the agenda, and select the *Open Packet* button. This will bring you to the bill packet page for this meeting. Selecting a bill or resolution in the sidebar on the left will open two documents side-by-side in the document viewer.

[Back To The Top]

How does live streaming video work?

Live streaming for each chamber and committee meetings is only active when a meeting is scheduled and in progress. Live streaming can be accessed by clicking the *Watch Live* button on the right side of the page. Live streams are also available by selecting an active Camera icon in the *Upcoming Meetings* panel.

[Back To The Top]

How do I find bills or information from prior sessions (Archives)?

All legislative documents from prior sessions and interims (1997-2013) will be accessible from the *Archive* Section on the bottom right of the home page. Until the data migration is complete you will be directed to the archive pages of the old website.

[Back To The Top]



Indiana General Assembly 2016 Session

- Information
- Session
- Committees
- Legislation
- Laws
- Publications

Search **Code** **Bills** **Legislators**

Search the current session

Search the current session

Advanced Search



Interim Committees >

Click here to view a listing of the 2014 Interim Committees

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- Holices
- Find Your Legislator
- Senate
- House of Representatives
- Interim Committees

Upcoming Meetings Wednesday

View calendar details +

< Jul 13 >
2016

No meetings scheduled for this day.

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Senate | House

Video Archive >
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Indiana General Assembly 2016 Session

Search [Code](#) [Bills](#) [Legislators](#)

Search the current session

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Advanced Search

[Information](#) [Session](#) [Committees](#) [Legislation](#) [Laws](#) [Publications](#)

About the IGA

- About and Contact the IGA
- Notices & Updates
- Continuing Legal Education
- Location and Maps
- The Indiana State Capitol
- How a Bill becomes a Law
- Find Your Legislator
- Senate District Map
- House District Map
- How to Register to Vote [↗](#)
- FAQ
- Accessibility Statement
- Contact Support
- Website Help
- Members of the 119th General Assembly [↗](#)
- About LSA [↗](#)

Tracking Legislation

- House Bill Status Diagram
- Senate Bill Status Diagram
- Top Legislative Subjects

Archives

- Videos
- Archives (1997-2013) [↗](#)

Legislator Database

- Indiana Legislator Database [↗](#)



Contact details for your local

of
representatives

Interim Committees

Upcoming Meetings Wednesday

[View calendar details](#) +

< Jul 13 >
2016

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[Video Archive](#)
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Indiana General Assembly 2016 Session

Search Code Bills Legislators

Search the current session

Search the current session

Advanced Search

- Information
- Session
- Committees
- Legislation
- Laws
- Publications

2016 Session	Senate	House
Senate Webcast	Live Chamber Webcast	Live Chamber Webcast
House Webcast	Senate Daily Calendars	House Daily Calendars
Rules	Senate Session Calendar	House Session Calendar
Deadlines	Daily Actions	Master Committee Schedule
Table of Citations	Daily Journals	Daily Actions
2016 Digest of Enactments	File Lists	Daily Journals
Enrolled Act Summary	Senate Calendar	Bill Lists
Bill Number to Public Law Number	Democrats	House Calendar
Public Law to Bill Number	Republicans	Democrats
Statement of Economic Interest	Senate Internships	Republicans
		House Internships

Meeting Meetings **Wednesday**

Calendar details + < Jul 13 > 2016

ings scheduled for this day.

- Democrats
- Republicans
- Senate >

The Senate has adjourned Sine Die.

- Notices
- Find Your Legislator
- Senate
- House of Representatives
- Interim Committees

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Indiana General Assembly 2016 Session

- Information
- Session
- Committees
- Legislation
- Laws
- Publications

Search **Code** **Bills** **Legislators**

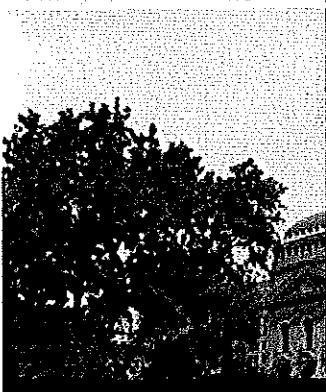
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Search the current session

Advanced Search

Committees

- All
- Standing
- Interim
- Conference
- Conference Committee Grid
- Senate Committee Schedule
- House Committee Schedule
- Senate Conference Committee Schedule
- House Conference Committee Schedule



Interim Committees >

Click here to view a listing of the 2014 Interim Committees

Click here to view a listing of the 2015 Interim Committees

Upcoming Meetings Wednesday

View calendar details + **< Jul 13 >**
2016

No meetings scheduled for this day.

- Notices
- Find Your Legislator
- Senate
- House of Representatives
- Interim Committees

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Video Archive > Browse the Archive

25



Indiana General Assembly 2016 Session

Search **Code** **Bills** **Legislators**

Search the current session

Search the current session

Advanced Search

- Information
- Session
- Committees
- Legislation
- Laws
- Publications

- Bills
- By Legislator
- Resolutions
- By Subject



g Meetings **Wednesday**

for details + **< Jul 13 >**
2016

No meetings scheduled for this day.

Notices >

Video for Redistricting Committee
 The July 7th meeting of the Interim Committee on Redistricting is available in the video archive by clicking [here](#).

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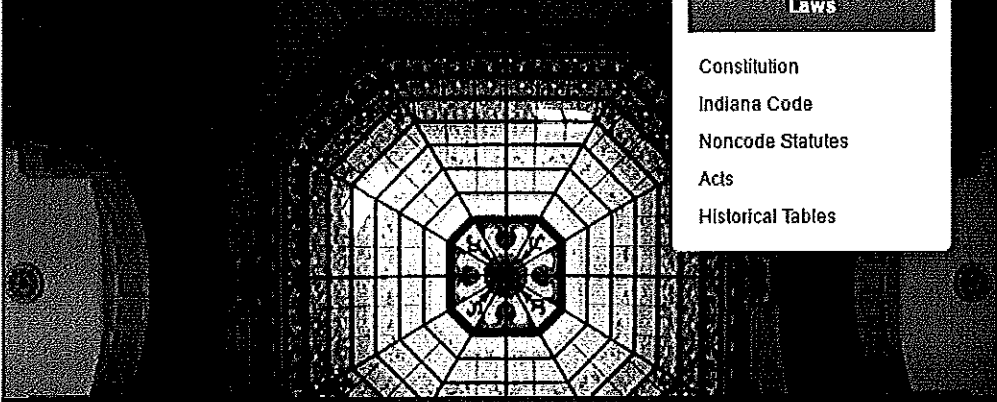
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Upcoming Meetings **Wednesday**

View calendar details + < Jul 13 > 2016

No meetings scheduled for this day.

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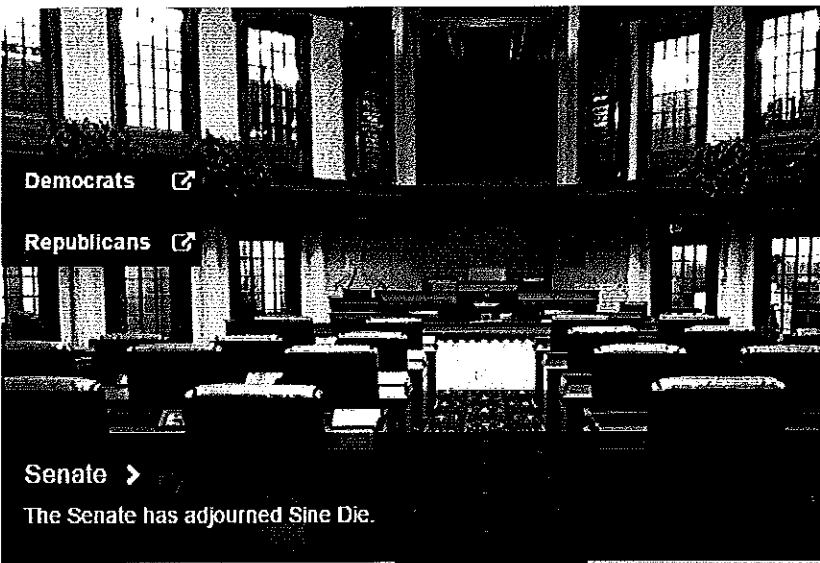
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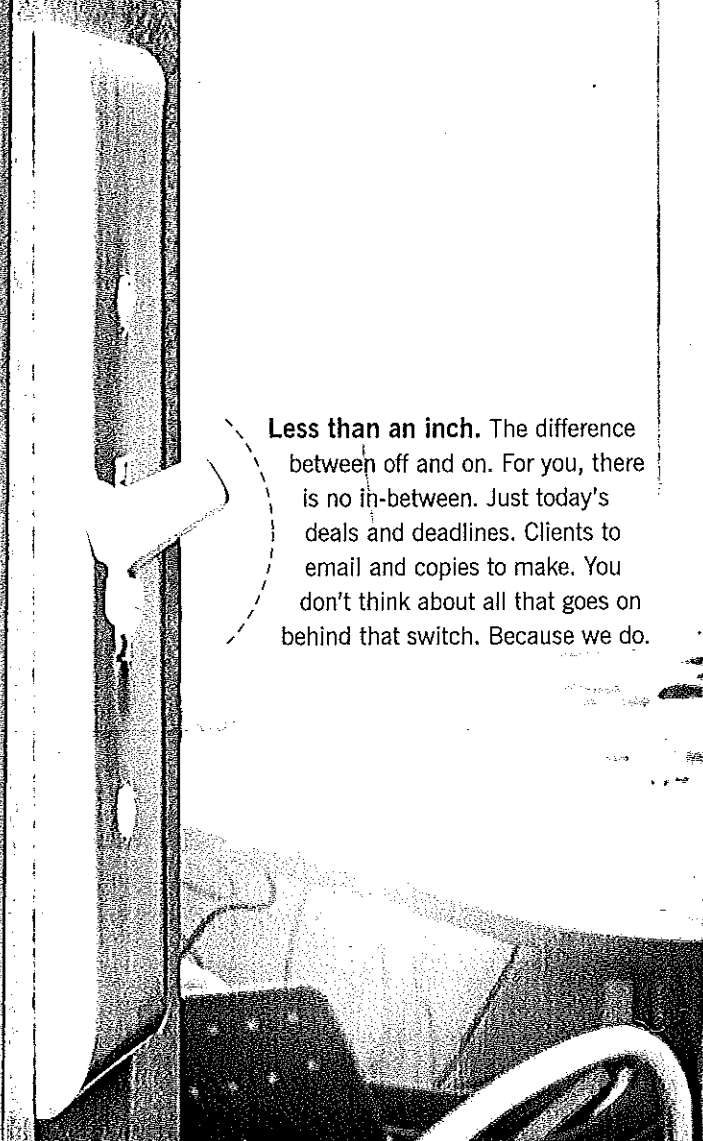
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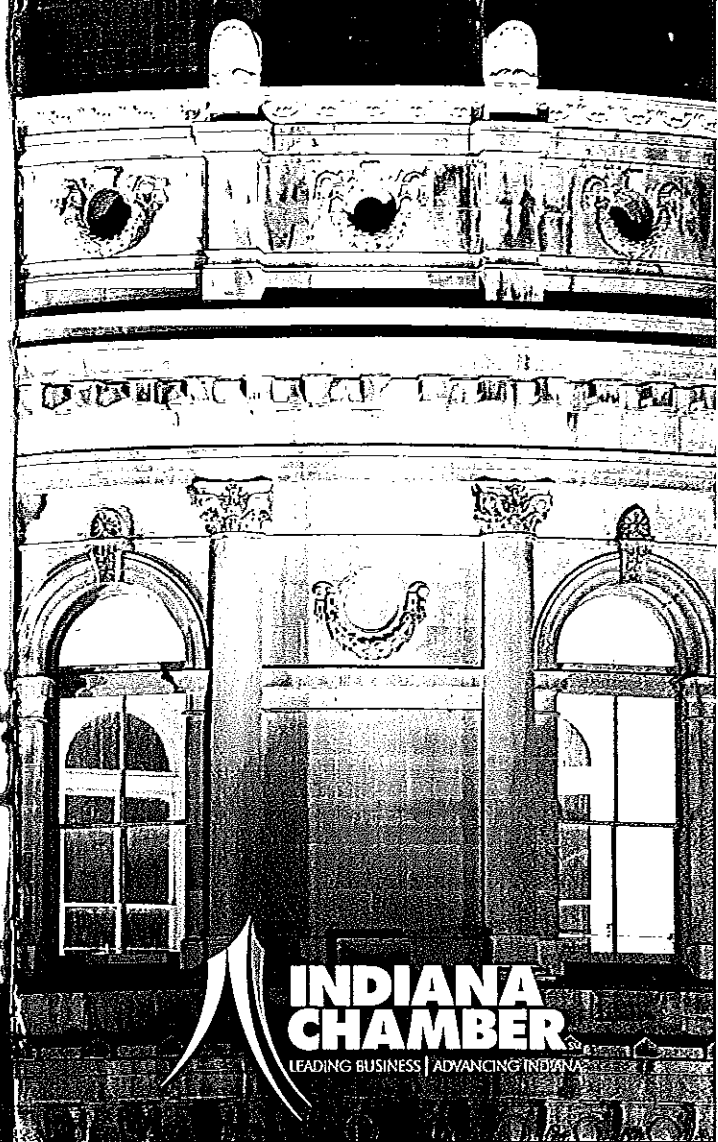


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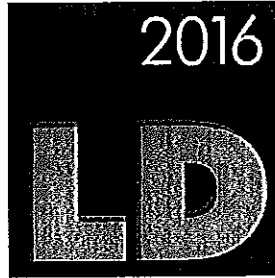
Sample

39

2016 Legislative Directory Options

2016 Legislative Directory App

Our improved Legislative Directory App is more than an electronic version of our long standing Legislative Directory. The app provides real time updates to information, and will be current on the first day of session!



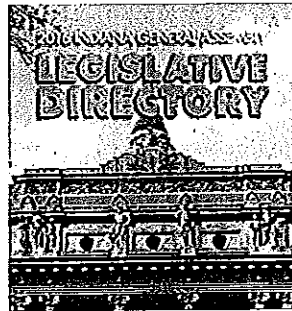
2016 Legislative Directory App Prices:

- 1-25 codes (per device): \$8.99 (each)
- 26-99 codes: \$7.99
- 100+ codes: \$5.50

NOTE: Apps are now ordered through the Chamber, not app stores. We will send you download codes, and bulk purchases can be made. Your app will be updated throughout December and current at the start of the legislative session.

2016 Legislative Directory (book)

A valuable guide to the General Assembly. This helpful booklet contains all the contact information you need for all 150 state legislators: their committee assignments, phone numbers, addresses, biographies and much more.



2016 Legislative Directory Book Prices:

- 1-25 copies: \$9.99 (each)
- 26-99 copies: \$8.99
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**Navigating the
Legislative Process**
AIC Legislative Affairs Class

Identifying the Problem

- Feedback from AIC Members
- Deliberations of the Affiliate Legislative Committees
- AIC Legislative Committee
- Other Interest Groups – State Chamber, Indiana Manufacturers Association, Farm Bureau, Indiana Builders Association, Indiana Bankers Association, Indiana Land Title Association, Indiana Association of Cities and Towns, Indiana Township Association, Indiana Association of School Business Officials, Realtors Association.
- Legislators

Scope of the Problem

- For public sector lobbying, good data is essential.
- What do we have now?
 - Current spending and trends – Gateway database.
 - <https://gateway.ifionline.org/>
 - Current revenues and trends – Tax Handbook.
 - http://www.in.gov/legislative/pdf/TaxHandbook1_online.pdf
 - Local Surveys
 - LSA Studies and Reports
 - Property Tax Studies - <http://www.in.gov/legislative/2397.htm>

*Data Driven -
When AIC asks
delivered.*

Laying the Groundwork

- Vet issues and opinions with AIC members.
- Studied by legislative study committees and commissions.
- Meet with other interested parties.

UNIFIED !!

Hone Your Argument

- Legislators have a lot to consider and they need a clear and concise argument.
- Talking Points
- Keep memos to one page.
- Local examples for your county or for a Senator's or Representative's district.

Keep it simple! short! accurate!

Let the Legislative "Process" Begin!

- Find Champion(s)
 - Legislator(s) who will support your position, draft legislation, carry legislation, speak out on the floor and in caucuses.
 - Good Attributes: Knows the issues, listens to his local officials, in the majority, on the committee(s).
- Get Language Drafted
 - Budget Items
 - Surtax and Wheel Tax changes
- Co-authors on bills.
- **TALK TO LEGISLATORS BACK HOME!**

Enlist Co Authors to sign onto bills early on.

Prepare the Way

- Meet with caucus leadership and administration.
 - Most state departments have a legislative liaison on staff.
- Meet with fiscal leaders and legislative staff.
 - Staff education is a good way your views can get before legislators.
- Keep legislators who have expressed interest in the past up-to-date on your efforts.

Committee Hearings

- Committee assignments determined by Speaker and President Pro Tem.
- Revenue bills and state budget must begin in the House.
- Committee Hearings decided by Chair.
- Ways and Means Committee (Tim Brown – Montgomery Co.)
- Transportation Committee (Ed Soliday – Porter Co.)
- Local Government (Tim Neese – Elkhart Co.)
- Government and Regulatory Reform (Kevin Mahan – Blackford Co.)

Committee Testimony

- Committee times posted minimum 24 hours.
- Bills to be heard must be placed on agenda.
- Committee is not required to hear bills on agenda.
- No set order for bills on agenda.
- Hearing may be recessed or adjourned with additional testimony scheduled later.
- Sign-up sheets usually available.
- Stand at podium or desk.
- Testimony is video streamed – make sure your blue light is on.
- Testimony should be direct and to-the-point.
- "Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am _____, representing _____."

1st House Passage

- Republican Super-Majorities in both chambers
- 2nd Reading Amendments
 - Potential for changes or additional language added.
 - Must be filed two hours prior to beginning of session.
 - Each caucus usually reviews filed amendments as a group before floor debate.
 - Author of bill must "call down" bill for it to be eligible for amendment.
 - Delay in 2nd reading usually means disagreements in majority caucus.
- 3rd Reading -- Up or Down vote to send to 2nd House.

Can't when asked on second Reading Amendments.

No changes in bill after second reading in the current legislative body.

2nd House Process

- Senate Committee Hearings
 - Appropriations Committee (Luke Kenley - Hamilton Co.)
 - Tax and Fiscal Policy Committee (Brandt Hershman - Tippecanoe Co.)
 - Homeland Security, Transportation and Veterans Affairs (Tom Wyss - Allen Co.)
 - Local Government (Randy Head - Cass County)
- 2nd Reading Amendments
- 3rd Reading -- No changes from House Version can go to Governor

1st month bills must be out of House of origin

Clear House
Hershman Friend
Senate Rep

House and Senate In-Session

- Typically convene at either 10:00 am or 1:30 pm on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.
- Often recess for caucus/lunch.
- Legislators and staff only individuals allowed in chambers during session.
- Public may send in notes/text/email legislators on the floor. Each caucus has its own door for notes and to meet members.
- Public allowed to view sessions from balconies - no disturbances.

Conference Committees

- Bills returned to 1st House with amendments.
- Author can either concur with changes or dissent. Either motion requires up or down vote of full chamber.
- Dissent motion moves bill to conference committee.
 - 1 member from each caucus, bill's author usually the chair of the committee.
 - Must hold 1 public meeting.
 - Any language passed by at least 1 House eligible for inclusion in any conference committee report.
 - Report requires four signatures.
 - Report then voted on by both Houses.

If Author concurs with changes made in second chamber, bill can go to floor of 1st House for approval to avoid Conference Committee.

Final Moves

- Conference Committees are where final bargaining takes place.
- Be ready to compromise.
- Mobilize AIC membership and coalition for last effort.
 - Reminder of previous discussions and commitments.
 - Thanks for the help.
 - Want as many legislators on your side when they are voting in their caucuses on final versions.
- Let legislators legislate.

Any language that passed any house can be inserted into Conference Committee

Removing of legislators from Conference Committee indicates change to achieve vote.

Horse trading.

Half of what you want is better than nothing.

(JA)
Contact Staff Person with time critical information.

ID Problem
ID Support

Christmas Tree Bill
Lots thrown in

Review what bills legislators are introducing. Respect
Thanks

German's Majority Rules -

4 digits on Roll Calls are Committee Votes
3 digits on Floor Votes.



What to Do & Don't When Testifying at the Statehouse

Do...watch an archived video from the General Assembly web page (www.iga.in.gov) to give you an idea of what to expect, if you have never testified.

Do...be familiar with the agenda for the day; it will normally be posted on the General Assembly web page.

Don't...expect for your meeting to be on time or be surprised if they change rooms without any notice.

Do...know who the Committee Chairman is and who the committee members are.

Do...arrive early to make sure you are able to get a seat; they go quickly.

Do...if possible, try and greet some of the members so that they know you are there. This is very important because during the testimony of others, the committee members will be scanning the room looking for general consensus. Your representative may look to you for a subtle gesture to see if you agree or disagree.

Do...find the "Request to Testify Sheet," fill it out so that you may be called on to testify, and give it to the LSA staff member.

Do...make sure that your microphone light is on. This enables people watching the committee hearing from the live stream on the General Assembly web page to hear you.

Do...address the Committee appropriately: "Thank you Chairman "Smith" and Committee Members for the opportunity to speak with you today."

Do...make sure that you state your name and who you are representing. If you are there to testify on behalf of your association, make sure you have their consensus. Make it clear whether it is the opinion of your association or your personal opinion.

Do...take surveys of your association. Survey Monkey is an option that provides good feedback and tools to chart or graph the data you receive (www.surveymonkey.com).

Do...be brief and to the point; less is usually best. After a certain point of lengthy testimony everyone starts to lose focus.

Don't...repeat testimony of the others that testified before you, simply state that you agree or disagree and why.

Lobbying Basics for Helping Your 2016 AIC Lobby Team

1. Getting Involved from Your County *Before* the Session

- a. Take a personal inventory of how you know legislators with whom you have a personal relationship (political or civic activities; church; business relationships, etc); notify AIC lobbyists of good and not-so-good relationships you have with legislators
- b. Make it a point to meet during non-session months with each of your assigned legislators two times each year. Before you need to ask for a vote or discuss an issue during the session, contact your assigned state rep/senator by phone, letter or in-person to say hello and add him/her to your business holiday card list
- c. Let your state rep/senator know you are a member of AIC
- d. If you are having a holiday open house, or important press release or ribbon-cutting event, add local legislators to the mailing list
- e. Ask legislators and other elected officials to attend and/or speak at other service clubs, PTO or chamber of commerce meetings in your area

2. Keeping Involved from Your County *During* the 2016 Session

- a. Keep well informed by reading all key AIC legislative briefings on a timely basis
- b. Assign a key staff member to read and circulate AIC legislative briefings and to initiate any required timely responses to the briefings
- c. Act quickly to provide AIC lobbyists with a timely response on key issues
- d. Use any special clout your county has at the State House. If one or more legislators are former council members of your county and now chair a committee don't hesitate to use that special relationship the now-legislator has with your community
- e. Keep your local media informed on legislation and its impact on your community. Local editorial support or opposition for AIC issues is important and legislators will see/hear what's reported by local media outlets during the session. AIC lobbyists can assist you with editorial board issues. Please make sure you send all local media articles concerning AIC legislative items to AIC lobbyists
- f. Create local coalitions of common interests on issues important to your community. Local chambers, League of Women Voters and other business, professional and community groups are natural allies on certain issues. Remember that groups may not always agree on every issue
- g. Consider attending or sending a key staff member to weekly third house meetings during the legislative session. Make sure you report back to AIC lobbyists any information gleaned from these meetings

3. Getting Involved at the State House *During* the 2016 Session

- a. Determine whether you have time to come to the State House during the legislative session to meet your legislators and talk with them about AIC's issues
- b. If you determine you have the time to devote to attending periodic committee meetings on key issues, please notify AIC staff about your schedule requirements
- c. Get to know legislative staff. These employees work hard and often are the key to getting in to see a legislator at the last minute

4. Tips for Communicating with Legislators *During* the 2016 Session

- a. Always identify your municipal affiliation when calling key legislators, if it makes sense to include AIC please do so as well
- b. Follow through with requests to contact legislators in a timely fashion. So much happens so fast at the State House, and with your busy schedule and those of key legislators it's best to call as soon as your schedule permits. Don't worry about making too many contacts; your legislators want to hear from you and expect communications on key topics
- c. Whenever possible, please know the bill number, the "title" of the issue, where the bill is in the process (example: passed by the House by a vote of ___ to ___, assigned to Senate committee _____). If the legislator has any history of voting on the issue in a prior session or during the current session, please have that information available to pass on to him/her. Remember that bill numbers may change during the session, so it's most important to know the subject topic. This information will be provided to you by AIC lobbyists
- d. Keep your explanation simple. Legislators have to read and follow hundreds of bills each session; do not be upset if the legislator cannot remember your issue. When available from AIC lobbyists, a one-page handout is a useful tool to leave with the legislator for reference. Even though you may not have much time to speak with a legislator, take your time and cover clearly what you can in the time allotted
- e. Always remain pleasant and calm, even if the legislator becomes angry about the issue, or says something that you find to be insulting, etc. If the situation goes awry, extricate yourself by saying, "I can see we disagree on this issue, but thank you for giving me your time"
- f. Listen carefully when asking for a vote. If the legislator says "I'll probably support your position", take that as a qualified "yes"; you will need to check back before putting that legislator in the firm "yes" column. If a legislator says "I'll vote for your position", you should say, "Thanks, we'll put you in the "yes column", etc. Always clarify the answer of a legislator or you may be surprised when the bill is called for a vote. If the legislator says "no" or "probably not", tell the legislator you appreciate his/her being straight with you and that you are available to discuss the issue further as needed
- g. If you feel a conversation heading into an area where you feel uninformed or uncomfortable, stop talking and listen closely to what the legislator is saying. You can close the conversation by saying something to the effect of "that gives me something to think about; do you mind if I talk to you again in the future on this issue"
- h. If a legislator asks for certain information you don't have, offer to have one of the AIC lobbyists deliver the info to him/her
- i. If you are ever in doubt about an issue or a legislator's record on your association's issues, please contact the AIC lobby team prior to speaking with a policy maker
- j. Always communicate pertinent conversations with and/or printed messages from legislators to AIC staff as soon as you have the information
- k. Always say "thank you" to a legislator or staff member

GOOD LUCK!!

48

DIGEST OF ENROLLED ACTS



Indiana House
of
Representatives
Tuesday, January 8, 2013

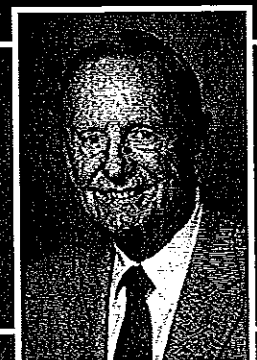


Indiana House
of
Representatives
Tuesday, January 8, 2013



STATE REP.
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STATE REP.
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTION 16-01
(As Adopted May 25, 2016)

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE INDIANA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

SECTION 1. For the purposes of this resolution, "study committee" means a committee or commission which has been established by the Legislative Council or statute and:

- (1) is chaired by a member of the General Assembly and has members of the General Assembly serving as at least one-half of its voting membership;
- (2) is required by law to be staffed by the Legislative Services Agency or to operate under procedures or policies established by the Legislative Council;
- (3) whose chair by law must be selected by the Chair of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the House, or the President Pro Tempore of the Senate; or
- (4) has members of the General Assembly serving as at least one-half of its voting membership.

SECTION 2. **LIMITATION ON STUDY TOPICS.** (a) This SECTION applies to a study committee established by IC 2-5-1.3-4 or otherwise required by law to be staffed by the Legislative Services Agency or operate under procedures or policies established by the Legislative Council.

(b) A study committee may not study a topic or take testimony on a topic, including topics described by statute, unless the topic is assigned by the Legislative Council or the topic is approved in writing by the Personnel Subcommittee of the Legislative Council.

(c) A report, by whatever name denominated, that is required by law to be distributed to members of the General Assembly, the Legislative Council, a study committee, one (1) or more members of a study committee, or another appointed or elected official or agency is not a topic assigned for study by a study committee, unless the topic is assigned by the Legislative Council in this Resolution or the topic is approved in writing by the Personnel Subcommittee of the Legislative Council.

(d) In the event of a conflict between a statute governing a study committee and a provision of this Resolution, the statute shall be treated as a non-binding directive and this Resolution prevails. If the statute in question is silent with regard to a provision of this Resolution, this Resolution prevails. If the conflict is only between IC 2-5-1.2 or IC 2-5-1.3 and another statute, IC 2-5-1.2 and IC 2-5-1.3 prevail and if there is a conflict between IC 2-5-1.2 and IC 2-5-1.2 and IC 2-5-1.3, IC 2-5-1.3 prevails.

SECTION 3. **STATUTORY STUDY COMMITTEES NOT ASSIGNED TOPIC.** No topics are assigned in this Resolution to any of the following study committees established by IC 2-5-1.3-4:

- (1) The Interim Study Committee on Commerce and Economic Development.
- (2) The Interim Study Committee on Elections.
- (3) The Interim Study Committee on Environmental Affairs.

(4) The Interim Study Committee on Financial Institutions and Insurance.

SECTION 4. TOPICS ASSIGNED TO STUDY COMMITTEES BY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The following study committees established by IC 2-5-1.3-4 shall study and make findings and recommendations concerning the following topics assigned to them and submit a final report to the Legislative Council in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 before November 1, 2016:

(1) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

(A) The following: (i) An accounting of all properties maintained by the Department of Natural Resources, including needs for maintenance, improvements, and upgrades to those properties. (ii) Anticipated future property needs. (iii) Additional long term funding sources for the President Benjamin Harrison Conservation Trust Fund. (Source: HEA 1353-2016, SECTION 33.)

(2) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONS AND CRIMINAL CODE

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

(A) The following topics reassigned from the Administrative Law Study Commission: (1) Whether administrative law judges and environmental law judges should be replaced by an administrative court that conducts administrative hearings and other duties currently conducted by administrative law judges and environmental law judges. (2) If an administrative court is established: (A) the average number of cases the administrative court would hear in a calendar year; (B) the process that should be used to select judges for the administrative court; (C) the appropriate number of judges and staff persons that would be required to serve the administrative court based on the caseload of the court; (D) the proper procedures for the operation of the administrative court; (E) issues concerning the transition from the use of administrative law judges and environmental law judges to the establishment of an administrative court; and (F) any other issues the committee considers relevant to the establishment of an administrative court. (Source: SEA 1-2016, SECTION 1.)

(B) Expanding authority of courts to issue civil protection order requiring the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) usage with victim notification capabilities in domestic violence cases. (Source: SR 40.)

(3) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON COURTS AND THE JUDICIARY

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) All requests for new courts or changes in jurisdiction of existing courts. (Source: Personnel Subcommittee of the Legislative Council.)
- (B) The Circuit and Superior Court Motion Clerk Pilot Program, if the Indiana Judicial Center submits a report to the Committee under IC 2-5-1.3-17. (Source: HEA 1047-2016, SECTION 3.)
- (C) Recommendations of the Probate Study Subcommittee of the Interim Study Committee on Courts and the Judiciary (if any) concerning the following: (i) Supported decision making as an alternative to guardianships. (ii) Any other changes that the Probate Study Subcommittee determines are needed in the Probate Code (IC 29-1), the Trust Code (IC 30-4), or other statutes affecting the administration of a decedent's estate, guardianships, probate jurisdiction, trusts, or fiduciaries. (Source: SEA 31-2016, SECTION 1; Letter from Representative Pierce.)
- (D) Civil rights issues related to gender identity and sexual orientation (Source: SB 344 (as adopted in Senate Committee); Letter from Senator Lanane.)
- (E) Visitation, communication, and interaction with a protected persons. (Source: SEA 192-2016, SECTION 3.)

(4) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) Ways to reduce school sexual misconduct violations and methods of improving the reporting requirements of sexual misconduct violations in schools. (Source: HEA 1005-2016, SECTION 26.)

(5) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) Establishing a committee or board to oversee the unemployment insurance benefit fund the special employment and training services fund. (Source: HEA 1344-2016, SECTION 52.)
- (B) Employee mis-classification, payroll fraud, and the use of independent contractor status. (Source: SEA 20-2016, SECTION 4.)
- (C) Requirement of performance bond for design and construction and payment bonds for labor and materials furnished for use in construction of the public-private project. (Source: HEA 1136-2016, SECTION 29.)

(6) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON ENERGY, UTILITIES, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) Any report required to be submitted to the Committee by law. (Source: Personnel Subcommittee of the Legislative Council).

(7) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON FISCAL POLICY

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) A multi-year review, analysis, and evaluation of all tax incentives. (Source: HEA 1020-2014, as revised by HEA 1142-2015).
- (B) Report of the Legislative Services Agency concerning the following: (i) The combined reporting approach to apportioning income for income tax purposes. (ii) Issues related to transfer pricing under the adjusted gross income tax law. (Source: SEA 323-2016, SECTION 1.)
- (C) The following: (1) Whether a heavy equipment vehicle excise tax, instead of the property tax, should be imposed on certain heavy equipment vehicles. (2) The appropriate amount of the fee that should be charged for the registration of a logging vehicle that: (A) is used to harvest logs or timber; (B) is used to process or load harvested logs or timber; or (C) is transported to a logging site specifically for the purpose of building or maintaining a road at the logging site. (Source: EHB 1290-2016, SECTION 37 (as printed February 26, 2016).)
- (D) The following: (1) Whether the General Assembly should enact an income tax credit for taxpayers who lawfully occupy real property located in a designated area of some kind after the property has been declared abandoned under IC 36-7-37 or another statute, regulation, or guideline. (2) Whether the General Assembly should enact an income tax credit for taxpayers who make expenditures: (A) to rehabilitate real property located in a designated area of some kind after the property has been declared abandoned under IC 36-7-37 or another statute, regulation, or guideline; or (B) for new construction in a designated area. (Source: ESB 67, SECTION 4 (as printed February 29, 2016).)
- (E) Fiscal needs of municipalities that have percentage growth in assessed value in a year that was at least two (2) times the percentage growth allowed in property tax levies under IC 6-1.1-18.5. (Source: SEA 308-2016, SECTION 45.)
- (F) The following: (1) New requirements from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services pertaining to home and community based settings. (2) The effect of the requirements described in subdivision (1) on Indiana waiver services for individuals with disabilities, rate reimbursement, and rate methodology. (3) The fiscal impact of the requirements described in subdivision (1). (4) The impact of the change from daily rate billing to hourly billing for facility based habitation services on the services provided and the providers of the services. (Source: SEA

323-2016, SECTION 3.)

- (G) Establishment of a food desert grant and loan program. (Source: SEA 15-2016, SECTION 1.)
- (H) Review report of United Way on return on investment for early childhood education spending (Source: Letter from Speaker Bosma.)

(8) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) Expanding the availability of open data in Indiana, including the subjects listed in SEA 126-2016, SECTION 8. (Source: SEA 126-2016.)
- (B) Substantive revisions to Titles 4 & 5 of the Indiana Code, including the following:
 - (i) Relocate and revise statutes concerning public purchases and property transfers.
 - (ii) Review and relocate Indiana's prompt payment statutes.
 - (iii) Relocate and reorganize statute regarding the financing and construction of state office buildings and other facilities under the Indiana Finance Authority.
 - (iv) Consolidate and revise statutes governing state and local government public works projects.
 - (v) Relocate and reorganize statutes governing state contracting and related fiscal procedures. (Source: Recommended in 2015 Final Report of the Code Revision Commission.)
- (C) Effects of the recent changes to the annexation laws. (Source: Recommended in 2015 Final Report of the Interim Study Committee on Government.)
- (D) The available procedures (if any) by which a political subdivision in a county may: (1) transfer the political subdivision's funds to another political subdivision located in the same county; and (2) transfer additional money from the political subdivision's other funds into the political subdivision's: (A) rainy day fund under IC 36-1-8-5.1; or (B) general operating fund. (Source: SEA 321-2016, SECTION 36.)

(9) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON PENSION MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) All requests for changes in a public pension program. (Source: Personnel Subcommittee of the Legislative Council.)
- (B) Review data presented by the State Board of Accounts regarding a follow up with the seven local units who reported in 2015 to have pension plans with funded ratios of 25% or less. (Source: 2015 Final Report Recommendation of Interim Study Committee on Pensions Management and Oversight.)

(10) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, BEHAVIORAL HEALTH, AND HUMAN SERVICES

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) Heroin use, treatment, and recovery in Indiana. (Source: HB 1185 (Introduced Version).)
- (B) Loan forgiveness for dentists and dental hygienists who treat Medicaid patients. (Source: HEA 1156-2016, SECTION 5.)
- (C) Multi-state nurse licensure agreements. (Source: HCR 12.)
- (D) Study: (1) medical records confidentiality; and (2) medical records disclosure in instances of child abuse and neglect. (Source: SEA 131-2016, SECTION 2.)
- (E) Hospital immunizations, including: (1) Whether a hospital shall conduct immunizations in accordance with the recommendations established by the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices of the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2) If a hospital conducts immunizations, which individuals must be immunized and what exceptions to the immunization requirement should be granted. (3) Any other issues concerning immunizations related to the safety of patients and the safety of individuals receiving the immunizations. (Source: SB 162-2016, SECTION 1 (Reprinted March 1, 2016).)
- (F) Patient access to and provider reimbursement for federally approved medication assisted treatment in the Medicaid program. (Source: SEA 297-2016, SECTION 7.)
- (G) Employment First Program (Source: SR 39.)
- (H) Review fiscal report from Interagency Coordinating Council on First Steps program under IC 12-12.7-2-15. (Source: Personnel Subcommittee of the Legislative Council.)

(11) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC POLICY

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) Rewriting of Title 7.1 (Alcohol and Tobacco) of the Indiana Code and the three tier alcohol distribution system in Indiana. (Source: HR 3; HR 52.)
- (B) The following: (1) Regulation of paid fantasy sports; (2) the taxation of paid fantasy sports; and (3) interception of past due taxes and child support owed by paid fantasy sports game players. (Source: SEA 339-2016, SECTION 5.)

(12) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) Whether grants for assistance from the military family relief fund should be paid directly to vendors on behalf of a qualified service member or dependents of the qualified service member. (Source: SEA 295-2016, SECTION 15.)
- (B) District veteran service officers, including the following: (1) Duties to be performed; (2) Standards for certification; (3) Accreditation requirements. (4) Cost of employing. (Source: HEA 1089-2016, SECTION 4.)

(13) INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING RESPONSIBILITIES:

- (A) Advise the Bureau of Motor Vehicles regarding the suitability of a special groups to have a special group recognition license plate. (Source: IC 9-18-25.)
- (B) New motor vehicle dealer and manufacturer licenses. (Source: HEA 1254-2016, SECTION 1.)
- (C) Equipping school buses with seat belts or lap and shoulder safety belts. (Source: HR 26; SR 31; Letter from Senator Rogers.)

SECTION 5. A subcommittee of the Legislative Council shall carry out the responsibilities assigned to the Subcommittee by the Chair of the Legislative Council, by law, or by this Resolution. If a subcommittee is assigned a responsibility, the subcommittee shall make a final report with findings and recommendations to the Legislative Council before November 1, 2016, in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6. The following subcommittees shall study the following topics:

(1) LEGISLATIVE EVALUATION AND OVERSIGHT POLICY SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPIC:

- (A) Whether the legislative evaluation and oversight program under IC 2-5-21 should be continued and, if continued, the future of the program. (Source: Personnel Subcommittee of the Legislative Council.)

SECTION 6. The following study committees established by statute shall study and make findings and recommendations concerning the following topics assigned to them and submit a report of its activities to the Legislative Council in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 before

November 1, 2016:

(1) CODE REVISION COMMISSION (IC 2-5-1.1-10)

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING RESPONSIBILITIES:

- (A) Preparation of a technical corrections bill to resolve technical conflicts and correct technical errors in statutes and other responsibilities under IC 2-5-1.1-10. (Source: IC 2-5-1.1-10).

(2) SPECIAL INTERIM STUDY COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING (HEA 1003-2015)

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) Alternative methods for establishing districts for the election of members of the General Assembly and members of Congress from Indiana and related topics specified in HEA 1003-2015. (Source: IC 2-5-39.)

(3) EDUCATION PANEL TO STUDY ALTERNATIVES TO THE ISTEP PROGRAM (HEA 1395-2016)

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH STUDYING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS:

- (A) Alternatives to ISTEP program tests and other topics described in HEA 1395-2016 (Source: HEA 1395-2016, SECTION 6.)

(4) INDIANA'S ROADS FOR A STRONGER, SAFER TOMORROW TASK FORCE (HEA 1001-2016)

THE COMMITTEE IS CHARGED WITH THE FOLLOWING RESPONSIBILITIES:

- (A) The following: (i) Review state highway and major bridge needs. (ii) Verify road and bridge needs at the local level. (iii) Develop a long term plan for state highway and major bridge needs that addresses the ten (10) points described in HEA 1001-2016, SECTION 21(g) and: (a) will achieve the recommended pavement and bridge conditions; (b) will complete the current statewide priority projects by finishing projects that have been started; (c) includes Tier 1, 2, and 3 projects; and (d) using the model developed by the Indiana Department of Transportation, includes sustainable funding mechanisms for the various components of the plan. (iv) Develop a long term plan for local road and bridge needs. (Source: HEA 1001-2016, SECTION 21.)