



Journal of the House

State of Indiana

119th General Assembly

First Regular Session

First Day

Tuesday Afternoon

November 18, 2014

The members-elect of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana assembled in the House Chambers in the State House in the City of Indianapolis on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of November, 2014, A.D., at 1:00 p.m., being the day fixed by law, IC 2-2.1-1-2, for the convening of the first regular session of the General Assembly, viz:

"The first regular session of each term of the general assembly shall convene on the third Tuesday after the first Monday of November of each even-numbered year to do the following:

- (1) Organize itself.
- (2) Elect its officers.
- (3) Receive the oath of office."

The invocation was offered by Pastor Samuel I. Ruiz of Emmaus Lutheran Church.

The House was called to order by The Honorable Connie Lawson, Secretary of State.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Representative-elect Bill Fine.

ROLL CALL OF MEMBERS

The Secretary of State directed that the roll be called and the following members-elect answered to their names:

Lloyd Arnold (District 74, Crawford, Dubois, Orange, Perry, Spencer Counties)

Terri Jo Austin (District 36, Madison County)

Mike Aylesworth (District 11, Lake and Porter Counties)

Ronald A. Bacon (District 75, Pike, Spencer, and Warrick Counties)

James R. Baird (District 44, Clay, Morgan, Owen, Parke, Putnam Counties)

John L. Bartlett (District 95, Marion County)

B. Patrick Bauer (District 6, St. Joseph County)

Greg R. Beumer (District 33, Delaware, Jay and Randolph Counties)

Bruce Borders (District 45, Daviess, Greene, Knox, Sullivan and Vigo Counties)

Brian C. Bosma (District 88, Hamilton, Hancock, and Marion Counties)

Mike Braun (District 63, Daviess, Dubois, Martin and Pike Counties)

Steven J. Braun (District 24, Boone and Hamilton Counties)

Charlie Brown (District 3, Lake County)

Timothy N. Brown (District 41, Boone, Montgomery, and Tippecanoe Counties).

Charles W. "Woody" Burton (District 58, Johnson County)

Martin Carbaugh (District 81, Allen County)

Robert W. Cherry (District 53, Hancock and Madison Counties)

Edward D. Clere (District 72, Floyd County)

Casey B. Cox (District 85, Allen and Dekalb County)

Wesley H. Culver (District 49, Elkhart County)

Steven J. Davisson (District 73, Clark, Harrison, Jackson, Lawrence, Orange, and Washington Counties)

Edward O. DeLaney (District 86, Marion County)

Thomas P. Dermody (District 20, LaPorte and Starke Counties)

Dale R. DeVon (District 5, St. Joseph County)

Sean R. Eberhart (District 57, Bartholomew, Hancock and Shelby Counties)

Sue Errington (District 34, Delaware County)

Bill Fine (District 12, Lake County)

Dan P. Forestal (District 100, Marion County)

William C. Friend (District 23, Cass, Fulton, and Miami Counties)

David N. Frizzell (District 93, Johnson and Marion Counties)

Randall L. Frye (District 67, Dearborn, Decatur, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland Counties)

Philip K. GiaQuinta (District 80, Allen County)

Terry A. Goodin (District 66, Clark, Jefferson, and Scott Counties)

Douglas L. Gutwein (District 16, Fulton, Jasper, Newton, Pulaski, and Starke Counties)

Richard L. Hamm (District 56, Wayne County)

Timothy P. Harman (District 17, Fulton and Marshall Counties)

Earl L. Harris (District 2, Lake County)

Bob A. Heaton (District 46, Clay, Monroe, Owen, and Vigo Counties)

Todd M. Huston (District 37, Hamilton County)

Christopher N. Judy (District 83, Allen and Whitley)

Michael H. Karickhoff (District 30, Grant and Howard Counties)

Clyde Kersey (District 43, Vigo County)

Cynthia L. Kirchofer (District 89, Marion County)

Sheila A. Klinker (District 27, Tippecanoe County)

Eric A. Koch (District 65, Brown, Jackson, Johnson, Lawrence, and Monroe Counties)

Donald J. Lehe (District 25, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, Tippecanoe, and White Counties)

Matt Lehman (District 79, Adams, Allen, and Wells Counties)

Daniel J. Leonard (District 50, Allen, Huntington and Wells Counties)

Jim Lucas (District 69, Bartholomew, Jackson, Jefferson, and Jennings Counties)

Karlee D. Macer (District 92, Marion County)

Kevin A. Mahan (District 31, Blackford, Delaware, Grant, and Wells Counties)

Peggy Mayfield (District 60, Monroe and Morgan Counties)

Judson G. McMillin (District 68, Dearborn, Franklin, and Union Counties)

Wendy M. McNamara (District 76, Posey and Vanderburgh Counties)

Doug Miller (District 48, Elkhart County)

Justin Moed (District 97, Marion County)

Robert D. Morris (District 84, Allen County)

Alan P. Morrison (District 42, Clay, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, and Warren Counties)

Charles "Chuck" A. Moseley (District 10, Porter County)

Sharon Negele (District 13, Benton, Fountain, Jasper, Montgomery, Newton, Tippecanoe, Warren, and White Counties)

David L. Niezgodski (District 7, St. Joseph County)

Curt Nisly (District 22, Elkhart and Kosciusko Counties)

David L. Ober (District 82, Allen, Elkhart, LaGrange, Noble, and Whitley Counties)

Julie Olthoff (District 19, Lake and Porter Counties)

Scott D. Pelath (District 9, LaPorte and Porter Counties)

Matt Pierce (District 61, Monroe County)

Gregory W. Porter (District 96, Marion County)

John L. Price (District 47, Johnson and Morgan Counties)

Cherrish S. Pryor (District 94, Marion County)

Rhonda J. Rhoads (District 70, Clark, Floyd, and Harrison Counties)

Kathy Kreag Richardson (District 29, Hamilton County)

Thomas E. Saunders (District 54, Henry, Rush, and Wayne Counties)

Robin Shackelford (District 98, Marion County)

Harold Slager (District 15, Lake County)

Benjamin C. Smaltz (District 52, Allen, Dekalb, and Steuben Counties)

Milo E. Smith (District 59, Bartholomew County)

Vernon G. Smith (District 14, Lake County)

Edmond L. Soliday (District 4, Porter County)

Michael R. Speedy (District 90, Marion County)

Gregory E. Steuerwald (District 40, Hendricks County)

Holli Anne Sullivan (District 78, Spencer, Vanderburgh and Warrick Counties)

Vanessa J. Summers (District 99, Marion County)

Jeffrey A. Thompson (District 28, Boone and Hendricks Counties)

Jerry Torr (District 39, Hamilton County)

Randolph P. Truitt (District 26, Tippecanoe County)

P. Eric Turner (District 32, Delaware, Grant, Hamilton, Howard, Madison, and Tipton Counties)

Matthew A. Ubelhor (District 62, Daviess, Greene, Martin, and Monroe Counties)

Heath R. VanNatter (District 38, Carroll, Cass, Clinton, and Howard Counties)

Thomas W. Washburne (District 64, Gibson, Knox, Pike, Posey, and Vanderburgh Counties)

Timothy C. Wesco (District 21, Elkhart and St. Joseph Counties)

David A. Wolkins (District 18, Grant, Kosciusko, Miami, and Wabash Counties)

Melanie Wright (District 35, Delaware and Madison Counties)

Cindy M. Ziemke (District 55, Decatur, Fayette, Franklin, Ripley, and Rush Counties)

Roll Call 1: 93 present. Representatives-elect Robert W. Behning (District 91, Hendricks and Marion Counties), Ryan M. Dvorak (District 8, LaPorte and St. Joseph Counties), Christina E. Hale (District 87, Marion County), Linda C. Lawson (District 1, Lake County), Gail C. Riecken (District 77, Vanderburgh County), Steven R. Stemler (District 71, Clark County), and Dennis J. Zent (District 51, LaGrange and Steuben Counties) were excused. The Secretary of State announced a quorum in attendance.

OATH OF OFFICE OF MEMBERS

The members-elect rose and were administered the oath of office by The Honorable Loretta Rush, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, which oath is as follows:

“I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of Indiana and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to the best of my skill and ability, so help me God.”

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE

The Secretary of State called for nominations for Speaker of the House and recognized Representative Jud McMillin for a nomination.

“Madam Secretary, I hereby nominate Brian C. Bosma to be Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 119th General Assembly.”

Representative Kathy Kreag Richardson seconded the nomination.

HOUSE MOTION

Madam Secretary of State: I move that the nominations for Speaker be closed and that Representative Brian C. Bosma be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 119th General Assembly by acclamation.

PELATH

Motion prevailed. The Secretary of State declared Representative Brian C. Bosma elected Speaker of the House of Representatives for the 119th General Assembly by acclamation.

HOUSE MOTION

Madam Secretary of State: I move that a committee of four (4) members be appointed by the Secretary of State to escort the Speaker-elect to the rostrum.

MCMILLIN

Motion prevailed. The Secretary of State appointed Representatives M. Braun, Olthoff, Wright and Klinker.

The Speaker-elect was escorted to the rostrum. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Rush, which oath is as follows:

"I, Brian C. Bosma, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of Indiana and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge my duties as Speaker of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to the best of my skill and ability, so help me God."

**OPENING REMARKS BY
SPEAKER BRIAN C. BOSMA**

Thank you very much, my fellow members of the General Assembly. It is my sincere pleasure and honor to be with you. Madame Chief Justice, it's the first time I've had the opportunity to say that Madame Secretary, my fellow members of the 119th General Assembly and we have many guests here today, some of which I'll recognize. We have a lot of family and friends here, and it's my pleasure, my honor and privilege to be before you today as the Speaker of the 119th General Assembly.

As I pledged in the past and I've pledged again to Representative Pelath, I will do my very best to treat each of you with fairness regardless of where you're from or what party you're affiliated with, and to uphold the Constitution and laws and the rules of this Chamber to the best of my ability.

I want to extend a special welcome to family members, especially newly-elected members, and it's a very exciting day for families. I just thanked my wife, Cheryl, for holding the Bible that my Mom and Dad read 60 years ago every night when they were members of Emmaus Lutheran Church where Pastor Ruiz is from. Cheryl, I want to thank you on behalf of all the family members here of being on the home team for the elected officials that give to this institution. This is truly a family sport, and we thank you all and Cheryl, I thank you especially. So let's recognize all of our families.

My staff is wonderful at bringing up unusual facts to me, and it's been pointed out to me that I have the unique perspective today of being only the second person in this Chamber's history that as Speaker has addressed this General Assembly and this House of Representatives 10 years apart. I looked at what I said before you—and whether you know it or not, these things are recorded in the journal—10 years ago and thought it would be a fairly interesting exercise for me to look back and see where we've come and where we've achieved things and areas we still need to improve.

Ironically, I suggested at that time that we needed to fix our eyes on 10 years down the line and try to make Indiana what we wanted it to be, and to take steps in that direction. So, how did we do? Where did we do well? What needs to be improved?

In 2004, I announced something that was shocking at the time. In fact, I was told it couldn't be done, and that was to balance our state budget without gimmicks in the face of a \$1.75 billion deficit and holdback from local units of government and schools without a tax increase, despite the tax increase that the governor at the time asked for. Ladies and gentleman, many of you were in the Chamber, we worked on it together and we did it.

I promised in that first speech unprecedented rules changes,

which seemed quaint in retrospect now. For the first time in institutional memory we were going to force people to sit in committees when they cast their vote and not sit in some other location, perhaps not even in this building, as a chairman cast their vote by proxy. I pledged that we would put microphones in committee rooms so the public could actually hear what was being discussed.

For those of you who have been around for a while—I pledged something that others shook their head about, and that was that the public and each of us would have the state's most important document, our state budget, for 24 hours before we voted on it. Now, some of you will remember the day when we were handed 300 red hot pages, hot off the copying machines here, and told to vote on a budget that we hadn't even reviewed.

We limited the number of bills that were introduced to reduce the paper and the clutter here. We made members vote in this Chamber for themselves, and we took the unprecedented step of placing our own debate, and then the debate and vote in every committee on the Internet. We made those pledges in 2004 and 2005 and we did them.

But we made bigger policy changes as well that weren't so easy, but were equally important to restore public trust in this institution. Like repealing life-time health care for legislators at public expense and installing an Inspector General that has addressed at a lot of corruption and crime, especially in local government.

In 2004, we dragged the nation in job creation and led the nation in job loss. While job creation and economic circumstance as far from perfect today, we're essentially the envy of the nation both as to job creation and on the fiscal front, with one of the few triple-A bond ratings, which was a far cry from what we had 10 years ago, and the nation's second-largest financial reserve, our buffer against future tax increases and cuts.

We're rated number one in the Midwest by a dozen different rating agencies from The Tax Foundation to the recent Business Facilities Magazines "Best Business Climate," "Best Automotive Manufacturing Climate," "Best Medical Device Climate" and "Best Infrastructure" in the nation.

The Bureau of Labor and Statistics announced about six weeks ago that through our efforts, not one party or the other, not the executive alone, but through the legislative efforts of this Chamber, and our colleagues across the hall, we had the second largest gain in personal income, adjusted for cost of living, in the nation in 2012.

We might not have been unanimous in all those policies that were adopted, but it was a bipartisan effort, even by the no-voters to change things. The policies we've dealt with over the last 10 years are working and they're working for Hoosier families.

Speaking of Hoosier families, 10 years ago, Hoosier families of low income had no choice as to where their children could go to school. They went to the classroom that they were assigned to by their local school corporation. Today, low-income families have school choice, and we have public school charters that are making gains and some that need improvement.

In short, as I look where we were 10 years ago, and think about where we are today, a lot has improved, but much remains to be done.

In this coming session, once again, our primary focus will be relying on our folks on Ways and Means to produce an honestly balanced budget that meets our strategic needs, with no tax increases, and makes investments that are strategic in job creation, work skills improvement, technical and career education, and yet still focuses on less bureaucracy and smaller

government.

And there's no more critical strategic investment for us this session of the General Assembly than K-12 education and K-12 education funding. You've heard us say it before: we're going to take a hard look at the disparities in urban, suburban and rural school funding and look for solutions. Progress on money following the child has to be made. Now I acknowledge that's not going to be an easy task, and it will be a parochial one, because it impacts each one of our school corporations, but it must be done.

I think there's a solution here and it's requiring state funds to go where we know they are most effective—to classrooms. Retaining and attracting the best and brightest to the profession of education. We have to fund students, and through those students, fund teachers rather than funding institutions.

And we have challenges on this front. On average our school corporations spend about 40 percent of the money we send them on administrative costs, and some are very important and must be done. But rather than those administrative costs, we need to be concentrating resources on the single most important element of student success and that is motivated teachers.

In our schools collectively, administrative cost increases have outpaced increases for certified teacher expenditures, and they far outpaced growth in student achievement as well, and that is the frontier we need to turn to this session.

You know people say frequently, "Put your money where your mouth is," and I am going to offer two small tokens of putting money—the state's money, our money—where my mouth is right now. The first is an effort to compensate teachers directly without the administrative middleman, and the second is an effort to cut administrative costs this session.

The House Republicans, and I hope the House Democrats, will work together to champion the first teacher tax credit for every public school teacher that purchases supplies for their classroom. While it's small, and I am sure the budgeteers will cut it back based on whatever fiscal forecast that we face, it is critical that we acknowledge that teachers bring that personal sacrifice to the classroom and we can give those funds back without the administrative middleman.

The second are incentives and funding for those school districts, some with just 500 students, that are willing to streamline or combine their efforts with others to cut administrative expenses. Those proposals I hope are just the beginning of our discussion about getting money to the classroom, where we know the most important element in that school child's day is their teacher.

While a lot of folks have tried to paint a different picture—some about Republicans, some about leadership in the House—regarding our respect for teachers, I'm going to tell you from my heart, with Cheryl and I having 12 licensed teachers, some retired, in our immediate family—we know firsthand that teachers are not the problem, teachers are the solution.

We have to treat teachers as professional faculty and free them from regulatory burdens and bureaucratic control to do the job that they desire so much to do. We will take this legislation head on this session.

I made a note about a great speech I heard where it was stated that high standards, accountability, incentives, innovation and creativity, those five critical elements are present for excellence in almost every aspect of life. These are also the core characteristics of successful advancement of education policy in this state, I truly believe. We have made a lot of progress on standards and accountability—maybe some would say too much—but incentives, innovation and creativity are wanting.

I've asked a special group of folks to be with us today that are

going to serve as my personal kitchen cabinet on this very issue, and that I hope are going to help us address the issue of professionalism, treating teachers as faculty and allowing innovation and creativity in the classroom. They are the folks that we have selected as a state as the most creative and fore-thinking teachers.

I've invited the Teachers of the Year for the last decade to join us and many of them could make it today. I am going to introduce them, they are going to stand at the top, we'll clap for them all at once perhaps.

First of all, the 2004 Teacher of the Year, Mark Weaver from Clay Middle School in Carmel; the 2005 Teacher of the Year, Molly Seward from New Augusta Elementary in Pike; the 2006 Teacher of the Year, Louisa LaGrotto from Westlane Middle School in Washington Township; the 2010 Teacher of the Year, Byron Ernest from Hoosier Academies; the 2013 Teacher of the Year, Suzanne Whitton from Delaware Trail Elementary School in Brownsburg; the 2014 Teacher of the Year, my friend, Steven Perkins from North Central High School, Washington Township; and the 2015 Teacher of the Year, Kathy Nimmer from Harrison High School in West Lafayette. Thank you all for joining us today.

We'll be calling on this group to offer thoughts and opinions—and believe me I've met with them, they have some—about how best to bring excellence, innovation and creativity to every Hoosier classroom and for every Hoosier student. One thing that we can agree on, if we agree on nothing else, is that a great teacher is the single most important indicator of success for each student. Thank you for agreeing to this task, and we'll be calling on you frequently.

We've also committed to address several critical public safety issues this session, including adequately funding the community corrections requirements of House Bill 1006, addressing the issues of heroin and meth that are hurting all of our communities, whether we're urban, suburban or rural, addressing the high infant mortality rate that this state suffers from and also emphasizing the needs of programs designed to address victims of domestic violence.

We started that effort this morning as Representative Pelath and I kicked off our collective campaign of support for domestic violence shelters throughout the state with representatives of the Indiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence. We have Laura Berry and Curtis McManus who are with us, Laura and Curtis, right here. Thank you for your words this morning.

And thank you to the staff and members who made a special effort to bring donations for shelters, the 49 programs and 27 shelters throughout the state. We will continue collecting those donations and also have a service project and some other emphasis on domestic violence prevention throughout this session.

That's a pretty long list of issues, but I have one more that I want to briefly talk about. Ten years ago, in that speech in 2004, I highlighted my intention to make government more accountable, more business-like, more transparent for every Hoosier. As I mentioned then and I reiterate now, that is critical to protecting public trust in elected officials— and we have more work to do. The four legislative leaders have met and we are united in our commitment to strengthen disclosure and transparency in the private dealings of our citizen legislators, and strengthening our rules on removing ourselves from participation in the process, both publicly and privately, when we have a unique, direct and material interest in any matter before the General Assembly.

We are already consulting national ethics experts, trying to find the state of the art for part-time legislatures around the country and we are going to make it happen. Representative Steuerwald

and Representative Kersey will be scheduling the second meeting of the Ethics Committee on these topics in December. It's an issue that will receive my personal attention and I know it will receive Representative Pelath's, as well as Senator Long's and Senator Lanane's, because I said just a moment ago, public trust in the legislative process has to be our highest and primary priority.

I have spent a good bit of time reflecting on what inspires people to do what they do. Some of you have been here for quite a while, and I suppose I'm in that category, as well. For me, it's my faith, it's my family, it's a long-time family commitment to public service. While we tend to focus on our own inspiration, I really like to focus on the inspiration of others.

I haven't shared this story before, because I can't get through it without tearing up, but I'm going to try to do it right now. It's a story about a friend of mine, former Master Sergeant Jeffrey Mittman. I met Jeff two years ago when he was invited to serve on a charitable foundation that a group of us founded 26 years ago, Bosma Industries for the Blind, and Jeff was invited to participate on the board.

He was an Indianapolis High School guy, joined the Army in 1989, wanted to pay for college—didn't think his folks should have to pay for that—and he wanted to see the world. So after 9/11, the 101st Airborne was sent on four different combat tours in Iraq and Afghanistan, and Jeff served without incident.

Now on July 7, 2005, Jeff was driving an armored vehicle with his crew and an Iraqi interpreter in it, because the normal driver had been injured that week. They came off a ramp—and it's amazing, it's like pulling off a highway ramp here in Indiana—right into a fire storm. During that fire storm, an IED went off, shot through the six inch, bulletproof window of the vehicle that Jeff was driving and exited out the other side. And, to hear Jeff tell the story, his left eye, most of his right eye, his nose and his teeth went with it and his arm was permanently injured.

He woke up a month later in Washington, D.C. in a hospital with his wife at his side—12 surgeries down, 28 more to go. His biggest concern was how he was going to provide for his family, but an even bigger concern was how his five-year-old daughter was going to react to his dramatically altered appearance. Her response was to climb up on his lap, hold his face and say, "I still see daddy in there."

When Jeff tells this story as he has done all over the country—mostly to veterans that are disabled, many that have been blinded—and the blind and visibly impaired people, generally to inspire them and to overcome. He tells this story and throughout it he says, "I am the luckiest man in the room." And he means it.

As he slowly regains his independence, his life is dedicated to serving others and as he tells them, "There is a solution to every problem; you just have to find it." That's a Hoosier story. That story is just one of a million inspirational stories of the people we serve and what they do to serve every day.

My lesson from Master Sergeant Mittman is: there is a solution to every problem before us, ladies and gentlemen; we just have to find it. I commit to you that I will do my very best to work with each of you to find those solutions in the coming two years. I ask for God's blessing on our effort to do that, and for him to bless all Hoosiers through our efforts. Thank you very much.

Representatives Dvorak and Riecken, who had been excused, were present.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that the House now proceed to nominate and elect a Principal Clerk for the 119th General Assembly.

RICHARDSON

Motion prevailed.

The Speaker recognized Representative Richardson, who nominated Caroline Spotts as Principal Clerk of the House. Representative Friend seconded the nomination.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that the nominations be closed and that Caroline Spotts be elected Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives for the 119th General Assembly by acclamation.

PELATH

Motion prevailed. The Speaker declared Caroline Spotts elected Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives by acclamation.

The oath of office was administered by the Speaker, which oath is as follows:

"I, Caroline Spotts, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge my duties as Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to the best of my skill and ability, so help me God."

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that the Standing Rules and Orders as shown in Exhibit A which is attached hereto and made a part hereof be hereby adopted as the Standing Rules and Orders for the government of the House of Representatives of the 119th Indiana General Assembly until otherwise ordered, and that a committee of this House be appointed by the Speaker, who, together with the Speaker, shall constitute the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures and whose duty it shall be to report to the House any changes in or additions to the Rules thereof, which, in its discretion, may be necessary or desirable.

TORR

EXHIBIT A

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA

PART I. DEFINITIONS

1. Definitions. As used in these rules:

"author" means the member who introduces a House bill or resolution and whose name appears first on the bill.

"bill" includes bills and joint resolutions but does not include concurrent or house resolutions.

"calendar day" means the period from 12:00 a.m. to the next occurring 11:59 p.m.

"chamber" means the room, including the galleries, in which the House holds its legislative sessions.

"clerk" means Principal Clerk.

"coauthor" means a member who joins with the author and whose name appears after the name of the author.

"concurrent resolution" means a non-joint resolution that must be presented to both houses of the General Assembly for adoption.

"constitutional majority" means a majority of all the members elected to the House. (Constitution, Article 4, Section 25.)

"cosponsor" means a member who joins with the sponsor and whose name appears after the name of the sponsor.

"floor" means the main floor of the chamber.

“galleries” means the areas within the chamber that have been provided for members of the public to observe the sessions of the House.

“hall” means the chamber together with all rooms and hallways adjacent to the chamber.

“house resolution” means a resolution that is not to be presented to the Senate for adoption.

“joint resolution” means a resolution that must meet the same requirements for adoption as a bill.

“journal” means the Journal of the House.

“majority” means a majority of the members present and voting.

“meeting day” means a calendar day when the House convenes in session.

“member” means an individual duly elected to the House.

“member’s desk” means the desk within the chamber assigned to a member or the chamber bin located adjacent to the chamber, assigned to a member.

“sponsor” means the member who sponsors in the House a bill or resolution which originated in the Senate and whose name appears first on the bill.

PART II. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

2. Time of Convening. The House shall convene at the time provided by motion adopted by a constitutional majority.

2.1. Deadlines. Whenever a deadline date is specified in these rules, and that date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, that deadline date is extended to the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.

3. Quorum. Two-thirds of the members of the House constitute a quorum to do business. (Constitution, Article 4, Section 11.)

4. Power of Less Than a Quorum to Compel Attendance. Seven (7) members with the Speaker or Speaker Pro Tempore, or eight (8) members in the absence of the Speaker and Speaker Pro Tempore, one member of the majority of whom they shall elect acting Speaker, may call the House to order, compel the attendance of absent members, make an order for their fine and censure and adjourn from day to day until a quorum is in attendance.

5. Votes Necessary for Action.

5.1 For the final passage of bills, motions to concur with Senate amendments, or the adoption of conference committee reports, approval by a constitutional majority is required.

5.2 In all other cases, approval by a majority is required, except as provided in Rules 8, 24, 83, 107 and 149.

6. Organizational Meeting.

6.1 The first item of business, in the first regular session, shall be election of officers.

6.2 Other items of business for the organizational meeting shall include the adoption of rules and joint rules.

7. Effect of the Rules. These rules shall govern the House for the term of the General Assembly. (Constitution, Article 4, Section 10.)

8. Changing the Rules. Any rule may be rescinded, changed or suspended without previous notice, and a motion for such purpose is in order at any time, except after a vote on the question has been ordered. Such a motion has precedence over all other business. The motion must be seconded by a constitutional majority and must be carried by two-thirds vote of the members of the House, except as provided in Rules 147, 148, 161 and 163.2. However, the rescission, change or

suspension of any rule recommended by the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures may be adopted by a constitutional majority of the House.

9. Parliamentary Authority. Concerning all questions not provided for by these rules, Jefferson’s Manual shall be regarded as a parliamentary guide of the House and the rules and precedents of the House of Representatives of the United States shall be followed.

10. Order of Business—Usual. The order of business shall be as follows:

10.1 Invocation.

10.2 Calling the House to order.

10.3 Pledge of Allegiance.

10.4 Roll call.

10.5 Reports from committees.

(a) Standing committees.

(b) Select committees.

(c) Conference committees.

10.6 Introduction of resolutions and bills.

10.7 Business on the Speaker’s table.

(a) Executive and other communications.

(b) Bills and resolutions from the Senate on first reading.

(1) Reference to committee; or

(2) Placed on file in order of receipt.

(c) Bills of the House and Senate on second reading.

(d) Bills of the House and Senate on third reading.

10.8 Reading of the Journal, or so much thereof as shall be called for, shall occur upon motion duly adopted by a majority.

11. Order of Business—Discretionary. Notwithstanding Rule 10, the following items of business may be considered at any time at the discretion of the Speaker:

11.1 Messages from the Senate.

11.2 Action on Senate amendments to House bills.

11.3 Action on reports of conference committees (subject to Rules 161 and 162).

12. Order of Business—Suspension. The order of business may be suspended with the consent of a majority.

13. Effect of Adjournment Sine Die. Every bill or resolution which is pending at the adjournment sine die of any session of the General Assembly shall be deemed to have failed and shall not be transferred to any subsequent session, special session or technical session.

14. Persons Authorized Within the Hall. Only the following persons may be admitted within the hall of the House without the consent of the Speaker:

14.1 members, officers, or employees of the General Assembly;

14.2 members of the executive or judicial branches;

14.3 accredited members of the news media;

14.4 employees of the Legislative Services Agency; or

14.5 members of the public seated in the galleries.

15. Persons Authorized on Speaker’s Stand. When he or she is there, no person shall enter upon the Speaker’s stand or stand upon the steps leading thereto without an invitation from the Speaker.

PART III. OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AND JOURNAL

A. SELECTION OF OFFICERS

16. Officers. The officers of the House shall be:

16.1 Speaker.

16.2 Principal Clerk.

17. Term of Office. Each officer of the House shall

continue in office for the term of the General Assembly unless removed, suspended or unable to serve.

18. Oath. The Speaker and Principal Clerk shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the State of Indiana and to faithfully and impartially discharge their duties.

B. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER

19. Call to Order. The Speaker shall call the House to order every meeting day at the hour fixed pursuant to Rule 2.

20. Direction of the Hall.

20.1 The Speaker shall have general direction of the hall.

20.2 The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum.

20.3 In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the hall, the Speaker may order it to be cleared.

21. Speaker Pro Tempore. The Speaker may appoint one of the members of the House as Speaker Pro Tempore, who shall hold office at the pleasure of the Speaker, and who shall exercise all the powers and carry out all the duties of the Speaker in the absence of the Speaker, and who shall carry out such other duties as may be assigned by the Speaker.

22. Acting Speakers. The Speaker, or the Speaker Pro Tempore if the Speaker is unable, may name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

23. Appointment of Committees. The Speaker shall appoint all committees and committee chairs. If the Speaker is unable to make appointments such appointments may be specifically directed by a constitutional majority.

24. Questions of Order.

24.1 The Speaker shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House by any two members. Such an appeal shall be in writing, signed by the members taking the appeal, and shall clearly state the point of order decided by the Chair. No member may speak more than once on an appeal, unless by consent of a majority of the House. No appeal from the decision of the Chair shall prevail except by a constitutional majority. The decisions of the Chair shall be inserted in the Journal.

24.2 The Speaker may speak to points of order in preference to other members, rising from his seat for that purpose.

25. Stating Motions. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker or being in writing, read aloud by the reading clerk.

26. Questions—Form and Vote. Questions shall be put substantially in this form: "The question is on _____ as many as are in favor vote 'aye,'" and after the affirmative vote is expressed, "as many as are opposed 'no.'" If the Speaker is uncertain of the result of a voice vote, he may order a roll call or, upon request of any two members, he shall grant a roll call.

27. Voting. The Speaker is not required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings. But when the House is equally divided on a question, he shall give the deciding vote; when his vote would make an equal division, he shall vote upon the call of any member.

28. Signature. The Speaker shall sign all enrolled acts, enrolled joint resolutions, warrants, and subpoenas of or issued by order of the House.

C. DUTIES OF OTHER OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

29. Clerk—List of Bills Filed. The Clerk shall, upon the request of the Speaker, prepare a list of the bills filed. The list shall contain the number, title and author of each bill and shall be delivered to the Speaker for committee referral of each bill.

30. Clerk—Receipt for Enrolled Acts. As custodian of the

enrolled acts, the Clerk shall require a receipt upon surrendering possession of an enrolled act.

31. Clerk—Disposition of Bills after Session.

31.1 After each session, the Clerk shall transmit to the State Archives all original and engrossed House bills and resolutions. The State Archives will provide for the preservation of such bills and resolutions.

31.2 The Clerk shall retain the receipt books of the transmittal of enrolled acts and joint resolutions to the Governor and such bookkeeping records as are appropriate. At the end of the term of office, unless re-elected, the Clerk shall transmit to the Legislative Services Agency all such receipt books and bookkeeping records from each session during the term. The Legislative Services Agency shall provide for the preservation of such records and books for future use.

32. Clerk—Messages from the Senate. When messages, bills, and resolutions are received from the Senate they shall be delivered in written or electronic form to the Speaker.

33. Doorkeepers.

33.1 It is the duty of the Doorkeepers to attend to the House during its sessions, to maintain order in the hall, to execute all process issued by the authority of the House and directed to them by the Speaker and in all things to execute the commands of the Speaker of the House.

33.2 It is the duty of the Doorkeepers upon the authority of the Speaker to clear the hall of unauthorized persons from 30 minutes before the time for convening until 30 minutes after adjournment.

D. HOUSE JOURNAL

34. Requirement. A Journal of the proceedings of the House shall be kept and published. (Constitution, Article 4, Section 12.)

35. Contents.

35.1 The title of every bill introduced shall be recorded in the Journal.

35.2 All joint resolutions amending the Constitution of the State shall be published in full in the Journal.

35.3 All motions, resolutions, reports, petitions, decisions of the Chair, and amendments to bills or other matters shall appear of record in a manner approved by the Speaker.

PART IV. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS

A. GENERALLY

36. Attendance. No member shall be absent from the service of the House unless excused by the Speaker, is sick or is unable to attend.

37. Presentation of Petitions and Memorials.

37.1 Members having petitions, memorials, concurrent or house resolutions to present may hand them to the Speaker, endorsing them with their names. Petitions, memorials, concurrent or house resolutions, and the reference or disposition of them, shall be entered on the Journal and may be referred by the Speaker to the appropriate committees. If any petition, memorial, concurrent or house resolution is presented which in the judgment of the Speaker is not respectful, temperate and free from offensive imputations upon the character or conduct of the General Assembly or other constituted authority, it shall be returned to the member from whom it was received.

37.2 When a paper is first presented to the House, it is a matter of right of any member to have it read before

the House votes upon it. If the paper has been once read or the reading dispensed with and the reading is again requested and objected to, it shall be determined by a vote of the House.

38. Protest. Any member of the House has the right to protest, and to have that protest, with the reasons for dissent, entered on the Journal. (Constitution, Article 4, Section 26.)

B. CONCERNING DEBATE

39. Decorum. While the Chair is putting any question or addressing the House, no member shall walk out of or across the House; when a member is speaking or delivering any matter to the House, no other member shall pass between that member and the Chair.

40. Recognition to Speak.

40.1 Any member desiring to speak in debate or to deliver any matter to the House, shall rise and respectfully address "Mr. Speaker," but shall not proceed until recognized by the Speaker.

40.2 When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak.

41. Contents of Comments.

41.1 Comments shall be confined to the question under consideration, shall avoid personality, and shall not impeach the motive of any member's vote or argument.

41.2 Video coverage of the House shall not be altered or deleted during the term of the General Assembly unless agreed to in writing by the Speaker and Minority Leader.

42. Frequency of Speaking. No member may speak more than twice on the same question without the consent of the House, or more than once until every member choosing to speak has spoken.

43. Breaches of Order.

43.1 If a member transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker or any other member may call the offender to order, in which case the member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, without debate, in accordance with Rule 24. If there is no appeal the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision is in favor of the member called to order, he or she may proceed; if the decision is not in favor of that member, he or she may not proceed if any member objects, without leave of the House. If the case requires it, a member may be liable to the censure of the House.

43.2 If a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him or her to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the rostrum.

43.3 No member shall be held to answer or be subject to the censure of the House for any words spoken in debate if any other member has spoken or other business had intervened after the words were spoken and before exception to them has been taken.

C. CONCERNING VOTING

44. Right to Have Vote Counted. When the question is stated by the Speaker and the vote is on a call of the yeas and nays, all members within the Chamber shall be counted.

44.1 Notwithstanding any rule or prior interpretation of these rules to the contrary, the Speaker shall, upon the request of any two (2) members prior to the call for a vote, regardless of the question under consideration, cause a permanent public written record of any vote to be made. This record shall include the date, subject matter under consideration,

total number of members voting, the identity by name of members and whether they voted in favor, against or were excused from voting. This record shall be recorded in the House Journal and shall be made available to the public and news media. Violations of this rule shall be considered a violation of the public trust.

45. Duty to Vote. Every member who is on the floor of the House when the question is put shall vote, unless excused by the House for special reasons.

45.1 A member must be physically present within the Chamber to vote.

46. Excuse from Voting. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the call of the tally of the vote is made. No call of the yeas and nays shall be entertained on a motion to excuse a member from voting. All requests to be excused from voting shall be reduced to writing, including the reasons for the request, and entered upon the Journal. A member who is aware they will be making a request to be excused from voting on a matter shall not engage in floor debate except on the issue of the request. The Speaker shall recognize all requests to be excused from the rostrum before the vote.

47. Conflict of Interest. Any member who is immediately and particularly interested in the result on any question shall ask to be excused and shall not vote on that question. Any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question then shall be taken without further debate.

48. Refusal to Vote. The refusal to vote by a member who is present and has not been excused from voting is a high breach of decorum and subjects the person so offending to a fine, censure or such other penalty as the House may order.

49. Absent Members.

49.1 A member who is absent from the House without excuse may, by order of the members present, be sent for and taken into custody wherever found by the Doorkeeper or other person appointed for that purpose.

49.2 When a member is discharged from custody and admitted to the House, the remaining members shall determine whether a fine, censure or other penalty should be imposed. The House shall determine whether a delinquent member, taken into custody, shall pay the expenses incurred.

50. Voting for Another.

50.1 No member shall vote for another member. In addition to such penalties as may be prescribed by law, any member who votes or attempts to vote for another member may be punished in such manner as the House may determine.

50.2 No person not a member may cast a vote for a member. If a person not a member votes or attempts to vote for a member, that person shall be barred from the floor of the House for the remainder of the session and may be further punished in such manner as the House deems proper.

51. Voting After the Machine is Closed. Except as provided in Rule 75, no member may vote or change a vote after the Speaker announces that the machine is closed for the recording of the vote.

PART V. STANDING COMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEES

52. Standing Committees. The following shall be the standing committees:

Agriculture and Rural Development

Commerce, Small Business and Economic Development

Courts and Criminal Code
 Education
 Elections and Apportionment
 Employment, Labor and Pensions
 Environmental Affairs
 Family, Children and Human Affairs
 Financial Institutions
 Government and Regulatory Reform
 Insurance
 Judiciary
 Local Government
 Natural Resources
 Public Health
 Public Policy
 Roads and Transportation
 Rules and Legislative Procedures
 Select Committee on Government Reduction
 Utilities, Energy and Telecommunications
 Veterans Affairs and Public Safety
 Ways and Means

53. Membership.

53.1 Except as otherwise provided, all standing committees shall consist of not less than three nor more than fifteen members, except at the discretion of the Speaker of the House.

53.2 The Committee on Ways and Means shall include at least one member from each congressional district and two members of the Budget Committee.

53.3 The Committee on Elections and Apportionment shall be composed of at least one member from each congressional district.

54. Proportional Representation. Insofar as feasible and practical, the membership of the standing committees shall be made proportionate to representation of parties in the House.

55. Appointment and Term. The standing committees shall be appointed by the Speaker not later than ten (10) days after the election of officers, and shall be recorded in the Journal. The members of the standing committees shall serve for the term of the General Assembly unless removed, suspended or unable to serve.

56. Duties. It is the duty of the several standing committees to examine into and report upon all matters that may be referred to them, either by bill or otherwise. The committee to which a simple or concurrent resolution shall have been assigned may report thereon only without amendment.

56.1 Officers of the Committee. Each committee shall have a chair and vice chair appointed by the Speaker and a ranking minority member appointed by the minority floor leader.

56.2 Duties of the Chair. The chair, or in absence of the chair, the designee of the chair shall preside over committee meetings and be responsible for the decorum and conduct of the meetings.

56.3 Duties of the Members of the Committee. A majority of committee members must be physically present when establishing a quorum and when voting.

57. Time of Meeting. No committee may sit while the House is in session without the consent of the Speaker.

58. Right of Authors and Sponsors. Any member of the House, having any petitions, memorials, remonstrance, resolution, bill or other matter of which he is the author, coauthor, sponsor or cosponsor, may meet with and act as a member of the committee during the time the committee has such subject under consideration. He may participate in debate, but he may not make or second motions or vote unless he is a regular member of the committee.

59. Notice of Meetings.

59.1 Every member of the House shall be given written or

electronic notice of all committee meetings at the choice of each member. Each member shall notify the Principal Clerk regarding the member's preference. The notice shall also be posted and made available to the public. The notice shall include the date, time and place of the meeting and the number, subject matter and author of each bill or resolution to be considered together with such information concerning the subject matter as the committee chair shall determine.

59.2 When the House is out of session more than three (3) calendar days, the notice required to be given to members may be given electronically and by depositing a copy of the notice in the United States mail at least five (5) days before the meeting.

60. Announcement of Meetings. The chair of each committee shall have all committee and subcommittee meetings announced from the floor of the House. At such time the number and subject matter of each bill to be considered at the meeting shall be announced. With the exception of hearings on the budget bills, such announcements shall be made for all committee meetings prior to adjournment on the meeting day next preceding the meeting; however, when the House is out of session three (3) or more calendar days, such meetings need not be announced from the floor of the House.

61. Open Meetings. All standing committee and subcommittee meetings shall be open to the public, and citizens shall have the right to be heard. To the extent feasible, meetings will be held at times and places convenient to the public.

62. Quorum. For a committee to establish a quorum, a majority of members appointed to the committee must be physically present in person. No vote may be taken or recorded without a quorum; however, a committee may take testimony without a quorum.

63. Voting for Another. No member of a committee may vote for another member, nor may any person not a member of the committee cast a vote for a member.

63.5. Proxy Voting. No proxy votes are ever in order.

64. No Secret Ballot. Voting by secret ballot is prohibited.

65. Record of Voting. When a final vote is taken on any bill or resolution under consideration by a committee or subcommittee the vote of each member shall be recorded and retained as part of the record of the meeting. Records of such votes shall be made available for examination.

66. Change of Vote. No recorded vote of a member on any bill or resolution may be changed except upon adoption of a motion to do so during a committee session at which there is a quorum.

67. Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures—Duties. If in checking printed bills and the daily Journal, the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures ascertains any error, including spelling or technical errors, the error shall be corrected under its direction. A record of such errors and the corrections shall be entered in the Journal.

68. Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures—Meetings. It is in order for the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures to meet any time, and to report at any time when no question is before the House.

PART VI. VOTING PROCEDURE

69. Voting Machine. The voting machine may be used in voting on any question.

70. When Voting Machine Not Operating. In the event the voting machine is not operating, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically, the name of the Speaker being called last. After the roll has been gone through, the reading clerk shall

first read over the names of those who have answered in the affirmative, and then the names of those who have answered in the negative, in order that, if any mistake has been made in noting the answer, or if any member has made a mistake in giving an answer, the mistake of either may be corrected.

71. During the Vote. After a vote on the question has been ordered, no debate and no motion, including a motion to adjourn, or a point of personal privilege, shall be in order until the vote is completed.

72. Bringing the Question to a Vote.

72.1 When the House is ready to vote upon any question requiring a roll call, the Speaker shall announce: "The question is on the passage (designating the matter to be voted upon). All in favor of such question shall vote 'aye;' all opposed shall vote 'no.' The House will now proceed to vote."

72.2 When sufficient time has been allowed the members to vote, the Speaker shall announce: "Have all members voted?" and after a short pause the vote shall be tallied.

73. Explanation of Vote. The ordering of the previous question shall not prevent a member from explaining his or her vote after the vote is recorded; but no member, under this rule, shall be permitted more than one minute for that purpose.

74. Announcing the Vote. When the vote is tallied, the Speaker shall announce the result and the vote tally shall be recorded in the Journal.

75. Change of Voting Records. The roll call as recorded on the recording equipment shall not be altered or changed in any manner, by any person, except by a constitutional majority upon written petition setting forth the reasons for the change of the recorded vote. The petition and the action thereon shall be entered in the Journal.

76. Voting Records. At the same time the vote is recorded by the recording equipment, an original and not less than three duplicate roll call sheets shall be made showing the vote. One of the duplicates shall be for the use of the news media and one shall be furnished to the Legislative Services Agency.

PART VII. MOTIONS

77. Absence of Quorum. When less than a quorum is present no motion may be entertained, except to adjourn or compel the attendance of members.

78. Form. Every motion, except a motion for the previous question, or calling or excusing absentees, shall be in writing or reduced to writing immediately after introduction.

79. Second. When a motion is made it must be seconded before it may be debated after which it is in possession of the House; but, it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

80. Germane. No motion or proposition on a subject not germane to that under consideration shall be admitted under color of an amendment.

81. Division of a Question. Any member may call for the division of a question before or after the main question is ordered. The question shall be divided, if it contains propositions in substance so distinct that if one were taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the House. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

82. Fix a Time of the Next Meeting. A motion to fix a time to which the House shall adjourn is in order at any time, except as provided in Rule 71, and is debatable unless made while another question is pending, in which case it is undebatable.

83. Suspend Rule Requiring Reading on Three Separate

Meeting Days. A motion to suspend the constitutional rule requiring a bill to be read on three separate meeting days must be carried by two-thirds vote of the members of the House. (Constitution, Article 4, Section 18.)

84. Recommit. After a bill has been reported to the House, it may be recommitted to the same or another committee with or without recommendation by a majority vote and shall be recommitted by the Speaker to the Committee on Ways and Means in accordance with Rule 127.

85. Call Back to the House from Committee. A bill may not be called back to the House from committee.

86. Precedence of Motions When Question Under Debate. When a question is under debate, only the following motions may be received:

1. to adjourn,
2. to lay on the table,
3. for the previous question,
4. to postpone to a day certain,
5. to postpone indefinitely,
6. to commit or recommit, or
7. to amend.

These motions have precedence in the order that they are listed.

87. Adjourn. A motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate and is always in order, except as provided in Rule 71 or while another member is speaking.

88. Table. A motion to lay on the table is undebatable and is always in order, except as provided in Rule 71 or while another member is speaking.

89. Previous Question.

89.1 On the previous question there shall be no debate.

89.2 All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

90. Postpone to a Day Certain or Commit. A motion to postpone to a meeting day certain or to commit, being decided, shall not again be allowed on the same day, at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

91. Precedence of Certain Motions. Motions to postpone to a meeting day certain, to commit or amend may be amended and have precedence in the order named in Rule 86.

92. Effect of Indefinite Postponement or Tabling. When a question is postponed indefinitely, or when a motion to reconsider has been laid upon the table, neither such question nor any bill, resolution, conference committee report or amendment on the same subject matter shall be considered again during the session. However, the indefinite postponement of or tabling of a motion to reconsider action on a House bill shall not prevent later consideration of or action upon a Senate bill on the same subject matter.

93. Reconsider—Tie Vote. In all cases of equal division the question is not lost and may be reconsidered upon motion by any member.

94. Reconsider.

94.1 When a question has been decided either in the affirmative or negative, except as provided in Rules 92 and 154, it is in order for any member having voted with the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same or the succeeding meeting day. The motion takes precedence over all other questions, except a motion to adjourn, and may not be withdrawn after that succeeding day without the consent of a majority.

94.2 When a motion is pending for the reconsideration of any question, any member of the House may call up the motion for the action of the House when it has been pending for twenty-four (24) hours. All such

motions shall take precedence over all questions except a conference committee report or motion to adjourn; however, if such motion is made after April 14 of the first regular session or after March 7 of the second regular session, it shall be disposed of when made.

PART VIII. LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

A. FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

95. Digest. A brief digest stating the nature of the proposed bill shall be attached to each copy of the bill when filed for introduction.

96. Title. Every bill shall contain a title that expresses in concise terms the subject matter of the bill, in sufficient detail to acquaint the members of the House with the general subject matter under consideration.

97. Identification of Law to be Amended. Every amendatory bill shall identify the original act or code as last amended, and the sections amended shall be set forth and published at full length. The identification required by this rule shall be made by citation reference.

98. Emphasize Amendments.

98.1 When a bill proposes to amend the Constitution, or any statute or section thereof, the author shall indicate the new matter by use of bold face type; if any matter has been deleted, the deleted material shall be set out in cancelled type.

98.2 Capitalization, organization or punctuation changes made solely for the purpose of uniform style need not be indicated.

99. Form. Every bill or resolution of the House shall be written on full sheets of paper. All bills and resolutions shall be typewritten or printed, having no handwritten interlining or defacements of any kind.

100. Original and Copies.

100.1 There shall be one original of each bill prepared for filing, together with such copies as the Speaker shall from time to time determine. The Clerk shall distribute the copies to such persons as the Speaker shall designate with a view towards improving the legislative process and encouraging public awareness of and participation in matters pending before the House. Such distribution shall be made upon release of a bill for committee consideration or upon the date of first reading, whichever is earlier.

100.2 This rule does not apply to bills filed in the name of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures.

101. Authorized Copies. The printing and other contractors shall work under the direction of the Speaker and no bill in the possession of the House shall be printed for any member or other person without the express approval of the Speaker.

102. Release of Information Concerning Printing and Computing.

102.1 Neither the printing nor other contractors, nor any subcontractor shall release information concerning bills, their progress or the work thereon to any person not authorized by the Speaker to receive such information.

102.2 A procedure shall be developed under the direction of the Speaker for informing authors or sponsors about printing of their bills.

B. FILING, INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING, COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT

103. Time to File. On or after the first meeting day of a regular or special session, any member may file a bill with the Clerk for introduction. Filing shall not be later than 2:00 p.m.

the day prior to introduction and first reading.

104. Preconditions for Filing. No member may file a bill for introduction, except the budget bills, unless:

104.1 it has previously been submitted to the Legislative Services Agency for the purpose of checking as to form; and

104.2 the subject matter is clearly set forth both in the title and the body of the bill.

105. Names of Author and Coauthors.

105.1 Every bill filed shall include the name or names of the member or members offering it and shall be delivered in person or by certified mail to the Clerk's office. There may be no more than three (3) coauthors or cosponsors of a bill.

105.2 This rule does not apply to bills filed for the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures under Rule 106. The Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures shall be considered the author of such bills at the time of filing.

106. Vehicle Bills.

106.1 On the fifth meeting day in January, twenty-five (25) bills shall be filed in the name of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures. Rule 104 and the time limits of Rule 112 do not apply to such bills.

106.2 Any amendment to a vehicle bill shall be filed by the author of the vehicle bill with the Clerk at least twenty-four (24) hours before the amendment is presented in a committee meeting and distributed in the same manner as amendments are distributed under Rule 117.1.

107. Deadline for Filing.

107.1 During the first regular session of any term of the General Assembly, no bill may be filed for introduction later than 2:00 p.m. on the fourth meeting day in January without the consent of a two-thirds majority of the members elected.

107.2 During the second regular session of any term of the General Assembly, no bill may be filed for introduction later than 2:00 p.m. on the fourth meeting day in January without consent of a two-thirds majority.

107.3 This rule does not apply to bills filed in the name of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures under Rule 106.

108. Bill Limit.

108.1 During the first regular session, each member shall be permitted to file for introduction no more than ten (10) bills.

108.2 During the second regular session, each member shall be permitted to file for introduction no more than five (5) bills.

108.3 This rule does not apply to bills filed in the name of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures under Rule 106.

109. Numbering. The Clerk shall date and number each bill consecutively in the order received, commencing with the number 1001, and joint resolutions consecutively, commencing with the number 1. The number a bill takes when introduced by a member is only for convenience in filing and for reference; it is no part of the bill or act itself.

110. Withdrawal. Any bill may be withdrawn prior to first reading by the author upon written request to the Clerk and the records shall show such bill as having been withdrawn.

110.1 Any house resolution or house concurrent resolution may be withdrawn by the author upon written request to the Clerk and the records shall show such house resolution or house concurrent resolution as having been withdrawn.

111. Effect of Loss of Author. A bill filed by a member whose office becomes vacant before the bill is first read shall be introduced and read a first time in the name of the first named coauthor. If there is no coauthor, the records shall show that the bill was withdrawn before first reading.

112. Referral to Committee. The Speaker shall refer each bill to a committee within ten (10) calendar days after filing unless committees have not been appointed, in which case they shall be referred within ten (10) calendar days after the appointment of the committees. The Speaker shall cause the committee referral to be indicated on the list of bills filed, and cause the list to be distributed to the members.

113. Bill List. Bills and resolutions filed on the first meeting day or during recess after the first meeting day may be assigned and released by the Speaker to a standing committee for consideration and will be introduced the first or a subsequent day on which the House is convened.

114. Claims Against the State. All claims against the State which must be first presented in the House shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means before being referred to any other committee.

115. Introduction and First Reading. The reading of each bill by number, title and author and committee reference shall be the introduction and first reading. The first reading of a bill is for information.

116. Rejection or Assignment to Committee. If a member objects to a bill on first reading the question shall be: "Shall the bill be rejected?" If the question to reject is defeated, the bill shall be referred to a committee.

C. AMENDMENTS

117. Filing.

117.1 Copies. There shall be made one copy on the House computer network in a format specified by the Speaker and one original and that number of additional paper copies specified of all amendments and committee reports. The copies shall be distributed to those persons as the Speaker shall designate with a view towards improving the legislative process and encouraging public awareness of and participation in matters pending before the House.

117.2 Floor Amendments to Bills. No amendment may be offered to a bill on second reading unless such amendment shall have been reduced to writing, saved in a computer format specified by the Speaker, filed with the Clerk and time-stamped at least two (2) hours prior to the convening of the session on the day on which the bill is called for second reading. A paper copy of each timely filed amendment shall be distributed to all members as soon as practicable and made available on the House computer network as soon as practicable.

118. Substituting Another Bill. No bill may be amended by annexing to it or incorporating with it any other bill pending before the House.

119. Substituting Different Subject Matter—House Bill.

119.1 No amendment proposed to a House bill substituting therein a different subject matter may be accepted, unless accompanied by the written consent of its author and coauthors.

119.2 The House shall reject all House bills that have been amended in the Senate by substituting therein the contents of a different bill or a different subject matter without having first received the written consent of its author and coauthors.

120. Substituting Different Subject Matter—Senate Bill. No House amendment proposed to a Senate bill substituting

therein the contents of a different bill or a different subject matter may be accepted unless it is accompanied by the written consent of the author, coauthors, sponsor and cosponsors.

121. Effect of Tabling. If a motion to lay proposed amendments on the table prevails, it shall not affect the general subject to which the amendments are offered.

122. Appended to Bill. The text of all committee and floor amendments to a bill shall be appended to each printing of that bill, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

D. COMMITTEE MEETINGS, CONSIDERATIONS, REPORTS

123. Record of Committee Vote. The vote of the committee shall be placed on the bill.

124. Approval of Digest. When a bill is reported out of committee, it shall be submitted to the Legislative Services Agency for approval or revision of the digest, as appropriate.

125. Committee Reports. A committee to which a bill has been referred may report thereon with or without amendments.

126. Effect of Motion to Postpone or Table. If a majority of the committee members present at a committee meeting vote to table or to postpone a bill indefinitely, the decision of the committee shall not be reported to the House.

127. House Action on Committee Reports. The report, with amendments, if any, shall be acted upon by the House upon its submission. Any bill with an annual fiscal impact to the State in excess of \$50,000 may be referred by the Speaker to and reported by the Committee on Ways and Means before it is eligible for second reading. Any bill which adds an additional or enhanced criminal penalty may be referred by the Speaker to and reported by the Committee on Courts and Criminal Code before it is eligible for second reading.

128. Minority Reports. Any member of a committee reporting who voted against adoption of the committee report may submit a separate report which shall be filed with the committee report and shall be a minority report. In the event a minority report is submitted, the report adopted by the recorded vote of a majority of the committee members present at a duly constituted meeting of the committee shall be the majority report. A minority report duly filed with the Clerk for action by the House shall be voted upon before the majority report and, upon adoption, becomes the committee report. If the minority report is rejected, the House shall then act upon the majority report.

129. First Printing—Form. Every bill reported favorably by a committee, and other bills as directed by the House, shall be printed for the first time in bill form with the pages and lines numbered.

130. First Printing—Laid on Desks. After a bill is printed for the first time it shall be laid upon the desks of the members and shall be made available on the House computer network as soon as practicable.

131. Emphasize Amendments.

131.1 Whenever a bill proposing to amend the Constitution or any statute is printed, the text of the bill shall reflect each proposed change from the text of the Constitution or statute. This shall be accomplished by the use of bold face type to indicate the addition of new material and cancelled type to indicate the deletion of existing material.

131.2 Capitalization or punctuation changes made solely for the purpose of uniform style need not be indicated.

132. Type Face. No special type faces shall be used in the printed bill to indicate the occurrence of committee or floor amendments; instead, except as provided in Rule 131 the

printing shall set forth the clean text of the bill as it appears after the committee and floor amendments have been implemented.

E. SECOND READING

141. Calendar of Bills. The Speaker shall, insofar as is practical, make up a daily calendar of all bills and resolutions which are due to be handed down for action either on second or third reading on the next meeting day. The calendar shall be laid upon the desks of the members as soon as practicable after adjournment, promptly posted in the hall, and made available on the House computer network.

142. Eligibility. A bill is eligible for its second reading on the second calendar day following distribution to the members.

143. Calling Down on Second Reading. When the time for second readings arrives, each member who is an author or sponsor of a bill shall be entitled to call down a bill for consideration by the House if the bill has been calendared by the Speaker for that day. A coauthor or cosponsor may call down a bill with the written consent of the author or sponsor. When the bill is called, the Speaker shall hand down the bill to be read and then state that the bill is ready for amendment, recommitment or engrossment.

143.1 If a bill is eligible for second reading and no amendments to the bill have been filed pursuant to Rule 117.2, the Speaker may, upon the request of the author and with consent of the members, immediately move the bill to engrossment.

144. Engrossment—Reprinting. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in typewritten or printed form and made available on the House computer network. Whenever a bill is amended on second reading, it shall be reprinted, unless at the discretion of the Speaker or by motion adopted, it is otherwise ordered. If the bill is reprinted, the reprinted bill shall be used for the engrossed bill, and if the bill is not reprinted the amendments shall be engrossed to the bill.

145. Engrossment—Supervision. Bills when ordered to engrossment shall be engrossed under the direction of the Speaker and the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures. It is the duty of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures to carefully compare the engrossed bills with the original bills and ascertain whether they have in all respects been accurately and correctly engrossed; if that committee ascertains any mistake, it shall be corrected under the committee's direction.

F. THIRD READING

146. Eligibility.

146.1 No bill shall be considered on third reading on the same meeting day that it passed to engrossment except on motion adopted pursuant to Rule 83.

146.2 The Speaker shall make a daily calendar of bills eligible for third reading.

146.3 When the time for third reading arrives, each member who is an author or sponsor of a bill shall be entitled to call down a bill for consideration by the House. A coauthor or cosponsor may call down a bill with the written consent of the author or sponsor. When the bill is called, the Speaker shall hand down the bill, state that it is on its passage and allow the author or sponsor to begin the debate.

147. Deadline for House Bills.

147.1 During the first regular session, no House bill shall be eligible for consideration on third reading after February 25.

147.2 During the second regular session, no House bill shall be eligible for consideration on third reading after February 3.

147.3 Upon recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures, this rule may be

suspended as to a specific bill by the approval of a constitutional majority.

148. Deadline for Senate Bills.

148.1 During the first regular session, no Senate bill shall be eligible for consideration on third reading after April 15.

148.2 During the second regular session, no Senate bill shall be eligible for consideration on third reading after March 3.

148.3 Upon recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures, this rule may be suspended as to a specific bill by the approval of a constitutional majority.

148.4 No Senate bill or joint resolution amending the Constitution shall be received by the House after February 26 in the first session or February 4 in the second session.

148.5 The limitations set forth in this Rule shall not apply to bills concerning reapportionment or redistricting only.

149. Amendments. After a bill has been engrossed and ordered to third reading, it may not be amended except by unanimous consent. Thereafter upon motion of the author or sponsor, it may be recommitted to a committee of one with special instructions to amend by a two-thirds vote. In case any bill is amended after engrossment, the question may again be put on the engrossment of the bill.

149.1. No bill shall be eligible for third reading that specifically exempts the House, its members, staff and employees from laws applicable to the public at large.

150. Right to Close. The author or sponsor of a bill has a right to fifteen (15) minutes of time to close the debate upon it when it has reached its third reading. The right secured by this rule shall not be impaired, even after a demand for the previous question.

151. Final Passage—Majority but Not a Constitutional Majority. When a bill on its final passage receives a majority of the votes cast, but not a constitutional majority, the bill shall not be considered lost. When the third reading of the bill is in order any member who voted with the majority or who did not vote at all may, by motion adopted by a majority vote, reconsider the bill; and the House shall take another vote thereon. Any number of votes may be taken in such cases by the House.

152. Final Passage—Tie Vote. When a bill on its final passage receives the same number of votes cast against it as for it, the bill shall not be considered lost; it may, when the third reading of bills is in order, be reconsidered upon the motion of any member.

153. Final Passage—More (But Less Than 51) Votes Against Than For. When a bill on its final passage receives more votes against than for it, but less than a constitutional majority, it may be considered under the provisions of Rule 94.

154. Final Passage—51 or More Votes Against.

154.1 Whenever a bill on its passage receives fifty-one (51) votes or more against its passage, the bill, as well as the subject matter of the bill, is decisively defeated, and neither the question nor any bill, conference committee report, or amendment on the same subject matter may be considered again during the session. However, the decisive defeat of a House bill does not prevent later consideration of or action upon a Senate bill on the same subject matter.

154.2 This rule does not apply to budget bills or state revenue raising measures.

155. Record of Vote on Final Passage. The vote on final passage shall be placed on the bill and entered in the House computer network.

G. CONCURRENCES, DISSENTS
AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

156. Motions.

156.1 Motions to concur or dissent may be filed by the author, or by the first coauthor with written consent of the author. Such motions shall be prepared by the House attorney's offices, filed with the Principal Clerk, reproduced and distributed to the Representatives.

156.2 A motion to concur shall not be acted upon until such motion has been filed with the Principal Clerk and distributed to the Representatives at least two (2) hours before action is taken thereon.

156.3 A motion to dissent is eligible for a vote by the members of the House immediately after being filed with the Principal Clerk.

156.4 Motions to concur in Senate amendments shall be rejected unless approved by a constitutional majority of the members elected and such majority shall be established by a roll call vote.

157. Establishing Conference Committees.

157.1 If a motion is filed to dissent in Senate amendments to a House bill, the author may request that the Speaker appoint a conference committee, and if the Senate dissents in House amendments to a Senate bill, the President Pro Tempore may request by the appointment of Senate conferees that the Speaker appoint a conference committee.

157.2 The House conference committee consists of two Representatives appointed by the Speaker, with the first listed Representative being the chair. Advisors may be appointed at any time by the Speaker.

157.3 House conferees may be appointed or removed at any time by the Speaker, and the changes shall be posted on the House bulletin board located outside the hall and announced by the Speaker from the rostrum. The office of the House majority attorney and the House minority attorney shall be advised of conferee changes at the time of posting to the bulletin board.

158. Meetings.

158.1 Each conference committee on House bills shall be open to the public, shall be held in the State House and shall convene only after at least two hours public notice. The notice shall include:

- (a) the bill number and subject matter of the bill or bills to be considered;
- (b) the time, day, date, and place of meeting;
- (c) the members of the conference committee; and
- (d) the chair of the conference committee.

158.2 It is the responsibility of the chair of the conference committee to advise the office of the Principal Clerk and the office of the Majority Caucus Chair of the holding of a conference committee meeting and to provide those offices with the information set forth in paragraph 158.1.

158.3 Notice of conference committee meetings including all information set forth in paragraph 158.1 shall be posted prominently on the House bulletin board located outside the hall for no less than two hours before the meeting.

159. Filing of Reports. No conference committee report shall be referred to the House until it has been signed by the four appointed conferees and approved as to form by the House majority attorney and filed with the Principal Clerk. The House minority attorney shall promptly receive a copy of the conference committee report after it has been approved by the House majority attorney.

160. Amended Digest. When a conference committee report is filed, an amended digest indicating the changes made shall also be filed.

161. Deadline.

161.1 In the first regular session, no conference committee report is eligible for consideration after April 15.

161.2 In the second regular session, no conference committee report is eligible for consideration after March 3.

161.3 Upon recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures, this rule may be suspended as to a specific bill by the approval of a constitutional majority.

162. Placed on Members' Desks. All reports of conference committees for adjustment of differences between the House and Senate together with a digest of the bill shall be filed with the Principal Clerk, reproduced, placed on each member's desk, and made available on the House computer network as soon as practicable.

163. Time on Members' Desks.

163.1 During the first regular session, conference committee reports shall be laid over for twenty-four (24) hours after filing.

163.2 During the first regular session, the budget bill shall be laid over for twenty-four (24) hours after filing. This rule may not be suspended without a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the members of the House.

163.3 During the second regular session, such reports shall be laid over for twenty-four (24) hours after filing.

163.4 Such reports shall then be placed before the House for action.

H. ENROLLMENT

164. Copy Furnished to Author. A copy of each enrolled act shall be furnished to the author of the act at the time he signs it to certify its accuracy.

Motion prevailed; the Rules were adopted.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives as shown in Exhibit A which is attached hereto and made a part hereof be hereby adopted as the Joint Rules of the 119th Indiana General Assembly, and that a committee of four members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, who, together with the Speaker, shall constitute the Committee on Joint Rules and who shall confer with a like committee of the Senate to formulate any additions to or changes in the Joint Rules of the two Houses, which, in their discretion, may be necessary or desirable, and that the Principal Clerk is hereby instructed to inform the Senate of this action.

TORR

EXHIBIT A

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.

Motion prevailed; the Joint Rules were adopted.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that a committee of four (4) members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to notify the Senate that the House of Representatives has met, has formed a quorum, and has organized by the election of the following named officers:

Speaker: Brian C. Bosma
Principal Clerk: Caroline Spotts

and is now prepared to proceed with legislative business and to receive any communications which the Senate may transmit.

MCMILLIN

Motion prevailed. The Speaker appointed Representatives Aylesworth, Nisly, Kersey and Pryor.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your committee which was appointed by the Speaker to notify the Senate that the House has met, has formed a quorum, has organized by the election of its officers, and is prepared to proceed with the legislative business to receive any communications which the Senate may transmit, respectfully reports that it has performed the duties assigned.

AYLESWORTH	KERSEY
NISLY	PRYOR
Committee of the House	

Report adopted.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that a committee of four (4) members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to act with a like committee of the Senate to wait upon the Governor and to notify him of the organization of both Houses of the General Assembly and to inform him that they are ready for the transaction of legislative business.

MCMILLIN

Motion prevailed. The Speaker appointed Representatives D. Miller, Judy, Bartlett and Macer.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your committee which was appointed to act

with a like committee of the Senate to wait upon the Governor, to notify him of the organization of both Houses of the General Assembly, and to inform him that they are ready for the transaction of legislative business, begs leave to report that it has performed the duties assigned.

D. MILLER	BARTLETT
JUDY	MACER
Committee of the House	

Report adopted.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that the Speaker of the House of Representatives be authorized to appoint a select committee composed of three (3) members of the Majority Party, one of whom shall be named as Chair, and three (3) members of the Minority Party to receive the report of the State Recount Commission, or complete the hearings and recounts or contests if they are not substantially complete and to judge the elections, qualifications, and returns of the members of the House of Representatives. Further, that the Select Committee have the authority to conduct its business and to report on recounts and contests according to this motion.

- A. The Select Committee shall meet upon the call of the chair and shall conduct recounts or judge the elections, qualifications and returns of any member, or both. A quorum shall consist of three (3) members.
- B. The Chair of the Select Committee shall have the authority to order the impoundment of ballots, voting machines, computers, and any other documents and records concerning matters before the committee.
- C. The Chair of the Select Committee shall have the authority to subpoena any person or ballots, voting machines, computers, and any and all documents or records concerning matters before the committee.
- D. All notices, orders or subpoenas issued by the Select Committee may be served in any manner or through any person as authorized by the Chair of the Select Committee.
- E. Subject to the approval of the Speaker, the Chair of the Select Committee shall have the authority to employ any person to assist in making a recount or contest and to judge the election, qualifications, and returns of any member.
- F. No bond shall be required of nor costs assessed against any party concerning a recount petition or contest.
- G. The House Majority Attorney and the House Minority Attorney shall serve as counselors to the Select Committee.
- H. Each party to a recount petition or contest may be present or may have one (1) watcher present during the recount or determination of the contest.
- I. The Select Committee shall report its findings to the House of Representatives. If there be a minority report or, if the Select Committee be evenly divided, then there may be more than one report.

Further, I move that any petition for recount and cross petitions and any contest not timely filed with the Secretary of State under IC 3-12-11 or not stating one of the grounds set out therein will not be considered by the Select Committee or the House.

Further, I move that the Select Committee shall have all of the power necessary or appropriate to investigate any timely filed petition for recount and cross petition and any contest and report to the House of Representatives in order to allow the House to discharge its responsibilities under Article 4 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana.

RICHARDSON

Motion prevailed.

RESOLUTIONS ON FIRST READING**House Concurrent Resolution 1**

Representatives Bosma and Pelath introduced House Concurrent Resolution 1:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION to allow the House of Representatives and the Senate of the 119th Indiana General Assembly to adjourn and recess separately throughout the First Regular Session for periods in excess of three (3) consecutive days as the need, in the judgment of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, respectively, may arise.

Whereas, The Indiana House of Representatives and the Senate met for the purpose of organization of each House and to conduct the public business of the people of the State of Indiana;

Whereas, The Indiana House of Representatives and the Senate shall operate on their own respective schedules, having been separated from each other pursuant to IC 2-2.1-1-2;

Whereas, During the consideration of legislative business, each House may, in the respective judgment of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, deem it necessary to adjourn and recess for periods in excess of three (3) consecutive days and to operate on a schedule different from the other House;

Whereas, Article 4, Section 10 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana states that neither House shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three (3) consecutive days;

Whereas, Each House desires to consent to any adjournment or recess by the other House which might last more than three (3) days during the First Regular Session of the 119th General Assembly; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives and the Senate intend to recess after November 18, 2014, and meet again on January 6, 2015, to conduct legislative business: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, the Senate concurring:

SECTION 1. That each House of the 119th Indiana General Assembly hereby consents to any adjournment or recess of the other House during the First Regular Session of the 119th Indiana General Assembly for a period in excess of three (3) days, where such recess or adjournment is approved, in the case of the Senate, by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, or, in the case of the House of Representatives, by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives is directed to inform the Senate of the passage of the resolution.

The resolution was read a first time and adopted by voice vote. The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the passage of the resolution. Senate sponsors: Senators Long and Lanane.

OTHER BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE**MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE**

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has adopted the following motion:

"I move that Senators Smith, Grooms, Mrvan and Taylor be appointed as a committee of four members of the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate has met, has formed a quorum, and is now prepared to proceed with legislative business and to receive any communications which the House of Representatives may transmit. Senator Smith shall serve as Chair of the Committee."

JENNIFER L. MERTZ
Principal Secretary of the Senate

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has adopted the following motion:

"I move that Senators Bray, Crider, Arnold and Rogers be appointed as a committee of four members of the Senate to act with a like committee of the House of Representatives to wait upon the Governor and to notify him of the convening of both Houses of the General Assembly and to inform him that they are ready for the transaction of legislative business and to learn from him when it will suit his convenience to submit whatever communication he may have to offer to the General Assembly."

JENNIFER L. MERTZ
Principal Secretary of the Senate

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has adopted the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Representatives as shown in exhibit A which is attached to hereto.

JENNIFER L. MERTZ
Principal Secretary of the Senate

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has passed House Concurrent Resolution 1 and the same is herewith returned to the House.

JENNIFER L. MERTZ
Principal Secretary of the Senate

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that when we do adjourn, we adjourn until Tuesday, January 6, 2015, at 1:30 p.m.

MCMILLIN

Motion prevailed.

[*Journal Clerk's note: Representatives Dvorak and Riecken, who had been excused at the beginning of session, were administered the oath of office by Chief Justice Loretta Rush.*]

On the motion of Representative Borders the House adjourned at 1:50 p.m., this eighteenth day of November 18, 2014, until Tuesday, January 6, 2015, at 1:30 p.m.

BRIAN C. BOSMA
Speaker of the House of Representatives

M. CAROLINE SPOTTS
Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives

**ADDENDUM TO JOURNAL
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SECOND REGULAR SESSION OF THE 118TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FILLING VACANT LEGISLATIVE OFFICE**

District 83

August 21, 2014

The Honorable Brian C. Bosma
Speaker of the House
Indiana House of Representatives
200 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Speaker Bosma,

Please accept my resignation from the Indiana General Assembly, House of Representatives, effective immediately. It has been an honor to serve the people of District 83 for the past four years, and a sincere pleasure to work with you and the other 99 Representatives in the House. I look forward to continuing to work with the Legislature in the years to come.

Sincerely,
Kathy Heuer
State Representative

CERTIFICATION OF
APPOINTMENT TO A VACANT
STATE LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

TO THE HONORABLE BRIAN C. BOSMA
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

WHEREAS, A vacancy occurred in the office of Indiana State Representative, District 83, on August 21, 2014, due to the resignation of the Honorable Kathy Heuer, who was elected to office as a candidate of the Indiana Republican Party;

WHEREAS, The duly elected and acting state chairman of the Indiana Republican Party set the place, date and time of a caucus comprised of the eligible precinct committeemen from Indiana House District 83 and sent a notice by first class mail to all precinct committeemen in the caucus at least ten (10) days before the date of the meeting setting forth the purpose, place, date and time of the meeting;

WHEREAS, The duly appointed designee of the state chairman presided over the aforesaid caucus, which was conducted on September 16, 2014, this date being not later than thirty (30) days after the vacancy occurred;

WHEREAS, The caucus, voting by secret ballot, and a majority vote of those casting a vote for a candidate, selected an individual who resides within House District 83 to fill this vacancy;

WHEREAS, The individual selected to fill the aforesaid vacancy had filed a declaration of candidacy with the chairman of the caucus, and had previously filed a statement of economic interests under Indiana Code 2-2.1-3-2 with the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives, at least seventy-two (72) hours before the time fixed for the caucus, all as required by Indiana Code 3-13-5-3;

WHEREAS, Under Indiana Code 3-13-5-6, the state chairman is required to certify the name of the individual selected under Indiana Code 3-13-5-1 to fill this vacancy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

WHEREAS, Under Indiana Code 3-13-5-6, the Speaker of the House of Representatives is required to acknowledge receipt

of this certification, submit a copy of the certificate to be included in the Journal of the House of Representatives on the day when the individual is seated, (or if this certificate is received after the adjournment *sine die* of the General Assembly, on the first day that the House of Representatives is in session following receipt of this certificate), and immediately forward the certificate to the Secretary of the State of Indiana: NOW, THEREFORE,

AS THE DULY ELECTED
AND ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE
INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE,

(1) I certify that Christopher N. Judy was selected by the aforesaid caucus to fill the existing vacancy in House of Representatives, District 83;

(2) I request that the Speaker of the House of Representatives acknowledge Receipt of this Certificate by his signature below as provided for by Indiana Code 3-13-5-6;

(3) I request that the Speaker of the House of Representatives include a copy of this Certificate in the Journal of the House of Representatives as provided in Indiana Code 3-13-5-6; and

(4) I request that this Certificate be immediately forwarded to the Secretary of State, as provided by Indiana Code 3-13-5-6.

CERTIFIED, THIS 17TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2014:

TIM BERRY,
Indiana Republican State Chairman

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT BY THE
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

I hereby acknowledge receipt of this Certificate by my signature below this 17th day of September, 2014.

Signed: Brian C. Bosma
Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives

NOTIFICATION TO
SECRETARY OF STATE

September 17, 2014

The Honorable Connie Lawson
Indiana Secretary of State
201 State House
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Secretary Lawson:

This is to officially notify you that this office has received from the Indiana Republican State Chairman, a copy of the certification of the election of Christopher N. Judy to represent State House District 83, filling the vacancy created by the resignation of Kathleen Heuer. Representative Christopher N. Judy was duly elected on September 16, 2014, in a caucus of precinct committee persons in District 83.

Sincerely,
Brian C. Bosma
Speaker of the House

CERTIFICATE OF SELECTION
TO STATE LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

TO THE HONORABLE BRIAN C. BOSMA
SPEAKER OF THE INDIANA
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WHEREAS, A vacancy occurred in the office of Indiana State Representative, District 83, due to the resignation of the Honorable Kathy Heuer, who was elected to that office as a candidate of the Indiana Republican Party;

WHEREAS, On September 16, 2014, a caucus composed of Republican Party precinct committeemen from Indiana House District 83 selected Christopher N. Judy to fill the vacancy in Indiana House District 83;

WHEREAS, Tim Berry, State Chairman of the Indiana Republican Party, certified the selection of Christopher N. Judy to fill the vacancy in office of Indiana State Representative, District 83, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Speaker of the House of Representatives acknowledged receipt of the certification;

WHEREAS, The Speaker of the House of Representatives forwarded the aforesaid certification to the Secretary of State, in accordance with Indiana Code 3-13-5-6; and

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Indiana Code 3-13-5-7, the Secretary of State is required to certify the individual selected to fill a vacant legislative office: NOW, THEREFORE,

AS THE DULY ELECTED AND ACTING INDIANA SECRETARY OF STATE, I certify that Christopher N. Judy has been selected to fill the vacancy existing in the office of Indiana State Representative, District 83.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Indiana, at the City of Indianapolis, this 17th day of September, 2014, being the 239th year of the Independence of the United States, and the 198th year of the Statehood of Indiana.

CONNIE LAWSON
Indiana Secretary of State

Representative-elect Christopher N. Judy was sworn into office on September 22, 2014, by Brent E. Dickson, Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana. The oath of office is: "I, Christopher N. Judy, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge my duties as a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana to the best of my skill and ability, so help me God."

Sworn before me, Brent E. Dickson, Justice, this 22nd day of September, 2014.