



Journal of the House

State of Indiana

121st General Assembly

Second Regular Session

Twenty-First Day

Monday Afternoon

February 17, 2020

The invocation was offered by Reverend Peter Jessen of Franklin First Presbyterian Church in Franklin, a guest of Representative Young.

The House convened at 1:30 p.m. with Speaker Brian C. Bosma in the Chair.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led by Representative Harris.

The Speaker ordered the roll of the House to be called:

Abbott	Jackson
Austin	Jordan
Aylesworth	Judy
Bacon	Karickhoff
Baird	Kirchhofer
Barrett	Klinker
Bartels	Lauer
Bartlett	Lehe
Bauer	Lehman
Beck	Leonard
Behning	Lindauer
Borders	Lucas
Boy	Lyness
T. Brown	Macer
Burton	Manning
Campbell	May
Candelaria Reardon	Mayfield
Carbaugh	McNamara
Cherry	Miller
Chyung	Moed
Clere	Morris
Cook	Morrison
Davisson	Moseley
Deal	Negele
DeLaney	Nisly
DeVon	Pfaff
Dvorak	Pierce
Eberhart	Porter <input type="checkbox"/>
Ellington	Prescott
Engleman	Pressel
Errington	Pryor
Fleming	Saunders
Forestal	Schaibley
Frye	Shackleford
GiaQuinta	Sherman
Goodin	Smaltz
Goodrich	V. Smith
Gutwein	Soliday
Hamilton	Speedy <input type="checkbox"/>
Harris	Steuerwald
Hatcher	Stutzman
Hatfield	Sullivan
Heaton	Summers
Heine <input type="checkbox"/>	Thompson
Hostettler	Torr
Huston	VanNatter

Vermilion
Wesco
Wolkins
Wright

J. Young
Zent
Ziemke
Mr. Speaker

Roll Call 178: 96 present; 4 excused. The Speaker announced a quorum in attendance. [NOTE: indicates those who were excused.]

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that when we do adjourn, we adjourn until Tuesday, February 18, 2020, at 1:30 p.m.

LEHMAN

The motion was adopted by a constitutional majority.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Local Government, to which was referred Senate Bill 20, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 3, line 35, after "educator." insert "**However, the county agricultural extension educator must be a resident of the county to be eligible to serve on the area plan commission. If:**

(i) the county does not have a county agricultural extension educator; or

(ii) the county agricultural extension educator is not a resident of the county;

the county executive shall select a resident of the county who is a property owner with agricultural interest to serve on the area plan commission under this clause for a period not to exceed one (1) year. In addition to the county resident selected by the county executive to serve as a member of the commission, the county agricultural extension educator who is not a resident of the county shall serve the commission in a nonvoting advisory capacity."

Page 3, line 36, after "designee." insert "**However, the county surveyor's designee must be a resident of the county to be eligible to serve on the area plan commission."**

Page 4, line 12, after "educator" insert "**or resident of the county who is a property owner with agricultural interest, as applicable,"**

Page 4, line 13, after "educator" insert "**or resident of the county who is a property owner with agricultural interest, as applicable,"**

Page 4, between lines 23 and 24, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"(f) AREA. Notwithstanding subsection (c)(4), a county agricultural extension educator who is a member of the area plan commission on July 1, 2020, and is not a resident of the county may continue to serve as a member of the commission until:

- (1) **October 1, 2020; or**
- (2) **the date set forth in an ordinance adopted by the county legislative body that is after October 1, 2020, and not later than October 1, 2021.**

This subsection expires January 1, 2022."

(Reference is to SB 20 as printed January 17, 2020.)
and when so amended that said bill do pass.

Committee Vote: yeas 12, nays 0.

ZENT, Chair

Report adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred Senate Bill 50, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 9, delete lines 18 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 8. IC 30-4-1.5-4, AS ADDED BY P.L.40-2018, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 4. (a) Any of the following persons may create a valid inter vivos trust by electronically signing an electronic trust instrument, **with no witness requirement or acknowledgment before any notary public, that if the electronic trust instrument** sufficiently states the terms of the trust in compliance with IC 30-4-2-1(b):

- (1) A settlor.
- (2) An agent of a settlor who is an attorney in fact.
- (3) A person who holds a power of appointment that is exercisable by appointing money or property to the trustee of a trust.
- (4) **An adult who:**
 - (A) **is not a trustee named in the electronic trust instrument; and**
 - (B) **electronically signs the electronic trust instrument:**
 - (i) **at the settlor's direction; and**
 - (ii) **in the direct physical presence of the settlor.**

If an adult electronically signs the trust instrument under subdivision (4), the trust instrument must indicate that the adult signer is signing at the direction of the settlor and in the settlor's direct physical presence. For all purposes under this article, a trust instrument electronically signed under subdivisions (1), (2), or (4) is the creation of the named settlor.

The electronic signature of the settlor or other person creating the trust is not required to be acknowledged or witnessed by a notary.

(b) The following persons may use the electronic record associated with an electronic trust instrument to make a complete converted copy of an electronic trust instrument immediately after its execution or at a later time when a complete and intact electronic record is available:

- (1) The settlor.
- (2) A trustee who accepts appointment under the electronic trust instrument.
- (3) An attorney representing the settlor or the trustee.
- (4) Any other person authorized by the settlor.

If a complete converted copy is generated from a complete and intact electronic record associated with an electronic trust instrument, the person who generates the complete converted copy is not required to sign the affidavit described in subsection (d).

- (c) If:
 - (1) a person discovers an accurate but incomplete copy of an electronic trust instrument;
 - (2) the electronic record for the electronic trust instrument becomes:

- (A) lost; or
- (B) corrupted; or

(3) freedom from tampering or unauthorized alteration cannot be authenticated or verified;

a living settlor, attorney, custodian, or person responsible for the discovery of the incomplete electronic trust instrument may prepare a complete converted copy of the electronic trust instrument using all available information if the person creating the complete converted copy of the electronic trust instrument has access to a substantially complete, nonelectronic copy of the electronic trust instrument.

(d) A person who creates a complete converted copy of an electronic trust instrument under subsection (c) shall sign an affidavit that affirms or specifies, as applicable, the following:

- (1) The date the electronic trust instrument was created.
- (2) The time the electronic trust instrument was created.
- (3) How the incomplete electronic trust instrument was discovered.
- (4) The method and format used to store the original electronic record associated with the electronic trust instrument.
- (5) The methods used, if any, to prevent tampering or the making of unauthorized alterations to the electronic record or electronic trust instrument.
- (6) Whether the electronic trust instrument has been altered since its creation.
- (7) Confirmation that an electronic record, including the document integrity evidence, if any, was created at the time the settlor made the electronic trust instrument.
- (8) Confirmation that the electronic record has not been altered while in the custody of the current custodian or any prior custodian.
- (9) Confirmation that the complete converted copy is a complete and correct duplication of the electronic trust instrument and the date, place, and time of its execution by the settlor or the settlor's authorized agent.

(e) A complete converted copy derived from a complete and correct electronic trust instrument may be docketed under IC 30-4-6-7 or, absent any objection, offered and admitted as evidence of the trust's terms in the same manner as the original and traditional paper trust instrument of the settlor. Whenever this article permits or requires the trustee of a trust to provide a copy of a trust instrument to a beneficiary or other interested person, the trustee may provide a complete converted copy of the electronic trust instrument. A complete and converted copy is conclusive evidence of the trust's terms unless otherwise determined by a court in an order entered upon notice to all interested persons and after an opportunity for a hearing."

Delete page 10.

Page 11, delete lines 1 through 21.

(Reference is to SB 50 as printed January 17, 2020.)
and when so amended that said bill do pass.

Committee Vote: yeas 12, nays 0.

TORR, Chair

Report adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Judiciary, to which was referred Senate Bill 139, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 139 as printed January 31, 2020.)

Committee Vote: Yeas 12, Nays 0.

TORR, Chair

Report adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Elections and Apportionment, to which was referred Senate Bill 178, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 7, delete lines 27 through 42.

Page 8, delete line 1.

Page 8, between lines 31 and 32, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 5. IC 3-10-7-32, AS AMENDED BY P.L.190-2011, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 32. (a) A town election board shall determine what voting method will be used in a municipal election.

(b) The town election board and its precinct election officers shall perform the duties of the county election board and its precinct election officers under IC 3-11 for each voting method used.

(c) The town election board shall prepare the ballots in the form prescribed by IC 3-11 and distribute them to the precincts in the town.

(d) This subsection applies only to paper ballots. Notwithstanding subsection (c), the town election board, by unanimous consent of the board's entire membership, may authorize the printing or reproduction of ballots on equipment under the control of the town clerk-treasurer. If the town election board acts under this subsection, the ballots are not required to conform to the precise dimensions concerning the size of political party devices under IC 3-11-2-9 or the placement of a candidate's name under ~~IC 3-11-2-10(f)~~ **IC 3-11-2-10(d)**. However, the ballots must otherwise substantially conform with IC 3-11-2."

Page 8, line 41, delete "if:" and insert **"if there are no candidates of that political party."**

Page 8, delete line 42.

Page 9, delete lines 1 through 4, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 7. IC 3-11-2-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 56, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 10. (a) Public questions shall be placed on the general election ballot in the following order after the statement described in section 7 of this chapter, and the instructions described in ~~subsections (d) and (e)~~ **subsection (c)** and section 8 of this chapter, if instructions are printed on the ballot:

(1) Ratification of a state constitutional amendment.

(2) Local public questions.

Subject to section 10.1 of this chapter, each public question shall be placed in a separate column on the ballot.

(b) The name or title of the political party or independent ticket described in section 6 of this chapter shall be placed on the general election ballot after the public questions described in subsection (a). The device of the political party or independent ticket shall be placed immediately under the name of the political party or independent ticket. ~~The instructions for voting a straight party ticket shall be placed to the right of the device, if instructions are printed on the ballot.~~

~~(c) The instructions for voting a straight party ticket must conform as nearly as possible to the following:~~

~~"(1) To vote a straight (insert political party name) ticket for all (insert political party name) candidates on this ballot, except for candidates described in (2) below, make a voting mark on or in this circle and do not make any other marks on this ballot.~~

~~(2) To vote for any candidate for an at-large office (insert county council, city common council, town council, or township board if those offices appear on this ballot) to which more than one (1) person may be elected, you must make another voting mark for each candidate you wish to~~

~~vote for. Your straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for that office.~~

~~(3) If you wish to vote for a candidate seeking a nonpartisan office or on a public question, you must make another voting mark on the appropriate place on this ballot."~~

~~(d) Except as permitted under section 8(b) of this chapter, if the ballot contains an independent ticket described in section 6 of this chapter and at least one (1) other independent candidate, the ballot must also contain a statement that reads substantially as follows: "A vote cast for an independent ticket will only be counted for the candidates for President and Vice President or governor and lieutenant governor comprising that independent ticket. This vote will NOT be counted for any OTHER independent candidate appearing on the ballot."~~

~~(e) (c) Except as permitted under section 8(b) of this chapter, the ballot must also contain a statement that reads substantially as follows: "A write-in vote will NOT be counted unless the vote is for a DECLARED write-in candidate. To vote for a write-in candidate, you must make a voting mark on or in the square to the left of the name you have written in or your vote will not be counted."~~

~~(f) (d) Subject to section 10.1 of this chapter, the list of candidates of the political party shall be placed immediately under the instructions for voting a straight party ticket. The names of the candidates shall be placed three-fourths (3/4) of an inch apart from center to center of the name. The name of each candidate must have, immediately on its left, a square three-eighths (3/8) of an inch on each side.~~

~~(g) (e) The circuit court clerk may authorize the printing of ballots containing a ballot variation code to ensure that the proper version of a ballot is used within a precinct."~~

Page 9, delete lines 16 through 33, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 9. IC 3-11-2-12.4, AS ADDED BY P.L.21-2016, SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 12.4. (a) This section applies whenever more than one (1) candidate may be elected to an office.

(b) The office shall be placed on the general election ballot after the offices described in section 12 of this chapter and before the offices described in section 12.9 of this chapter.

(c) Whenever candidates are to be elected to a county council, city common council, or town council that includes both an at-large member and a member representing a district, the candidates seeking election as a member representing a district shall be placed on the ballot after candidates seeking election as an at-large member.

~~(c) (d) The ballot shall contain a statement reading substantially as follows above the name of the first candidate: "To vote for any candidate for this office, you must make a voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for." A straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for this office."~~

Page 12, between lines 20 and 21, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 15. IC 3-11-7-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 65, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), A ballot card voting system must permit a voter to vote:

(1) except at a primary election, a straight party ticket for all of the candidates of one (1) political party by a single voting mark on each ballot card;

(2) (1) for one (1) or more candidates of each political party or independent candidates, or for one (1) or more school board candidates nominated by petition; or

(3) (2) a split ticket for the candidates of different political parties and for independent candidates. or

(4) a straight party ticket and then split that ticket by

casting individual votes for candidates of another political party or independent candidate:

(b) A ballot card voting system must require that a voter who wishes to cast a ballot for a candidate for election to an at-large district to which more than one person may be elected, on a:

- (1) county council;
- (2) city common council;
- (3) town council; or
- (4) township board;

make a voting mark for each individual candidate for whom the voter wishes to cast a vote. The ballot card voting system may not count any straight party ticket voting mark as a vote for any candidate for an office described by this subsection:

(c) (b) A ballot card voting system must permit a voter to vote:

- (1) for all candidates for presidential electors and alternate presidential electors of a political party or an independent ticket by making a single voting mark; and
- (2) for or against a public question on which the voter may vote.

SECTION 16. IC 3-11-7-6 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]. Sec. 6: A ballot card voting system must count a ballot in accordance with IC 3-12-1-7 when a voter votes a straight ticket vote and votes for individual candidates as described by IC 3-12-1-7.

SECTION 17. IC 3-11-7.5-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 66, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 10. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b); An electronic voting system must permit a voter to vote:

- (1) except at a primary election, a straight party ticket for all the candidates of one (1) political party by touching the device of that party;
- (2) (1) for one (1) or more candidates of each political party or independent candidates, or for one (1) or more school board candidates nominated by petition; or
- (3) (2) a split ticket for the candidates of different political parties and for independent candidates. or
- (4) a straight party ticket and then split that ticket by casting individual votes for candidates of another political party or independent candidates.

(b) An electronic voting system must require that a voter who wishes to cast a ballot for a candidate for election to an at-large district to which more than one person may be elected, on a:

- (1) county council;
- (2) city common council;
- (3) town council; or
- (4) township board;

make a voting mark for each individual candidate for whom the voter wishes to cast a vote. The electronic voting system may not count any straight party ticket voting mark as a vote for any candidate for an office described by this subsection:

(c) (b) An electronic voting system must permit a voter to vote:

- (1) for as many candidates for an office as the voter may vote for, but no more;
- (2) for or against a public question on which the voter may vote, but no other; and
- (3) for all the candidates for presidential electors and alternate presidential electors of a political party or an independent ticket by making a single voting mark."

Page 23, delete lines 3 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 35. IC 3-11-11-10 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]. Sec. 10: If an election is a general or municipal election and a voter desires to vote for all the candidates of one (1) political party or group of petitioners, the voter may make a voting mark on or in a large circle enclosing the device and before the name under which the candidates of the party or group of petitioners are printed. The voter's vote

shall then be counted for all the candidates under that party name or for the two (2) candidates comprising an independent ticket.

SECTION 36. IC 3-11-13-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 104, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 11. (a) The ballot information, whether placed on the ballot card or on the marking device, must be in the order of arrangement provided for ballots under this section.

(b) Each county election board shall have the names of all candidates for all elected offices, political party offices, and public questions printed on a ballot card as provided in this chapter. The county may:

- (1) print all offices and questions on a single ballot card; and
- (2) include a ballot variation code to ensure that the proper version of a ballot is used within a precinct.

(c) Each type of ballot card must be of uniform size and of the same quality and color of paper (except as permitted under IC 3-10-1-17).

(d) The nominees of a political party or an independent candidate or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6) nominated by petitioners shall be listed on the ballot with the name and device set forth on the certification or petition. The circle containing the device may be of any size that permits a voter to readily identify the device. IC 3-11-2-5 applies if the certification or petition does not include a name or device, or if the same device is selected by two (2) or more parties or petitioners.

(e) The offices and public questions on the general election ballot must be placed on the ballot in the order listed in IC 3-11-2-12, IC 3-11-2-12.2, IC 3-11-2-12.4, IC 3-11-2-12.5, IC 3-11-2-12.7(b), IC 3-11-2-12.9(a), **IC 3-11-2-12.9(c)**, IC 3-11-2-13(a) through IC 3-11-2-13(c), IC 3-11-2-14(a), and IC 3-11-2-14(d). The offices and public questions may be listed in a continuous column **or row** either vertically or horizontally and on a number of separate pages.

(f) The name of each office must be printed in a uniform size in bold type. A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first candidate:

- (1) "Vote for one (1) only.", if only one (1) candidate is to be elected to the office.
- (2) "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office. To vote for any candidate for this office, you must make a voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for.", ~~A straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for this office.~~; if more than one (1) candidate is to be elected to the office.

(g) Below the name of the office and the statement required by subsection (f), the names of the candidates for each office must be grouped together in the following order:

- (1) The major political party whose candidate received the **highest greatest** number of votes in the county for secretary of state at the **last most recent** election for **secretary of state** is listed first.
- (2) The major political party whose candidate received the second **highest greatest** number of votes in the county for secretary of state is listed second.
- (3) All other political parties listed in the order that the parties' candidates for secretary of state finished in the **last most recent** election for **secretary of state** are listed after the party listed in subdivision (2).
- (4) If a political party did not have a candidate for secretary of state in the **last most recent** election for **secretary of state** or a nominee is an independent candidate or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6), the party or candidate is listed after the parties described in subdivisions (1), (2), and (3).

(5) If more than one (1) political party or independent candidate or ticket described in subdivision (4) qualifies to be on the ballot, the parties, candidates, or tickets are listed in the order in which the party filed its petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6-12.

(6) A space for write-in voting is placed after the candidates listed in subdivisions (1) through (5), if required by law.

(7) The name of a write-in candidate may not be listed on the ballot.

(h) The names of the candidates grouped in the order established by subsection (g) must be printed in type with uniform capital letters and have a uniform space between each name. The name of the candidate's political party, or the word "Independent" if the:

(1) candidate; or

(2) ticket of candidates for:

(A) President and Vice President of the United States; or

(B) governor and lieutenant governor;

is independent, must be placed immediately below or beside the name of the candidate and must be printed in a uniform size and type.

(i) All the candidates of the same political party for election to at-large seats on the fiscal or legislative body of a political subdivision must be grouped together:

(1) under the name of the office that the candidates are seeking;

(2) in the order established by subsection (g); and

(3) within the political party, in alphabetical order according to surname.

A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first candidate: "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) of ANY party for this office."

(j) Candidates for election to at-large seats on the governing body of a school corporation must be grouped:

(1) under the name of the office that the candidates are seeking; and

(2) in alphabetical order according to surname.

A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first candidate: "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office."

(k) The following information must be placed at the top of the ballot before the first public question is listed:

(1) The cautionary statement described in IC 3-11-2-7.

(2) The instructions described in IC 3-11-2-8 ~~IC 3-11-2-10(d)~~, and ~~IC 3-11-2-10(e)~~. **IC 3-11-2-10(c)**.

(l) The ballot must include: ~~a single connectable arrow, circle, oval, or square, or a voting position for voting a straight party or an independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6) by one (1) mark as required by section 14 of this chapter, and the single connectable arrow, circle, oval, or square, or the voting position for casting a straight party or an independent ticket ballot must be identified by:~~

(1) the name of the political party or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6); and

(2) immediately below or beside the political party's or independent ticket's name, the device of that party or ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-5).

The name and device of each political party or independent ticket must be of uniform size and type and arranged in the order established by subsection (g) for listing candidates under each office. ~~The instructions described in IC 3-11-2-10(e) for voting a straight party ticket and the statement concerning presidential electors required under IC 3-10-4-3 may be placed on the ballot label or in a location within the voting booth in a location that permits the voter to easily read the instructions.~~

(m) A public question must be in the form described in IC 3-11-2-15(a) and IC 3-11-2-15(b), except that a single connectable arrow, a circle, or an oval may be used instead of a square. Except as expressly authorized or required by statute, a county election board may not print a ballot card that contains language concerning the public question other than the language authorized by a statute.

(n) The requirements in this section:

(1) do not replace; and

(2) are in addition to;

any other requirements in this title that apply to optical scan ballots.

(o) The procedure described in IC 3-11-2-16 must be used when a ballot does not comply with the requirements imposed by this title or contains another error or omission that might result in confusion or mistakes by voters.

(p) This subsection applies to an optical scan ballot that does not list:

(1) the names of ~~political parties or~~ candidates; or

(2) the text of public questions;

on the face of the ballot. The ballot must be prepared in accordance with this section, except that the ballot must include a numbered circle or oval to refer to each political party, candidate, or public question."

Delete pages 24 through 25.

Page 26, delete lines 1 through 16.

Page 26, delete lines 22 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 38. IC 3-11-13-14 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]. ~~Sec. 14. (a) In partisan elections, the ballot labels must include a voting square or position where a voter may by one (1) voting mark on each card record a straight party or an independent ticket vote for all the candidates of one (1) political party or the independent ticket, except for offices for which the voter:~~

~~(1) is required to cast an individual vote for a candidate under IC 3-11-7-4(b); or~~

~~(2) has voted individually for a candidate for any other office.~~

~~(b) If the voter records a vote for the two (2) candidates comprising an independent ticket, the vote must not count for any other independent candidate on the ballot.~~

SECTION 39. IC 3-11-13-22, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 106, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 22. (a) This section applies to:

(1) a ballot card voting system; and

(2) a voting system that includes features of a ballot card voting system and a direct record electronic voting system.

(b) Not later than seventy-four (74) days before election day, for each county planning to use automatic tabulating machines at the next election, VSTOP shall provide each county election board with two (2) lists of unique identification numbers for the machines to be tested by the county. The number of machines selected in each list must be:

(1) approved by the division; and

(2) not less than five percent (5%) of the machines in the county.

(c) The county election board shall test the machines in the first list described in subsection (b) to ascertain that the machines will correctly count the votes cast ~~for straight party tickets~~, for all candidates (including write-in candidates) and on all public questions. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional automatic tabulating machines be tested, then the county election board shall test machines from the second list described in subsection (b).

(d) If VSTOP does not provide the lists under subsection (b) not later than sixty (60) days before the election, the county election board shall establish and implement a procedure for random selection of not less than five percent (5%) of the

machines in the county. The county election board shall then test the machines selected as described in subsection (c).

(e) Not later than seven (7) days after conducting the test under subsection (c), the county election board shall certify to the election division that the test has been conducted in conformity with subsection (c). The testing under subsection (c) must begin before absentee voting begins in the office of the circuit court clerk under IC 3-11-10-26.

(f) Public notice of the time and place shall be given at least forty-eight (48) hours before the test. The notice shall be published once in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4.

(g) If a county election board determines that:

(1) a ballot:

(A) must be reprinted or corrected as provided by IC 3-11-2-16 because of the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question from the ballot; or

(B) is an absentee ballot that a voter is entitled to recast under IC 3-11.5-4-2 because the absentee ballot includes a candidate for election to office who:

(i) ceased to be a candidate; and

(ii) has been succeeded by a candidate selected under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2; and

(2) ballots used in the test conducted under this section were not reprinted or corrected to remove the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question, or indicate the name of the successor candidate;

the county election board shall conduct an additional public test described in subsection (c) using the reprinted or corrected ballots. Notice of the time and place of the additional test shall be given in accordance with IC 5-14-1.5, but publication of the notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4 is not required.

SECTION 40. IC 3-11-13-31.7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.21-2016, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 31.7. (a) This section is enacted to comply with 52 U.S.C. 21081 by establishing uniform and nondiscriminatory standards to define what constitutes a vote on an optical scan voting system.

(b) After receiving ballot cards, a voter shall, without leaving the room, go alone into one (1) of the booths or compartments that is unoccupied and indicate:

(1) the candidates for whom the voter desires to vote by marking the connectable arrows, circles, ovals, or squares immediately beside:

(A) the candidates' names; or

(B) the numbers referring to the candidates; and

(2) the voter's preference on each public question by marking the connectable arrow, oval, or square beside:

(A) the word "yes" or "no" under the question; or

(B) the number referring to the word "yes" or "no" on the ballot.

(c) If an election is a general or municipal election and a voter desires to vote for all the candidates of one (1) political party or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6), the voter may mark:

(1) the circle enclosing the device; or

(2) the connectable arrow, circle, oval, or square described in section 11 of this chapter;

that designates the candidates of that political party or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6). Except as provided by IC 3-11-7-4(b), the voter's vote shall then be counted for all the candidates of that political party or included in the independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6). However, if the voter marks the circle, arrow, oval, or square of an independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6), the vote shall not be counted for any other independent candidate on the ballot.

(d) (c) This subsection applies to a voter casting a ballot on a voting system that includes features of both an optical scan ballot card voting system and a direct record electronic voting system. After entering into a booth used with the voting system, the voter shall indicate the candidates for whom the voter desires

to vote and the voter's preference on each public question by:

(1) inserting a paper ballot or an optical scan ballot into the voting system; or

(2) using headphones to listen to a recorded list of political parties, candidates, and public questions.

(e) (d) A voter using a voting system described in subsection (d) (c) may indicate the voter's selections by:

(1) touching a device on or in the squares immediately adjacent to the name of a political party, candidate, or response to a public question; or

(2) indicating the voter's choices by using a sip puff device that enables the voter to indicate a choice by inhaling or exhaling."

Page 27, delete lines 1 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 41. IC 3-11-14-3.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.21-2016, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 3.5. (a) Each county election board shall have the names of all candidates for all elected offices, political party offices, and public questions printed on ballot labels for use in an electronic voting system as provided in this chapter.

(b) The county may:

(1) print all offices and public questions on a single ballot label; and

(2) include a ballot variation code to ensure that the proper version of a ballot label is used within a precinct.

(c) Each type of ballot label must be of uniform size and of the same quality and color of paper (except as permitted under IC 3-10-1-17).

(d) The nominees of a political party or an independent candidate or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6) nominated by petitioners must be listed on the ballot label with the name and device set forth on the certification or petition. The circle containing the device may be of any size that permits a voter to readily identify the device. IC 3-11-2-5 applies if the certification or petition does not include a name or device, or if the same device is selected by two (2) or more parties or petitioners.

(e) The ballot labels must list the offices and public questions on the general election ballot in the order listed in IC 3-11-2-12, IC 3-11-2-12.2, IC 3-11-2-12.4, IC 3-11-2-12.5, IC 3-11-2-12.7(b), IC 3-11-2-12.9(a), IC 3-11-2-13(a) through IC 3-11-2-13(c), IC 3-11-2-14(a), and IC 3-11-2-14(d). Each office and public question may have a separate screen, or the offices and public questions may be listed in a continuous column either vertically or horizontally.

(f) The name of each office must be printed in a uniform size in bold type. A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first candidate:

(1) "Vote for one (1) only.", if only one (1) candidate is to be elected to the office.

(2) "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office.", ~~To vote for any candidate for this office, you must make a voting mark for each candidate you wish to vote for. A straight party vote will not count as a vote for any candidate for this office.~~; if more than one (1) candidate is to be elected to the office.

(g) Below the name of the office and the statement required by subsection (f), the names of the candidates for each office must be grouped together in the following order:

(1) The major political party whose candidate received the **highest greatest** number of votes in the county for secretary of state at the ~~last most recent~~ **election for secretary of state** is listed first.

(2) The major political party whose candidate received the second **highest greatest** number of votes in the county for secretary of state is listed second.

(3) All other political parties listed in the order that the parties' candidates for secretary of state finished in the ~~last~~ **most recent election for secretary of state** are listed after the party listed in subdivision (2).

(4) If a political party did not have a candidate for secretary of state in the ~~last~~ **most recent election for secretary of state** or a nominee is an independent candidate or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6), the party or candidate is listed after the parties described in subdivisions (1), (2), and (3).

(5) If more than one (1) political party or independent candidate or ticket described in subdivision (4) qualifies to be on the ballot, the parties, candidates, or tickets are listed in the order in which the party filed its petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6-12.

(6) A space for write-in voting is placed after the candidates listed in subdivisions (1) through (5), if required by law. A space for write-in voting for an office is not required if there are no declared write-in candidates for that office. However, procedures must be implemented to permit write-in voting for candidates for federal offices.

(7) The name of a write-in candidate may not be listed on the ballot.

(h) The names of the candidates grouped in the order established by subsection (g) must be printed in type with uniform capital letters and have a uniform space between each name. The name of the candidate's political party, or the word "Independent", if the:

(1) candidate; or

(2) ticket of candidates for:

(A) President and Vice President of the United States; or

(B) governor and lieutenant governor;

is independent, must be placed immediately below or beside the name of the candidate and must be printed in uniform size and type.

(i) All the candidates of the same political party for election to at-large seats on the fiscal or legislative body of a political subdivision must be grouped together:

(1) under the name of the office that the candidates are seeking;

(2) in the party order established by subsection (g); and

(3) within the political party, in alphabetical order according to surname.

A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first candidate: "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) of ANY party for this office."

(j) Candidates for election to at-large seats on the governing body of a school corporation must be grouped:

(1) under the name of the office that the candidates are seeking; and

(2) in alphabetical order according to surname.

A statement reading substantially as follows must be placed immediately below the name of the office and above the name of the first candidate: "Vote for not more than (insert the number of candidates to be elected) candidate(s) for this office."

(k) The cautionary statement described in IC 3-11-2-7 must be placed at the top or beginning of the ballot label before the first public question is listed.

(l) The instructions described in IC 3-11-2-8 ~~IC 3-11-2-10(d); and IC 3-11-2-10(e)~~ **IC 3-11-2-10(c)** may be:

(1) placed on the ballot label; or

(2) posted in a location within the voting booth that permits the voter to easily read the instructions.

(m) The ballot label must include: ~~a touch sensitive point or button for voting a straight political party or independent ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-6) by one (1) touch; and the touch sensitive point or button must be identified by:~~

(1) the name of the political party or independent ticket; and

(2) immediately below or beside the political party's or independent ticket's name, the device of that party or ticket (described in IC 3-11-2-5).

The name and device of each party or ticket must be of uniform size and type, and arranged in the order established by subsection (g) for listing candidates under each office. ~~The instructions described in IC 3-11-2-10(e) for voting a straight party ticket and the statement concerning presidential electors required under IC 3-10-4-3 may be placed on the ballot label or in a location within the voting booth that permits the voter to easily read the instructions.~~

(n) A public question must be in the form described in IC 3-11-2-15(a) and IC 3-11-2-15(b), except that a touch sensitive point or button must be used instead of a square. Except as expressly authorized or required by statute, a county election board may not print a ballot label that contains language concerning the public question other than the language authorized by a statute.

(o) The requirements in this section:

(1) do not replace; and

(2) are in addition to;

any other requirements in this title that apply to ballots for electronic voting systems.

(p) The procedure described in IC 3-11-2-16 must be used when a ballot label does not comply with the requirements imposed by this title or contains another error or omission that might result in confusion or mistakes by voters."

Delete pages 28 through 29.

Page 30, delete lines 1 through 12.

Page 30, delete lines 18 through 27, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 43. IC 3-11-14-23, AS AMENDED BY P.L.21-2016, SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 23. (a) This section is enacted to comply with 52 U.S.C. 21081 by establishing uniform and nondiscriminatory standards to define what constitutes a vote on an electronic voting system.

(b) If a voter is not challenged by a member of the precinct election board, the voter may pass the railing to the side where an electronic voting system is and into the voting booth. There the voter shall register the voter's vote in secret by indicating:

(1) the candidates for whom the voter desires to vote by touching a device on or in the squares immediately above the candidates' names;

(2) if the voter intends to cast a write-in vote, a write-in vote by touching a device on or in the square immediately below the candidates' names and printing the name of the candidate in the window provided for write-in voting; and

(3) the voter's preference on each public question by touching a device above the word "yes" or "no" under the question.

~~(e) If an election is a general or municipal election and a voter desires to vote for all the candidates of one (1) political party or group of petitioners, the voter may cast a straight party ticket by touching that party's device. Except as provided in IC 3-11-7-5-10(b), the voter's vote shall then be counted for all the candidates under that name. However, if the voter casts a vote by touching the circle of an independent ticket comprised of two (2) candidates, the vote shall not be counted for any other independent candidate on the ballot.~~

~~(d)~~ (c) As provided by 52 U.S.C. 21081, a voter casting a ballot on an electronic voting system must be:

(1) permitted to verify in a private and independent manner the votes selected by the voter before the ballot is cast and counted;

(2) provided the opportunity to change the ballot or correct any error in a private and independent manner before the ballot is cast and counted, including the

opportunity to receive a replacement ballot if the voter is otherwise unable to change or correct the ballot; and
 (3) notified before the ballot is cast regarding the effect of casting multiple votes for the office and provided an opportunity to correct the ballot before the ballot is cast and counted.

SECTION 44. IC 3-11-14.5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 113, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 1. (a) Not later than seventy-four (74) days before election day, for each county planning to use an electronic voting system at the next election, VSTOP shall provide each county election board with two (2) lists of unique identification numbers for the machines to be tested by the county. The number of machines selected in each list must be:

- (1) approved by the division; and
- (2) not less than five percent (5%) of the machines in the county.

(b) The county election board shall test the machines in the first list described in subsection (a) to ascertain that the machines will correctly count the votes cast for ~~straight party tickets~~, for all candidates (including write-in candidates) and on all public questions. If an individual attending the public test requests that additional electronic voting systems be tested, then the county election board shall test machines from the second list described in subsection (a).

(c) If VSTOP does not provide the lists under subsection (a) not later than sixty (60) days before the election, the county election board shall establish and implement a procedure for random selection of not less than five percent (5%) of the machines in the county. The county election board shall then test the machines selected as described in subsection (b).

(d) The testing under subsection (b) must begin before absentee voting starts in the office of the circuit court clerk under IC 3-11-10-26.

(e) If a county election board determines that:

- (1) a ballot provided by an electronic voting system:
 - (A) must be corrected as provided by IC 3-11-2-16 because of the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question from the ballot; or
 - (B) is an absentee ballot that a voter is entitled to recast under IC 3-11.5-4-2 because the absentee ballot includes a candidate for election to office who:
 - (i) ceased to be a candidate; and
 - (ii) has been succeeded by a candidate selected under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2; and
- (2) machines used in the test conducted under this section did not contain a ballot that was reprinted or corrected to remove the omission of a candidate, political party, or public question, or indicate the name of the successor candidate;

the county election board shall conduct an additional public test described in subsection (b) using the machines previously tested and containing the reprinted or corrected ballots."

Page 38, between lines 13 and 14, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 55. IC 3-12-1-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.64-2014, SECTION 68, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 1. Subject to sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9.5, and 13 of this chapter, the primary factor to be considered in determining a voter's choice on a ballot is the intent of the voter. If the voter's intent can be determined on the ballot or on part of the ballot, the vote shall be counted for the affected candidate or candidates or on the public question. However, if it is impossible to determine a voter's choice of candidates on a part of a ballot or vote on a public question, then the voter's vote concerning those candidates or public questions may not be counted.

SECTION 56. IC 3-12-1-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.278-2019, SECTION 137, IS AMENDED TO READ AS

FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 5. (a) This subsection does not apply to a ballot card voting system or an electronic voting system. ~~Except as provided in subsection (d);~~ A voting mark made by a voter on or in a voting square at the left of a candidate's name ~~or political party's name~~ shall be counted as a vote for the candidate. ~~or candidates of the political party;~~

(b) This subsection applies to a ballot card voting system. A voting mark made by a voter:

- (1) on or in a circle, oval, or square; or
- (2) to connect a connectable arrow;

immediately below or beside a candidate's name ~~or political party's name~~ shall be counted as a vote for the candidate. ~~or candidates of the political party; except as provided in subsection (d);~~

(c) This subsection applies to a direct record electronic voting system. A voting mark made by a voter touching a touch sensitive point or button below or beside a candidate's name ~~or political party's name~~ shall be counted as a vote for the candidate. ~~or candidates of the political party; except as provided in subsection (d);~~

(d) A voter who wishes to cast a ballot for a candidate for election to an at-large district to which more than one (1) person may be elected on a:

- (1) county council;
- (2) city common council;
- (3) town council; or
- (4) township board;

must make a voting mark for each individual candidate for whom the voter wishes to cast a vote. A straight ticket voting mark on a paper ballot, ballot card voting system, or electronic voting system shall not be counted as a straight party ticket voting mark as a vote for any candidate for an office described by this subsection:

SECTION 57. IC 3-12-1-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.21-2016, SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 7. (a) This subsection applies whenever a voter:

- (1) votes a straight party ticket; and
- (2) votes only for one (1) or more individual candidates who are all of the same political party as the straight ticket vote;

Except as provided in subsection (d) or (e), the straight ticket vote shall be counted and the individual candidate votes may not be counted:

(b) This subsection applies whenever:

- (1) a voter has voted a straight party ticket for the candidates of one (1) political party;
- (2) only one (1) person may be elected to an office; and
- (3) the voter has voted for one (1) individual candidate for the office described in subdivision (2) who is:

- (A) a candidate of a political party other than the party for which the voter voted a straight ticket; or
- (B) an independent candidate or declared write-in candidate for the office;

If the voter has voted for one (1) individual candidate for the office described in subdivision (2), the individual candidate vote for that office shall be counted; the straight party ticket vote for that office may not be counted; and the straight party ticket votes for other offices on the ballot shall be counted:

(c) This subsection applies whenever:

- (1) a voter has voted a straight party ticket for the candidates of one (1) political party; and
- (2) the voter has voted for more individual candidates for the office than the number of persons to be elected to that office;

The individual candidate votes for that office may not be counted; the straight party ticket vote for that office may not be counted; and the straight party ticket votes for other offices on the ballot shall be counted:

(d) This subsection applies whenever:

- (1) a voter has voted a straight party ticket for the candidates of one (1) political party;
- (2) more than one (1) person may be elected to an office; and
- (3) the voter has voted for individual candidates for the office described in subdivision (2) who are:
 - (A) independent candidates or declared write-in candidates;
 - (B) candidates of a political party other than the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket under subdivision (1); or
 - (C) a combination of candidates described in clauses (A) and (B).

The individual votes cast by the voter for the office for the independent candidates; declared write-in candidates; and the candidates of a political party other than the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket shall be counted unless the total number of these individual votes is greater than the number of persons to be elected to the office. The straight party ticket votes for the office shall not be counted. The straight party ticket votes for other offices on the voter's ballot shall be counted.

(e) This subsection applies whenever:

- (1) a voter has voted a straight party ticket for the candidates of one (1) political party;
- (2) more than one (1) person may be elected to an office; and
- (3) the voter has voted for individual candidates for the office described in subdivision (2) who are:
 - (A) independent candidates; declared write-in candidates; or candidates of a political party other than the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket under subdivision (1); and
 - (B) candidates of the same political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket under subdivision (1).

The individual votes cast by the voter for the office for the independent candidates; the declared write-in candidates; and the candidates of a political party other than the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket; and the candidates of the political party for which the voter cast a straight party ticket shall be counted unless the total number of these individual votes is greater than the number of persons to be elected to the office. The straight party ticket votes for the office shall not be counted. The straight party ticket votes for other offices on the voter's ballot shall be counted.

(f) If a voter votes a straight party ticket for more than one (1) political party, the whole ballot is void with regard to all candidates nominated by a political party; declared write-in candidates; or candidates designated as independent candidates on the ballot. However, the voter's vote for a school board candidate or on a public question shall be counted if otherwise valid under this chapter.

(g) (a) If a voter does not vote a straight party ticket and the number of votes cast by that a voter for the candidates for an office are less than or equal to the number of openings for that office, the individual candidates votes shall be counted.

(b) If a voter does not vote a straight party ticket and the number of votes cast by that a voter for an office exceeds the number of openings for that office, none of the votes concerning that office may be counted.

SECTION 58. IC 3-12-1-7.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.21-2016, SECTION 24, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 7.5. (a) If a voter votes for one (1) individual candidate for an office for which only one (1) person may be elected and also writes in the name of another candidate for the same office, neither vote may be counted.

(b) If a voter votes for at least one (1) individual candidate for an office for which at least two (2) people may be elected and also writes in the name of at least one (1) candidate, the vote for that office may not be counted unless the number of individual votes cast for the office, when added to the number of write-in votes cast for that office, is less than or equal to the number of seats available for that office.

(c) If a voter votes an individual or a straight party vote for a candidate for an office and also writes in the name of the same candidate for the same office, only one (1) vote for that candidate may be counted.

SECTION 59. IC 3-12-1-8 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]. Sec. 8: (a) Except as provided in subsection (b); a voting mark made by a voter on or in a circle containing a political party device shall be counted as a vote for each candidate of that political party on that ballot.

(b) A voter who wishes to cast a ballot for a candidate for election to an at-large district to which more than one (1) person may be elected on a:

- (1) county council;
- (2) city common council;
- (3) town council; or
- (4) township board;

must make a voting mark for each individual candidate for whom the voter wishes to cast a vote. A voting mark on or in a circle containing a political party device shall not be counted as a straight party ticket voting mark as a vote for any candidate for an office described by this subsection.

SECTION 60. IC 3-12-1-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]: Sec. 14. (a)

This section does not apply to a vote

- (1) cast for President or Vice President of the United States under IC 3-10-4-6. or
- (2) described by section 15 of this chapter.

(b) A vote cast for a candidate who ceases to be a candidate may not be counted as a vote for a successor candidate selected under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2.

SECTION 61. IC 3-12-1-15 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021]. Sec. 15: (a) This section does not apply to a candidate for an at-large office of a county council; city common council; town council; or township board; if those offices appear on a ballot.

(b) This section applies to a vote cast for one (1) straight party ticket that includes a candidate for election to office who:

- (1) ceases to be a candidate; and
- (2) is succeeded by a candidate selected under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2.

(c) A vote cast in the election for the original nominee is considered a vote cast for the successor."

Page 40, delete lines 22 through 41.

Re-number all SECTIONS consecutively.

(Reference is to SB 178 as printed January 28, 2020.)

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

Committee Vote: yeas 8, nays 2.

Wesco, Chair

Report adopted.

ENGROSSED SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING

Pursuant to House Rule 143.1, the following bills which had no amendments filed, were read a second time by title and ordered engrossed: Engrossed Senate Bills 19, 39, 61, 187 and 273.

RESOLUTIONS ON FIRST READING**House Resolution 18**

Representatives Hamilton, GiaQuinta, Chyung, Bartlett, DeLaney, Macer, Beck, Jackson, Fleming, Errington, Dvorak, Forestal, Campbell, Hatfield, Deal, Pfaff, Pryor, Goodin, Boy, Pierce, Klinker and Aylesworth introduced House Resolution 18:

A HOUSE RESOLUTION concerning the protection and conservation of Indiana's natural heritage.

Whereas, The state of Indiana endeavors to be a good steward of state and local natural resources;

Whereas, Scientific evidence from thousands of studies, including those conducted by Indiana's own universities, demonstrates the reality of climate change;

Whereas, All Hoosiers should have the opportunity to live healthy and financially secure lives today, as well as in coming decades;

Whereas, The Indiana Climate Change Impacts Assessment (INCCIA) led by Purdue University has documented current and projected changes to Indiana's climate;

Whereas, Temperatures are projected to rise as much as 5 to 6 degrees Fahrenheit by the midcentury with the number of extremely hot days rising significantly statewide, and the same study found an overall potential for significantly more warming of temperatures by the century's end;

Whereas, The study also found that the average annual precipitation has increased by 5.6 inches since 1895, with more heavy downpours, indicating that winters and springs are likely to be much wetter by the midcentury leading to greater chances of floods;

Whereas, The impacts of climate change on Indiana's communities, businesses and infrastructure are well documented in the INCCIA, including projected impacts by 2050 such as: more frequent heat stress days and a doubling of water deficits reducing corn yields, for current varieties, by 16 to 20 percent; livestock productivity and fertility will decline as heat stress events more than double; growing seasons for allergens, like ragweed, will increase by four weeks; the number of days above 95 degrees Fahrenheit will increase, degrading air quality and triggering asthma attacks and heart attacks, thereby straining infrastructure; warmer and wetter springs will increase mosquito populations, increasing the risk of exposure to diseases like malaria and Zika; and warmer winters will reduce days available to harvest wood without damaging forest soils;

Whereas, The impacts indicated by the INCCIA pose significant threats to Indiana farmers, who would be particularly impacted by crop failures, disruptions in supply chains, and a reduction in agricultural yields due to rising temperatures, drought, flooding and extreme heat;

Whereas, These impacts also pose significant health and economic risks to Indiana citizens, including waterborne disease outbreaks, compromised drinking water, increases in disease spreading organisms, exposure to air pollution, and the costs associated with recovering from floods, among other issues;

Whereas, Indiana is well positioned to take advantage of its technology, research, and development sectors, along with its university resources and skilled workforce, to promote renewable energy technology solutions and to foster innovations in the agricultural sector that grow the state's economy; and

Whereas, Measures that can help the state of Indiana become more climate resilient are available, feasible, cost effective, and often have immediate community and economic benefits such as job creation, lower energy costs, less air pollution and improved quality of life: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana House of Representatives urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate interim study committee the topic of climate impacts referenced in reports such as the Indiana Climate Change Impacts Assessment led by Purdue University to recommend public policy action for the state of Indiana.

SECTION 2. That the legislative council is urged to create a new task force for the purpose of studying climate change and mitigation measures. This task force may consist of the following thirteen (13) members:

- (1) Four (4) members of the senate, appointed as follows:
 - (A) Two (2) members appointed by the president pro tempore, one (1) of whom shall serve as co-chair of the task force.
 - (B) Two (2) members appointed by the minority leader.
- (2) Four (4) members of the house of representatives, appointed as follows:
 - (A) Two (2) members appointed by the speaker,
 - (B) Two (2) members appointed by the minority leader, one (1) of whom shall serve as co-chair of the task force.
- (3) Two (2) members who have broad experience in electric utility policy and who are appointed by the governor, at least one (1) of whom represents utility ratepayers.
- (4) One (1) member from Purdue's Climate Research Center appointed by the governor.
- (5) One (1) member from Indiana University's Environmental Resiliency Institute appointed by the governor.
- (6) One (1) member who has expertise in renewable energy technology and deployment appointed by the governor.

SECTION 3. That the interim study committee or task force assigned the topic of climate change and mitigation measures shall prepare a report by December 1, 2020, including recommendations in the following areas: the development of renewable energy targets; the identification of adaptation measures; additional areas of study to address the projected impacts on Indiana's agricultural sector; opportunities to grow Indiana's clean energy manufacturing sector, including the manufacture of electric vehicle components, as well as wind turbine and solar panel components; a plan for decreasing the greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles owned and operated in Indiana, including increasing the number of registered, zero emission vehicles significantly; the development of policies to increase waste reduction, reuse, composting and recycling activities across the state; and policies to encourage public-private partnerships in developing, financing, and implementing climate resilient infrastructure investments.

SECTION 4. That the Indiana House of Representatives commits to developing and passing legislation to enact recommendations developed by the study committee during the session following the delivery of the committee's report.

SECTION 5. That the Indiana House of Representatives commits to integrate science based assessments of the impacts of climate change into its consideration of legislative proposals in the future.

SECTION 6. That the Indiana House of Representatives commits to developing and passing legislation to enact recommendations developed by the study committee during the session following the delivery of the committee's report.

SECTION 7. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the office of State Representative Carey Hamilton for distribution.

The resolution was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Environmental Affairs.

House Resolution 19

Representative Lucas introduced House Resolution 19:

A HOUSE RESOLUTION honoring Hunter Wart.

Whereas, Hunter Wart worked for a year mowing lawns and selling scrap metal to raise \$10,000 to purchase a Safe Haven Baby Box;

Whereas, Mr. Wart made the purchase as part of his senior project at Columbus North High School;

Whereas, The Seymour, Indiana, fire station agreed to work with Mr. Wart and installed the baby box in June 2019;

Whereas, A healthy baby girl was surrendered at the Seymour fire station on January 23, 2020;

Whereas, Firefighters received the alert from the box and provided the infant care within a minute after being surrendered. The firefighters transported the infant to the hospital shortly thereafter; and

Whereas, Mr. Wart's actions directly saved the life of a child: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana House of Representatives honors Mr. Hunter Wart for his donation of a baby box to Seymour, Indiana, and its direct contribution to saving the life of a newborn child.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to State Representative Jim Lucas for distribution.

The resolution was read a first time and adopted by voice vote.

House Resolution 20

Representative Bacon introduced House Resolution 20:

A HOUSE RESOLUTION urging the pursuit of policy that increases organ donor supply.

Whereas, Indiana leads the Midwest in donor registrations, with more than 75% of Indiana citizens over the age of 18 registered as donors;

Whereas, An estimated 90 candidates in Indiana are on the wait list for a liver transplant, according to the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS);

Whereas, UNOS is a private government contractor that operates the Organ Procurement Transplantation Network, which manages the national system that matches donated organs with recipients;

Whereas, UNOS also develops the allocation policies that prioritize recipients and determine which candidates are offered which organs;

Whereas, The United States was previously divided into 11 regions and 58 smaller geographic areas called donation service areas or DSAs;

Whereas, Under the DSA model, donated livers were offered first to the sickest patients in the donor's DSA and region and then shared nationally;

Whereas, The Organ Procurement Transplantation Network adopted a new liver allocation policy that became effective on February 4, 2020, known as the Acuity Circles Policy, which will decrease the number of transplants nationally, according to a federal contractor's calculations;

Whereas, The country will experience dramatic shifts from sharing donor livers based on medical need, while prioritizing local patients to flying organs and transplant teams up to 500 nautical miles away from each donor hospital, if the Acuity Circles Policy takes effect;

Whereas, Transplant candidates in certain regions of the country, including Indiana, where there is a higher rate of mortality while waiting for a liver transplant will have to wait longer to receive an organ under the Acuity Circles Policy; and

Whereas, The Acuity Circles Policy will disproportionately increase the risk for patients, donor organs, and transplant teams in those regions, including Indiana, and does not address the core issue of transplantation in the United States, a shortage of donated organs: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana House of Representatives urges the pursuit of policies that seek to increase the supply of organs through improvements in DSA level donation rates, in conjunction with other policies, that may serve to improve the current system of organ transplantation in a fashion that does not otherwise create geographic disparities among states.

SECTION 2. That the Acuity Circles Policy, which only shifts the current supply of organs from one part of the country to another, fails to address an underlying problem, the short supply of transplantable organs.

SECTION 3. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to Representative Ronald Bacon for distribution.

The resolution was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Public Health.

House Resolution 21

Representative Frye introduced House Resolution 21:

A HOUSE RESOLUTION honoring Mr. William Rowlett.

Whereas, Mr. William Rowlett was born in Canaan, Indiana, where his family owned and operated a tobacco farm;

Whereas, Mr. Rowlett grew up with strong values of service, family, and commitment to a greater cause;

Whereas, Mr. Rowlett chose to enlist in the U.S. Army at the age of 18, becoming a combat engineer in the early 1990s to serve his country;

Whereas, Experiences while deployed overseas altered the course of Mr. Rowlett's life, and he returned to Indiana in 1993, finding himself lost in purpose and spirit in Indianapolis;

Whereas, It was at that time when Mr. Rowlett accepted the help from a kind stranger who represented the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) organization;

Whereas, Mr. Rowlett, with the help of the VFW, rediscovered his confidence, reconnected with his family, and re-entered the workforce, finding a career in trucking;

Whereas, Mr. Rowlett is a proud member of the VFW and worked with the organization to become the VFW's rolling billboard. His is the first and only VFW semi-tractor created; and

Whereas, Mr. Rowlett works as a trucker, advocate, and champion for veterans as part of the VFW: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana House of Representatives recognizes Mr. William Rowlett for his work with the Veterans of Foreign Wars organization, and wishes him many more years of advocacy.

SECTION 2. That the Indiana House of Representatives honors Mr. William Rowlett for his contributions to the state of Indiana and his efforts to promote and support Hoosier veterans and veterans across the United States of America.

SECTION 3. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to State Representative Randall Frye for distribution.

The resolution was read a first time and adopted by voice vote.

House Resolution 22

Representatives McNamara, Bacon, Hatfield and Sullivan introduced House Resolution 22:

A HOUSE RESOLUTION remembering Dr. David L. Rice.

Whereas, Dr. David L. Rice passed away on January 15, 2020, at the age of 90;

Whereas, Dr. Rice will be remembered for his many contributions to Indiana as the founding and first president of the University of Southern Indiana;

Whereas, Dr. Rice was born April 1, 1929, to Elmer J. and Katie Tate Rice in New Market, Indiana;

Whereas, Dr. Rice earned his bachelor of science in agriculture at Purdue University before serving in the United States Army infantry during the Korean War;

Whereas, Dr. Rice returned from the Korean War and taught at public schools in Wallace, Indiana, while he completed master's and doctoral degrees in education at Purdue University;

Whereas, Dr. Rice served as faculty and as director of research at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana, before contributing his leadership and expertise to the Cooperative Education Research Laboratory in Indianapolis;

Whereas, Dr. Rice also served as research coordinator in the Bureau of Research for the U.S. Office of Education in Washington, D.C., before moving his family to Evansville, Indiana, in 1967 where he served as the first dean appointed to lead the Evansville campus of Indiana State University;

Whereas, Enrollment at the small campus grew under Dr. Rice's leadership and exceeded the expectations of naysayers who believed that a public institution for higher education was unnecessary in the region;

Whereas, Dr. Rice was recognized for his leadership and named president of the campus in 1971;

Whereas, Dr. Rice oversaw the evolution of ISU's southern campus into a separate state university, and he supported efforts that expanded curricula from limited two year degree programs to a wide range of opportunities including baccalaureate and master's degree programs; and

Whereas, Enrollment under Dr. Rice's leadership grew from 992 students to 7,443 during his tenure at the University of Southern Indiana: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That members of the Indiana General Assembly remember Dr. David L. Rice for his humble and visionary leadership and his many contributions to the state of Indiana.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the office of State Representative Wendy McNamara for distribution.

The resolution was read a first time and adopted by voice vote.

House Resolution 24

Representative Campbell introduced House Resolution 24:

A HOUSE RESOLUTION remembering Ernest Vernon Beck.

Whereas, Mr. Ernest Vernon Beck was born July 10, 1937, to Woodrow and Evelyn Beck in Vigo County, Indiana;

Whereas, Mr. Beck graduated from West Lafayette High School in 1955 and received his bachelor's degree from Ball State University in 1959;

Whereas, Mr. Beck pursued a love of teaching from Purdue University, where he graduated with a master's degree in education in 1961;

Whereas, Mr. Beck married Ms. Nancy J. Dye in 1962, and the two shared their lives together before Nancy preceded him in death;

Whereas, Mr. Beck found love again when he married Linda Seaton Branigin in 1991, and the two shared many years together until her passing in 2018;

Whereas, Mr. Beck served the students and families in West Lafayette for more than 30 years as a teacher, coach, and athletic director;

Whereas, Mr. Beck was inducted into the Indiana Football Hall of Fame in 2000 for his many years coaching West Lafayette High School football;

Whereas, Mr. Beck retired from the West Lafayette School system in 1999, and he enjoyed retirement watching Purdue and Colts football, enjoying outdoor activities, playing cards, and spending time with his family; and

Whereas, Mr. Beck is survived by his daughters, Elizabeth Homan and Barbara Beck; stepchildren, Susan Branigan, Anne Vanderveer, Kathleen Linderman, and Rob Branigan; sister, Becky Dougherty; and grandchildren, nieces, and nephews: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana House of Representatives remembers Mr. Ernest Vernon Beck for his many years of service and contributions to West Lafayette Schools.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the office of State Representative Chris Campbell for distribution.

The resolution was read a first time and adopted by voice vote.

House Resolution 26

Representatives GiaQuinta and Pryor introduced House Resolution 26:

A HOUSE RESOLUTION honoring State Representative Mara Candelaria Reardon.

Whereas, State Representative Mara Candelaria Reardon was first elected to represent the constituents of House District 12 in 2006;

Whereas, During her time in the House of Representatives, Representative Reardon served as vice chair of the Environmental Affairs Committee, and was also a member of Roads and Transportation; Commerce, Small Business, and Economic Development; Ways and Means; Utilities, Energy, and Telecommunications; and was ranking minority member on: the Statutory Committee on Interstate and International Cooperation; the Government and Regulatory Reform Committee, and the Select Committee on Government Reduction;

Whereas, Mara Candelaria Reardon was the first Latina elected to the Indiana House of Representatives;

Whereas, She also now serves as the chair of the Board of Hispanic Caucus Chairs, which is a national nonpartisan organization made up of elected Latino officials who serve in various state leadership positions, and also serves on the board of directors of the National Association of Latino Elected Officials and as chair of the Educational Fund, a nonpartisan organization that facilitates full Latino participation in the American political process;

Whereas, Representative Reardon was elected Indiana House Democratic Caucus Chair in 2018;

Whereas, Representative Reardon has served on the Indiana Commission for Women; the Market Development Recycling Board; the Minority and Women's Business Enterprise Commission; the Hispanic/Latino Affairs Commission; and the Indiana Commission to Combat Substance Abuse;

Whereas, Representative Reardon has been married to her husband, Matt, for more than 20 years, and they reside in Munster with their two children, Victoria and Christian; and

Whereas, Representative Reardon has served her constituency loyally and faithfully since her election to the Indiana House of Representatives: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana House of Representatives honors State Representative Mara Candelaria Reardon for her years of service.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to Representative Philip GiaQuinta for distribution.

The resolution was read a first time and adopted by voice vote.

The Speaker yielded the gavel to Representative Candelaria Reardon.

House Concurrent Resolution 13

Representatives Summers, Shackelford and Pryor introduced House Concurrent Resolution 13:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION recognizing Alpha Kappa Alpha Day at the Capitol.

Whereas, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, which has the distinction of being the first sorority established by African-American college women, was founded at Howard University in Washington, D.C., in 1908 and has expanded internationally to 1,018 chapters;

Whereas, Indiana hosts 22 of these chapters located on college and university campuses and has active alumnae groups in communities throughout the state;

Whereas, Alpha Kappa Alpha is committed to community service and actively contributes to the educational, civic, and social life of Indiana's citizens;

Whereas, Alumnae chapters encourage their members to become involved community volunteers in one of their primary service components, including education, health, the economy, arts, and family;

Whereas, Alpha Kappa Alpha provides community support through service initiatives identified in the sorority's international platform, Exemplifying Excellence Through Sustainable Service, as outlined by Dr. Glenda Baskin Glover, International President;

Whereas, Alpha Kappa Alpha plans to accomplish its goals through initiatives such as HBCU for Life: A Call to Action, Women's Healthcare and Wellness, Building our Economic Legacy, The Arts, and Global Impact;

Whereas, Alpha Kappa Alpha is dedicated to serving all mankind and has improved the lives of many people throughout the years; and

Whereas, This great sisterhood has established a nationally recognized program known as Alpha Kappa Alpha Day at the Capitol: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly recognizes Central Regional Director Sonya Bowen, State Coordinator Meisha Wide, and members of Alpha Kappa Alpha for all the good work they accomplish.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Central Regional Director Sonya Bowen, State Coordinator Meisha Wide, and participants in Alpha Kappa Alpha Day at the Capitol.

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 sponsor: Senator Taylor.

Representative Candelaria Reardon handed the gavel to Speaker Bosma

House Concurrent Resolution 34

Representatives Lucas and Frye introduced House Concurrent Resolution 34:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION memorializing Lance Corporal Jacky Ray Koenig Jr., United States Marine Corps.

Whereas, Lance Corporal Jacky Ray Koenig Jr. was born on September 27, 1996, in Bakersfield, California, to Jack Koenig Sr. and Patricia Espinosa Koenig;

Whereas, Lance Cpl. Koenig grew up in North Vernon, Indiana, and attended Jennings County High School, where he competed in track, cross country, and wrestling;

Whereas, Lance Cpl. Koenig, an avid cross country runner, practiced and ran in meets at the Muscatatuck County Park, along the banks of the Muscatatuck River;

Whereas, Lance Cpl. Koenig had a servant's heart throughout his life and volunteered with the Muscatatuck River cleanup project yearly while attending Jennings County High School;

Whereas, Lance Cpl. Koenig graduated in 2014 from Jennings County High School and in 2015 joined the United States Marine Corps;

Whereas, Lance Cpl. Koenig was stationed at Camp Pendleton, California, and deployed to Camp Butler in Okinawa, Japan, and served as a member of the Marine Light Attack Helicopter Squadron 267; and

Whereas, On April 9, 2017, Lance Cpl. Jacky Ray Koenig Jr. died at 20 years of age during a training exercise while deployed in Okinawa, Japan: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly memorializes Lance Corporal Jacky Ray Koenig Jr. for his service to the United States of America as a marine and Hoosier.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the office of State Representative Jim Lucas.

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 sponsor: Senator Perfect.

[Journal Clerk's Note: Upon the request of Representative Lucas, the Speaker requested a moment of silence for the passing of Lance Corporal Jacky Ray Koenig, Jr., of the United States Marine Corps.]

House Concurrent Resolution 35

Representative Pfaff introduced House Concurrent Resolution 35:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION honoring school counselors during National School Counseling Week.

Whereas, School counselors are employed in public and private schools to help students reach their full potential;

Whereas, School counselors are actively committed to helping students explore their academic, social-emotional, and behavioral skills, abilities, and interests;

Whereas, School counselors help parents focus on ways to further the educational, personal and social growth of their children;

Whereas, School counselors work with teachers and other educators to help students explore their potential and set realistic goals for themselves;

Whereas, School counselors seek to identify and utilize community resources that can enhance and complement comprehensive school counseling programs and help students become productive members of society;

Whereas, Comprehensive developmental school counseling programs are considered an integral part of the educational process that enables all students to achieve success in school; and

Whereas, The Indiana General Assembly wishes to honor the many school counselors in Indiana for their support of Indiana's students: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly celebrates National School Counseling Week, February 3 to 7, 2020.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the office of State Representative Tonya Pfaff for distribution.

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 sponsor: Senator J. D. Ford.

House Concurrent Resolution 36

Representative DeLaney introduced House Concurrent Resolution 36:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION recognizing the Indiana State Bar Association Leadership Development Academy.

Whereas, The Indiana State Bar Association Leadership Development Academy (LDA) empowers and develops lawyers to be informed, committed, and involved in order to serve as role models in matters of ethics and professionalism in local and state bar associations, Indiana communities, and organizations;

Whereas, The LDA Class of 2020, the ninth annual class of the program, consists of 25 Indiana lawyers who have been admitted to practice law for 15 years or less;

Whereas, The LDA incorporates professional facilitators and prominent leaders from various disciplines to inform participants about leadership principles and techniques, the importance of effective leaders in organizations and governments for the maximization of efficiency and effectiveness, and the challenges and rewards of leadership in action;

Whereas, The LDA class members are selected from around the state and are exposed to topics such as public service, economic development, government, the military, leadership, diversity and inclusion, and other related leadership topics;

Whereas, As the LDA class members travel around the state, they actively engage in panel discussions, group activities, and demonstrations with faculty who include Indiana Supreme Court Justices, Court of Appeals and trial court judges, members of the executive and legislative branches of Indiana government, and prominent business and military leaders;

Whereas, One of the principal themes of the LDA is "Leadership begins with the attitude of a servant leader - to serve first, and out of service we are given the honor to lead"; and

Whereas, February 17, 2020, and February 18, 2020, mark the LDA session days when focus is placed on local and state government and conflict resolution by providing the class the opportunity to get acquainted with members of the Indiana Supreme Court, the Indiana Court of Appeals, the federal and Bankruptcy Court, the governor, members of the media, and representatives of the FBI, and to discuss issues with Indiana legislators: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly recognizes the importance of the education provided by the Indiana State Bar Association's Leadership Development Academy.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the Indiana State Bar Association Leadership Academy and the members of the ninth annual class.

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 sponsor: Senator Freeman.

House Concurrent Resolution 37

Representatives Stutzman, Klinker, Jackson, Porter, V. Smith, Deal, Campbell, DeLaney, Nisly, Zent, Ziemke, Thompson, Torr, Goodrich, Mayfield, Davison, Schaibley, Beck, Hatfield, Chung, GiaQuinta, DeVon, Soliday, Leonard, Frye, Barrett, Miller, Errington, Abbott, May, Baird, Fleming, Eberhart, Austin, Bartlett, Bauer, Cherry, Moseley, McNamara, Boy, Heine, Negele, Lehman, Carbaugh and Lindauer introduced House Concurrent Resolution 37:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging Congress to display the portrait monument of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony on U.S. currency recognizing women's fight for suffrage and honoring the 100th anniversary of women's suffrage.

Whereas, The portrait monument was unveiled on February 15, 1921, to commemorate the ratification of the 19th Amendment;

Whereas, The seven-ton sculpture depicts the calm and resolute strength of women's suffrage pioneers Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony in exquisite detail rising from rough-hewn marble;

Whereas, The portrait monument's unconventional design was a work of Adelaide Johnson, who sought to pay homage to three of the most prominent figures of the suffrage movement while drawing attention to the ongoing fight for women's rights;

Whereas, The importance of the women's suffrage movement in the United States cannot be understated;

Whereas, The 100th anniversary is a celebration of women's suffrage across the United States;

Whereas, Elizabeth Cady Stanton's Declaration of Sentiments, introduced in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848 became the first public demand for extensive reforms concerning women's rights;

Whereas, Susan B. Anthony was a passionate, disciplined, and tireless advocate for women's suffrage, and whose work brought the lack of equal treatment of women and their right to vote in U.S. elections to the forefront of national discussion;

Whereas, Lucretia Mott was an early advocate for women's rights and organized the women's rights convention in Seneca Falls, New York, after being denied entrance to the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London, England. Her efforts at Seneca Falls and beyond created a platform that helped spur the American women's rights movement;

Whereas, The portrait monument captures the stoic fortitude of these three women as well as the millions of women who supported their work as they pioneered women's suffrage and fought for women's rights in the United States, helping to change American society forever;

Whereas, Depicting the portrait monument on U.S. currency recognizes the profound contributions of the pioneers of the suffrage movement as well as the unfinished work and ongoing contributions of women to the United States of America; and

Whereas, The recognition of the women's suffrage monument on U.S. currency acknowledges the inherent value of more than 50 percent of the U.S. population and the deep impact of the movement on a free and just society: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly urges Congress to display a portrait of the Women's Suffrage Monument on a piece of U.S. currency in recognition of the

countless contributions of American women, specifically the leadership of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony, and in honor of the monument designed by a woman, Adelaide Johnson, which was purposefully unfinished, to show the ongoing opportunity for and contributions of all American women. By displaying such an all-encompassing monument on a piece of U.S. currency, the Indiana General Assembly urges Congress to recognize women's fight for suffrage by honoring the 100th anniversary of the passage of the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to State Representative Christy Stutzman for distribution.

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 sponsor: Senator Rogers.

House Concurrent Resolution 38

Representatives Karickhoff, Austin, Bacon, Bartels, Beck, Ellington, Goodin, Gutwein, Klinker, Lehe, Lehman, May, McNamara, Negele, Saunders, Speedy, VanNatter and Wolkins introduced House Concurrent Resolution 38:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging the United States Forest Service to establish an off-road vehicles (ORVs) trail system.

Whereas, Off-road vehicles (ORVs) are used by many Americans for recreation and work related activities;

Whereas, Many national forests in Michigan, Kentucky, and Ohio allow the use of ORVs on designated forest trails;

Whereas, Currently, the Hoosier National Forest does not allow the use of ORVs on any trails; and

Whereas, The creation or designation of trails for the general use of ORVs in the Hoosier National Forest would encourage greater outdoor recreation and economic benefits for rural communities near the Hoosier National Forest and Indiana at large: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana House of Representatives urges the United States Forest Service to establish an ORV trail system utilizing the full 15,300 acres identified in the Off-Road Vehicle Used Areas (1987) to allow greater use of the Hoosier National Forest for the recreational and economic benefit of the citizens of Indiana.

SECTION 2. That the Indiana House of Representatives urges a timely administrative process for the action through an amendment or similarly appropriate alteration to the current Land and Resource Management Plan and Travel Management Plan.

SECTION 3. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to Vicki Christiansen, chief of the United States Forest Service.

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 Alting, Boots, Koch, Lanane and Messmer.

House Concurrent Resolution 39

Representatives Lehe, Leonard and Macer introduced House Concurrent Resolution 39:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION recognizing the importance of career and technical education during Career and Technical Education Month.

Whereas, The month of February 2020 is being celebrated as Career and Technical Education Month across the United States;

Whereas, Career and technical education provides Hoosiers with school to career connections and is the backbone of a strong, well educated workforce;

Whereas, Career and technical education fosters productivity in business and contributes to Indiana's position in the international marketplace;

Whereas, Career and technical education offers high school and postsecondary students opportunities to learn lifelong skills through practical and meaningful experiences in a wide range of high wage, high skill, and high demand careers;

Whereas, Career and technical education provides students with career choices in their fields and in their communities;

Whereas, The Governor's Workforce Cabinet recognizes the importance of career and technical education in developing a robust pipeline of skilled talent;

Whereas, Preparing Indiana's youth for postsecondary education and career success allows students an opportunity to earn more industry certifications in high demand career fields; and

Whereas, Indiana has a strong presence of career and technical student organizations across industry sectors including: Business Professionals of America; DECA, Inc.; Future Business Leaders of America; Family, Career and Community Leaders of America; FFA; HOSA; SkillsUSA; and Technology Student Association: Therefore

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly recognizes the importance of career and technical education during Career and Technical Education Month.

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit copies of this resolution to the office of State Representative Don Lehe for distribution.

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 sponsor: Senator Kruse.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 2

The Speaker handed down Senate Concurrent Resolution 2, sponsored by Representative Summers:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION commending Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc. for its outstanding contributions to the community.

Whereas, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc., is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to improve the lives of women and families around the world and to promote service and civil and social action;

Whereas, Since the founding of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc., on November 12, 1922, the enterprises of the organization include Project Reassurance, which is geared toward improving prenatal care for teen mothers; Operation Big BookBag, which provides school supplies and tutoring to different facilities across the nation; and The Sigma Youth Symposium, an annual meeting that gives teens a space to voice their concerns on different topics that affect their daily lives;

Whereas, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority's Golden Alert is an enterprise that focuses on legislative action activities,

initiatives, and programming designed to empower and engage by providing meaningful resources, action plans, and solutions for the communities it serves;

Whereas, the members of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc., continue to enhance the quality of life within the community through public service, leadership development, and education of youth; and

Whereas, it is abundantly fitting and proper that the outstanding contributions of this extraordinary sorority be appropriately recognized: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly commends Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc. for its tireless efforts on behalf of women around the world and extends the most sincere best wishes for continued growth and success.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc.

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 Concurrent Resolution 31

The Speaker handed down Senate Concurrent Resolution 31, sponsored by Representative Jordan:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION congratulating the Bremen High School softball team on winning the 2019 Indiana High School Athletic Association ("IHSAA") Class 2A state championship title.

Whereas, The #1 ranked Bremen High School softball team defeated co-#1 ranked Tecumseh 2-1 to win the 2019 IHSAA Class 2A state championship title;

Whereas, In tournament play, the Lions defeated Prairie Heights and Central Noble in the sectional championship, South Adams in the regional championship, and Oak Hill and Boone Grove in the semi-state championship to earn a spot in the state title game;

Whereas, After a Tecumseh score in the first inning, Bremen took the lead for good in the fifth inning, when Rylee Hershberger hit a line drive to left field, scoring Caitlyn Myers and Paige Thompson;

Whereas, Kaelyn Shively pitched a complete game for the Lions, giving up one run and three hits, and only allowing one Tecumseh runner past first base after the first inning;

Whereas, Following the Lions championship performance, Bremen's Kaelyn Shively was named the 2019 IHSAA Mental Attitude Award Winner for Class 2A softball; and

Whereas, Led by head coach Mike Huppert, Bremen finished the season with a 29-2 record, a 17-game winning streak, and the school's first state title in softball: Therefore,

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

SECTION 1. That the Indiana General Assembly congratulates the Bremen High School softball team on winning the 2019 IHSAA Class 2A state championship title.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to each member of the Bremen High School softball team

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.

Representative Porter, who had been excused, is now present.

ENGROSSED SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING

Engrossed Senate Bill 246

Representative Cook called down Engrossed Senate Bill 246 for second reading. The bill was read a second time by title.

HOUSE MOTION (Amendment 246-1)

Mr. Speaker: I move that Engrossed Senate Bill 246 be amended to read as follows:

Page 2, between lines 26 and 27, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 2. IC 20-26-18.2-5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: **Sec. 5. (a) A school corporation or charter school served by a school resource officer employed for the protection of the school corporation or charter school under section 2 of this chapter shall annually report the number of school resource officers serving the school corporation or charter school to the department of homeland security before September 1.**

(b) The department of homeland security shall:

(1) annually compile the information reported under subsection (a); and

(2) retain the information reported under subsection (a)."

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

(Reference is to ESB 246 as printed February 14, 2020.)

AUSTIN

Upon request of Representatives Karickhoff and Carbaugh, the Speaker ordered the roll of the House to be called. Roll Call 179: yeas 95, nays 0. Motion prevailed. The bill was ordered engrossed.

Engrossed Senate Bill 366

Representative Gutwein called down Engrossed Senate Bill 366 for second reading. The bill was read a second time by title. There being no amendments, the bill was ordered engrossed.

ENGROSSED SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING

Engrossed Senate Bill 307

Representative Frye called down Engrossed Senate Bill 307 for third reading:

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning public safety.

The bill was read a third time by sections and placed upon its passage. The question was, Shall the bill pass?

Roll Call 180: yeas 96, nays 0. The bill was declared passed. The question was, Shall the title of the bill remain the title of the act? There being no objection, it was so ordered. The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the passage of the bill.

Representative Behning, who had been present, is now excused.

Engrossed Senate Bill 80

Representative Young called down Engrossed Senate Bill 80 for third reading:

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning general provisions.

The bill was read a third time by sections and placed upon its passage. The question was, Shall the bill pass?

Roll Call 181: yeas 94, nays 0. The bill was declared passed. The question was, Shall the title of the bill remain the title of the act? There being no objection, it was so ordered. The Clerk was directed to inform the Senate of the passage of the bill.

[Journal Clerk's Note: Upon the request of Representative Cherry, the Speaker requested a moment of silence for the passing of former State Representative, Nick Gulling.]

OTHER BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

Referrals to Rules and Legislative Procedures

The Speaker announced, pursuant to House Rule 84, that Engrossed Senate Bill 178 had been referred to the Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Macer be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 61.

BACON

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Morrison be removed as first sponsor and Representative Cherry be substituted therefor as sponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 66.

MORRISON

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Pfaff and Heaton be removed as cosponsors of Engrossed Senate Bill 66.

CHERRY

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Shackelford be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 67.

KARICKHOFF

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Goodin be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 80.

YOUNG

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Hamilton be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 144.

DEVON

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Clere and V. Smith be added as cosponsors of Engrossed Senate Bill 223.

BEHNING

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Carbaugh be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 239.

MAYFIELD

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Hatfield be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 246.

COOK

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Shackelford and Hatfield be added as cosponsors of Engrossed Senate Bill 255.

KIRCHHOFER

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Hatfield be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 273.

KIRCHHOFER

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Goodin be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 307.

FRYE

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Judy be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 316.

ZENT

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Sullivan and Macer be added as cosponsors of Engrossed Senate Bill 331.

JUDY

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Sullivan be removed as first sponsor of Senate Bill 398 and Representative Jordan be substituted therefor and Representative Jordan be removed as cosponsor.

SULLIVAN

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Miller and Fleming be added as cosponsors of Engrossed Senate Bill 410.

ABBOTT

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Bartlett be added as cosponsor of Engrossed Senate Bill 424.

ENGLEMAN

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Vermilion and Barrett be added as coauthors of House Concurrent Resolution 30.

ZENT

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Lehman be added as cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 36.

WRIGHT

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Lauer be added as cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 40.

ERRINGTON

Motion prevailed.

Pursuant to House Rule 60, committee meetings were announced.

On the motion of Representative Candelaria Reardon, the House adjourned at 2:58 p.m., this seventeenth day of February, 2020, until Tuesday, February 18, 2020, at 1:30 p.m.

BRIAN C. BOSMA

Speaker of the House of Representatives

M. CAROLINE SPOTTS

Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives