



Journal of the House

State of Indiana

118th General Assembly

Second Regular Session

Sixth Day

Wednesday Afternoon

January 15, 2014

The invocation was offered by Pastor Matt Barnes of the Capitol Commission.

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 Woody Burton.

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

Arnold	Kubacki
Austin	Lawson
Bacon	Lehe
Baird	Lehman
Bartlett	Leonard
Battles	Lucas
Bauer	Lutz
Behning <input type="checkbox"/>	Macer
Beumer	Mahan
Braun	Mayfield
C. Brown	McMillan
T. Brown	McNamera
Burton	Messmer
Candelaria Reardon	Moed
Carbaugh	Morris
Cherry	Morrison
Clere	Moseley
Cox	Neese
Culver	Negele
Davisson <input type="checkbox"/>	Niemeyer
DeLaney	Niezgodski
Dermody	Ober
DeVon	Pelath
Dvorak	Pierce
Eberhart	Porter
Errington	Price
Forestal	Pryor
Friend	Rhoads
Frizzell	Richardson
Frye	Riecken
GiaQuinta	Saunders <input type="checkbox"/>
Goodin	Shackleford
Gutwein	Slager
Hale	Smaltz
Hamm	M. Smith
Harman	V. Smith
Harris	Soliday
Heaton	Speedy
Heuer	Stemler
Huston	Steuerwald
Karickhoff	Sullivan
Kersey	Summers
Kirchhofer	Thompson
Klinker	Torr
Koch	Truitt

Turner	Wesco
Ubelhor	Wolkins
VanDenburgh	Zent
VanNatter	Ziemke
Washburne	Mr. Speaker

Roll Call 16: 97 present; 3 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 Thursday, January 16, 2014, at 10:00 a.m.

CLERE

The motion was adopted by a constitutional majority.

RECESS

The members of the 118th General Assembly, meeting in Joint Convention, were called to order at 1:55 p.m. by the Speaker.

The Speaker introduced Governor Mike Pence; Lt. Governor Sue Ellspermann; the Senate leadership, President Pro Tempore David C. Long, Majority Floor Leader Brandt Hershman, Majority Caucus Chair James W. Merritt, Jr., Minority Floor Leader Timothy Lanane, Assistant Minority Floor Leader Jean Breaux, and Minority Caucus Chair James R. Arnold; the House leadership, Majority Floor Leader William C. Friend, Majority Caucus Chair Kathy Kreag Richardson, Speaker Pro Tempore P. Eric Turner, Minority Leader Scott D. Pelath, Minority Floor Leader Linda C. Lawson, and Minority Caucus Chair Vanessa J. Summers; and the honored guests as follows: Jan Aikman Dickson, wife of Chief Justice Dickson; Kyle Dickson, son of Chief Justice Dickson; Joe Dickson, grandson of Chief Justice Dickson; Matt Dickson, grandson of Chief Justice Dickson; James Rush, husband of Justice Loretta Rush; Greg Zoeller, Attorney General; Glenda Ritz, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Connie Lawson, Secretary of State; Suzanne Crouch, Auditor of State; former Justices The Honorable Myra Selby, The Honorable Ted Boehm, The Honorable Frank Sullivan, Jr.; and current trial court judges from all across Indiana.

The Speaker yielded the gavel to Lieutenant Governor Sue Ellspermann, President of the Senate, who convened the joint session and presented the Chief Justice as follows:

"Members of the Joint Assembly: Pursuant to Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Indiana, this joint session of the two houses of the Indiana General Assembly is now convened for the purpose of hearing a message from the Chief Justice of Indiana. It is my privilege to present to you the distinguished Chief Justice of Indiana, the Honorable Brent E. Dickson."

Chief Justice Dickson was escorted to the rostrum by Representatives Cox, Torr, DeLaney, and V. Smith and Senators Holdman, Bray, Broden, and Tallian.

2014: State of the Judiciary

“Gov. Pence, Lt. Governor Ellspermann, Members of the General Assembly, and Guests:

This is the occasion to fulfill the Indiana Constitution's directive that the Chief Justice report to you on "the condition of the courts." In short, Indiana's judges are very, very busy; we are extremely challenged but quite gratified every day; we could do even better with more resources; we are extremely honored for the privilege of judicial service; and we are fortunate to have an outstanding working relationship with the General Assembly and the Executive Branch as we partner together on various fronts.

This report is going to contain a lot of details, but before we do, let me share one of the highlights of this past year from a speech given by Justice Massa. He told a story that gives a captivating insight into the crucial importance of courts for a productive society. Here is essentially what he said:

A Los Angeles Laker who was cut by his NBA club, signed a one-year contract to play in Greece. His deal called for \$100,000 and a rented apartment. But early that season, the team started paying only half his salary. When he consulted his agent, he was told Greek law did not come down on the side of the laborer until an employer was at least three months in arrears. A few months later, his landlord tried to evict him because the team had not paid his rent in four months. Not to worry, the team told him, since landlords there are powerless to evict until someone is at least six months behind on their rent! By the end of the year, the basketball player was still in his apartment, but the team still owed him half his salary. He sued; he actually won. The team appealed, but the player won the appeal. And then he waited. And waited. A year after he left Greece without his money, the Greek basketball league was facing collapse, so the Minister of Sport forgave the debts of the teams.

This basketball player noted that many of the Greeks he met in the sports world and beyond already believed that their system was so broken that individual effort did not matter. Think about that: the system was so broken that individual effort did not matter! People did not pay their taxes in full or work a complete day, and when they were confronted with the Greek economy, they just threw up their hands. The player concluded that real change won't arrive until anyone who signs up to work in Greece—stockbroker, IMF administrator, or basketball player—knows that he can count on Greek law for protection.

"Thankfully," Justice Massa said, "we still provide that protection here." And he emphasized that when many people think of the justice system, they think first of the criminal justice system and the delicate balance it maintains between liberty and security. But in reality, Indiana's judiciary is very important to commerce and the daily pursuits of most of our citizens. You simply cannot have a functioning free market economy without a fair and open forum with rules and predictable outcomes where private contracts are enforced and disputes settled. Thank you, Justice Massa, for bringing us this spectacular modern-day example of the crucial role of the judicial branch and the importance of the support we receive from you, the men and women of the Indiana General Assembly.

Last year, Indiana's 318 trial courts received over 1.6 million new case filings (up a fraction of a percent over last year) and conducted 1,338 civil and criminal jury trials. This was accomplished by 547 judicial officers (judges, magistrates, commissioners, and referees). Some of them are here today. Would all Indiana trial judges please stand and allow us to thank you for your service?

With the beginning of 2014, the Court of Appeals has

experienced a change in leadership. Completing her term as Chief Judge is Margret Robb (the first female Court of Appeals Chief Judge in Indiana history). She has served her three-year term with distinction, dedication, innovation, and energy. Judge Robb, please stand and let us thank you for your outstanding service. Her successor is Chief Judge Nancy Vaidik, who will also be a great Chief Judge, as we know from her past work. Judge Vaidik, please stand so that we can welcome you to your new position.

During the past year, over 2,000 appeals were presented to the Court of Appeals (one of the highest volume and most efficient appellate courts in the country). The Indiana Tax Court received 76 new cases. And review was sought in the Supreme Court in just over 1,000 cases. Compared to last year, this represents nearly an 11% decrease in new cases for the Court of Appeals, just over an 8% decrease for the Tax Court, and almost a 3% increase for the Supreme Court.

Among the Supreme Court's other constitutional responsibilities, our State Board of Bar Examiners administered two bar exams to a total of 866 applicants, of which 631 passed and were admitted to the bar. On the lawyer discipline side, working with our attorney Disciplinary Commission, the court imposed various sanctions to protect the public. This included one disbarment and fourteen lawyer resignations after initiation of a disciplinary investigation.

All the work of Indiana's whole judicial branch is done at an amazing value to Hoosiers. The judiciary, the third branch of Indiana government, operates on only 9/10 of 1% of the total spending by all Hoosier government units—state, county, local, city, town, and township. Just think about it: for every ten dollars spent by all Indiana's government units last year, only nine cents went to the judiciary! And this does not even take into consideration the fact that the Indiana judicial system itself generates over 205 million dollars in annual revenue, which is directed to various state and local purposes. This is equivalent to 55% of the total expenditures for all of Indiana's judiciary.

The bottom line is that our judicial system provides enormous value to Hoosier citizens—and does so at a minuscule cost to taxpayers. What a bargain!

But your Indiana judiciary is more than data and dollars. It is a team of judicial officials dedicated to serving Indiana and its citizens. While our primary responsibility is to decide cases, Indiana judges and justices, and their staffs, have been going beyond the call, reaching out, touching, and improving lives with a myriad of innovative programs. Here are a few:

We have expanded the use of Problem Solving Courts, which have proven to be very effective in helping change the lives of people in trouble. Such courts include drug courts, domestic violence courts, mental health restoration courts, community courts, offender post-incarceration reentry courts, and veterans' courts. There already are 54 certified Problem Solving Courts and 10 more are on the way.

Another initiative made possible by your funding in last year's budget is the Adult Guardianship Program. As a result, seniors and incapacitated adults in 15 major counties are now being served by trained volunteer advocates.

We are also proud of our expanding CASA program (Court-Appointed Special Advocates) for abused and neglected children. Programs this past year were started in 5 more counties, bringing the total to 63 certified programs in 78 counties (where we distributed 2.9 million dollars in matching grants). CASA is made possible by 3,500 Indiana volunteers advocating for 16,000 children.

Last year's legislative session also elected to invest substantial funds in probation, including officer training, implementation of

effective practices, and forensic diversion, which covers a variety of rehabilitative programs and pilot projects that focus on reducing repeat offenses, that is, "recidivism." We appreciate the General Assembly's partnership in these efforts.

Now in its third year, the Courts Mortgage Foreclosure Trial Court Assistance Program has moderated over 22,000 conferences between borrowers and lenders, resulting in over 5,000 mortgage foreclosure cases where an agreement has enabled the borrower to stay in their home and averted approximately 200 million dollars in foreclosure losses for homeowners. We continue to be grateful to the Lieutenant Governor's Housing and Community Development Authority, whose funding has made this possible.

During the past year, we merged several of the Supreme Court's staff members into a new team, our Office of Communication, Education, and Outreach, to provide even better media communication, to further transparency, to enhance public trust and confidence, to advance civics education for classroom teachers, and to facilitate greater in-person judicial outreach to students. As one example, this past year, on Constitution Day, 44 judges (including several justices) visited 119 classrooms to talk with over 3,000 students. Another facet of this new team's efforts—our website—has again won distinction. Thanks to the technical competence and creativity of our webmaster Lindsey Borschel, our website was named one of 2013's Top Ten Court Websites by the Forum on the Advancement of Court Technology.

Justice Robert Rucker is the Supreme Court's voice in Indiana's effort to confront the challenges posed by people with Limited English Proficiency in the Courts. This is an area strongly penetrated by federal regulatory oversight. At the present time, the National Conference of State Court Administrators is working with the Department of Justice to create a satisfactory planning tool for individual states to use. This is a delicate prerequisite to any further substantial state programming efforts because failure to strictly comply with Department of Justice expectations could put at risk several other state programs that rely on federal funds. Justice Rucker is on top of this, and we will advance as soon as we can. In the meantime, more and more language translators are being certified.

Thanks to your generous funding and the cooperation of our partners, the Department of Correction, the Criminal Justice Institute, and the Department of Child Services, the important Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) is now undergoing a huge expansion. Due in large part to the efforts of Justice Steven David, JDAI is now operational in the 19 counties with 56% of Indiana's court-involved youth. We are seeing a 44% reduction in juvenile admissions to secure detention, 40% reduction in average daily population in secure detention, and 18% drop in youths committed to the Department of Corrections, and all with no increase in re-offense rates.

Just as last year, the top priority of your Indiana judicial branch is assuring that all our trial courts are equipped with effective electronic case management and data sharing technology. The 2013 session of the General Assembly was responsive by restoring a portion of previously lost funding for trial court technology upgrades. The bill also established a Judicial Technology Oversight Committee, now chaired by Justice Massa. The committee is comprised of members of all three branches, the private sector, and county clerks. We are very grateful for the leadership of Senate President Pro Tem David Long and House Speaker Brian Bosma, along with that of Representatives Greg Steuerwald, Kathy Richardson, Tim Brown, Steve Braun, Ed Delaney and Steve Stemler and Senators Luke Kenley, Brandt Hershman, John Broden, Karen Tallian and Lonnie Randolph, and we look forward to building on this spirit of cooperation in the years ahead. In the meantime,

we have been working hard to provide the Odyssey Case Management System to more and more of the trial courts that seek it.

Odyssey has now been implemented in 175 courts in 48 counties and handles essentially 50% of all new cases. But to fully benefit from Odyssey, and other trial court case management systems, it is critical that information can be shared between courts. This data sharing is particularly important in criminal cases, family law, and juvenile matters, especially when it relates to some of our most vulnerable citizens—our children. Here's what can happen. Although a judge in county "A" that is not on the Odyssey system has access to all juvenile cases in their own county, that same judge does not have direct access to any other juvenile cases outside county "A." This means the judge may lack needed information because there may be a Child in Need of Services (a "CHINS" case) or a delinquency case filed in another county.

An enactment last legislative session directed the Division of State Court Administration to work to fill this void and to develop the technology to "send and receive" court data between Odyssey and another case management system by the end of 2013. This goal has been attained. Working together with the "Quest" system, a case management system used by some of the larger counties to manage their juvenile cases, we have now implemented the exchange of data between Odyssey and Quest. And for the courts not on Odyssey or Quest, we have developed and are making available a separate application that searches both case management systems.

In another collaborative effort, last year you created the Commission on Improving the Status of Children in Indiana. This 18-member Commission includes leadership from all three government branches that have the ability to impact the life of a child, and Justice Loretta Rush serves as its initial chair. The Commission identified priorities and established various task forces (including members from government and non-governmental stakeholders throughout the state), on specific issues such as infant and child mortality, parental substance abuse, child safety, juvenile justice, and foster care reform.

In last year's State of the Judiciary message, you heard about our concern for the unmet legal needs of economically-challenged Hoosiers. Two weeks ago, at the end of 2013, we did an Odyssey Case Management System data "snapshot" of pending civil lawsuits, and the results were pretty shocking. Considering all civil cases, 63% of the parties were not represented by counsel. In family law cases alone, 60% of the litigants did not have a lawyer!

When people are in court without a lawyer, bad things happen. It places unrepresented litigants under a great disadvantage and is almost always detrimental to their interests; it deprives judges from receiving all the information they need to make just and fair judicial rulings; and it clogs court dockets and delays justice for all court users.

To meet this challenge, Indiana lawyers are stepping up to the plate to provide even more volunteer legal services (called "pro-bono" service). And the Indiana State Bar Association has recommended the mandatory annual reporting of voluntary pro bono work. We are working to have such a program in place in the coming months. Our shared objective is to significantly reduce the number of people in court without a lawyer, enhancing Indiana's judicial system's efforts to provide greater justice, fairness, and efficiency.

On another front, many of you already know about how the Indiana Risk Assessment Tool is now being used to help our courts and the Department of Corrections to apply individualized strategies for offender rehabilitation. In fact, the National Institute of Corrections reported on its website in

September that "Anyone looking for an example of a great risk assessment system and or risk assessment instruments needs to look at [the Indiana Risk Assessment System]."

Such risk assessment tools, based on the scientific principles of "evidence-based practices," are also a key element of the Court's new initiative to explore, develop, and if possible, to implement significant improvements in the way Indiana judges make determinations about the pre-trial release of citizens charged with non-violent offenses. The Supreme Court, which has the constitutional responsibility to "supervise the exercise of jurisdiction of Indiana's courts," has established a special task force of trial judges, probation officers, and representatives of prosecutors and criminal defense attorneys to help the Court adopt the procedures to make this happen in Indiana. We want to empower judges with solid tools to make the process more fair and equitable, to enhance public safety, to assure that people will appear for their scheduled trials, and to reduce reliance on expensive jail beds.

There are some items for your radar screen. These are items the Supreme Court cannot accomplish without your thoughtful assistance:

1. Bringing the Abstract of Judgment, an ancient but statutory court record, into the digital age. The Court has had a special ad hoc committee, part of our Records Management Committee, working with various stakeholders, including county clerks and others, in an effort to modernize this relic of the quill pen era. We need your help.
2. Fixing the Marion County Township Small Claims Courts. Our present system has been the subject of ridicule by the *Wall Street Journal*, and local newspaper and television reporters launched investigations into the system. A task force co-chaired by Court of Appeals Judge John Baker and Senior Judge Betty Barteau held hearings and made a comprehensive report recommending changes urgently needed. Local leadership and changes in court rules, however, can only scratch the surface. Systemic change is imperative, and this requires legislative action.
3. Looking further into the future, and considering the simultaneous demands and constraints on county property tax revenue, as well as effective and responsible judicial administration, we encourage you to consider shifting more and more funding of the judicial branch expenses from local government to state funding. For many reasons, this is wise and sound public policy, and it is used effectively in many other states.

As we look to the year just completed and the year ahead, we also want to commit the Indiana judiciary to doing everything we can to help implement your masterful achievement last year in revising Indiana's Criminal Code. This was a truly amazing feat by all involved, and particularly the steadfast legislative leadership of the Criminal Code Evaluation Commission chaired by Rep. Steuerwald and, before him, Rep. Ralph Foley, Rep. Matt Pierce, and Sen. Richard Bray. A product of multiple years of thoughtful efforts and difficult negotiations, the result was an outstanding piece of legislation. We understand that some modifications may be considered this session, but we stress the importance of retaining maximum judicial discretion in criminal sentencing. Individualized sentences reflect the enormous variations among offenders and the crimes they commit. Judicial discretion is essential to maximize public protection, offender rehabilitation, and responsible stewardship of incarceration costs. The courts stand with you to help implement and fulfill your admirable objectives in this bill.

This summary of highlights and aspirations constitutes this year's State of the Judiciary message. Looking forward to what the Judicial Branch, the General Assembly, and the Executive

Branch can accomplish together in the coming year, this concludes our 2014 report on "the condition of the courts." Thank you."

The President of the Senate adjourned the joint convention.

The House reconvened at 3:00 p.m. with the Speaker in the Chair.

Upon request of Representative Pelath, the Speaker ordered the roll of the House to be called to determine the presence or absence of a quorum. Roll Call 17: 85 present. The Speaker declared a quorum present.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING

House Bill 1037

Representative Mahan called down House Bill 1037 for second reading. The bill was read a second time by title. There being no amendments, the bill was ordered engrossed.

ENGROSSED HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

Engrossed House Bill 1008

Representative Steuerwald called down Engrossed House Bill 1008 for third reading:

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

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

Roll Call 18: 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. Senate sponsors: Senator M. Young and Hume.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

With consent of the members, the following bills and joint resolutions on Bill List 6 were read a first time by title and referred to the respective committees:

HB 1217 — Davisson, Lehe

Committee on Environmental Affairs

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning agriculture and animals.

HB 1270 — Steuerwald

Committee on Courts and Criminal Code

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state and local administration.

HB 1278 — Withdrawn

HB 1287 — Porter

Committee on Education

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

HB 1288 — Zent

Committee on Roads and Transportation

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning motor vehicles.

HB 1289 — Rhoads

Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning professions and occupations.

- HB 1290** — Bacon
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning education.
- HB 1291** — Hale
Committee on Courts and Criminal Code
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.
- HB 1292** — Hale
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning higher education.
- HB 1293** — Hale
Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning professions and occupations.
- HB 1294** — Hale
Committee on Ways and Means
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.
- HB 1295** — Richardson
Committee on Local Government
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning local government.
- HB 1297** — Wesco
Committee on Judiciary
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning civil procedure.
- HB 1298** — Wesco, McMillin
Committee on Courts and Criminal Code
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning courts and court officers.
- HB 1299** — Koch
Committee on Natural Resources
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning natural and cultural resources.
- HB 1300** — Lehe
Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning agriculture and animals.
- HB 1301** — VanNatter, Messmer, Moed, GiaQuinta
Committee on Veterans Affairs and Public Safety
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and safety.
- HB 1303** — VanNatter
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning education.
- HB 1304** — VanNatter
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state and local administration.
- HB 1305** — VanNatter, Hale
Committee on Veterans Affairs and Public Safety
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and safety.
- HB 1306** — Friend, Richardson
Committee on Government and Regulatory Reform
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state and local administration.
- HB 1307** — Eberhart
Committee on Natural Resources
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning natural and cultural resources.
- HB 1308** — Eberhart, McMillin
Committee on Judiciary
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state offices and administration.
- HB 1309** — Clere, C. Brown, T. Brown, Lehman
Committee on Public Health
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning Medicaid.
- HB 1310** — Saunders, C. Brown
Committee on Family, Children and Human Affairs
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning human services.
- HB 1311** — Forestal
Committee on Ways and Means
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.
- HB 1312** — Forestal
Committee on Judiciary
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning trade regulation.
- HB 1313** — Niezgodski
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning higher education.
- HB 1316** — Ziemke, Thompson
Committee on Public Policy
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning health.
- HB 1318** — Richardson
Committee on Elections and Apportionment
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning elections.
- HB 1319** — Behning
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning education.
- HB 1320** — Behning
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning education.
- HB 1321** — Behning
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning education.
- HB 1322** — Ober
Committee on Public Policy
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning alcohol and tobacco.

- HB 1323** — Ober
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning higher education.
- HB 1324** — Slager
Committee on Ways and Means
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.
- HB 1325** — Price
Committee on Ways and Means
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.
- HB 1326** — Price, Morrison
Committee on Ways and Means
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.
- HB 1327** — Riecken
Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and safety.
- HB 1328** — Riecken
Committee on Public Policy
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning alcohol and tobacco.
- HB 1329** — Riecken
Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning the general assembly.
- HB 1330** — Heaton, Morrison, Kersey, Battles
Committee on Ways and Means
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.
- HB 1331** — M. Smith
Committee on Government and Regulatory Reform
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning local government.
- HB 1332** — Messmer
Committee on Commerce, Small Business and Economic Development
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state offices and administration.
- HB 1333** — M. Smith, Kirchhofer, Karickhoff
Committee on Roads and Transportation
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning motor vehicles.
- HB 1334** — Frye
Committee on Veterans Affairs and Public Safety
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning public safety.
- HB 1335** — T. Brown
Committee on Insurance
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning insurance.
- HB 1336** — T. Brown
Committee on Veterans Affairs and Public Safety
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning public safety.
- HB 1337** — T. Brown
Committee on Public Health
A BILL FOR AN ACT concerning health.
- HB 1338** — Dermody, Eberhart, DeLaney, Macer
Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and safety.
- HB 1339** — Karickhoff
Committee on Ways and Means
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.
- HB 1341** — Negele
Committee on Local Government
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning local government.
- HB 1342** — Wolkins
Committee on Environmental Affairs
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning environmental law.
- HB 1343** — Wolkins
Committee on Roads and Transportation
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning motor vehicles.
- HB 1344** — Kirchhofer
Committee on Roads and Transportation
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning motor vehicles.
- HB 1345** — Mayfield
Committee on Courts and Criminal Code
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.
- HB 1346** — Leonard
Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and safety.
- HB 1347** — Mayfield, Richardson
Committee on Courts and Criminal Code
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning courts and court officers.
- HB 1348** — DeLaney
Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning labor and safety.
- HB 1349** — Smaltz
Committee on Education
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning education.
- HB 1350** — Baird, Lehe, Gutwein
Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning agriculture and animals.
- HB 1351** — McMillin
Committee on Family, Children and Human Affairs

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning human services.

HB 1352 — V. Smith
Committee on Education

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

HB 1353 — V. Smith
Committee on Education

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning higher education.

HB 1354 — V. Smith
Committee on Ways and Means

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

HB 1355 — V. Smith
Committee on Education

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

HB 1356 — C. Brown
Committee on Insurance

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

HB 1357 — C. Brown
Committee on Insurance

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

HB 1358 — C. Brown
Committee on Public Health

A BILL FOR AN ACT to repeal a provision of the Indiana Code concerning health.

HB 1359 — C. Brown
Committee on Ways and Means

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

HB 1360 — C. Brown
Committee on Public Health

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning human services.

HB 1361 — Morrison
Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state and local administration.

HB 1362 — Morrison
Committee on Public Policy

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

HB 1363 — Pryor
Committee on Ways and Means

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

HB 1364 — Pryor
Committee on Elections and Apportionment

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

HB 1365 — Pryor
Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning local government.

HB 1366 — Heuer, Beumer, Zent
Committee on Commerce, Small Business and Economic Development

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning economic development.

HB 1368 — Cox
Committee on Judiciary

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

HB 1369 — Cox
Committee on Judiciary

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning civil procedure.

HB 1370 — Baird
Committee on Select Committee on Government Reduction

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

HB 1371 — Cherry
Committee on Judiciary

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning civil law.

HB 1372 — Goodin
Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions

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

HB 1374 — Pierce
Committee on Utilities and Energy

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

HB 1376 — Errington
Committee on Education

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

HB 1377 — Dermody
Committee on Insurance

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

HB 1378 — Cox, McMillin
Committee on Courts and Criminal Code

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

HB 1379 — GiaQuinta, Dermody, Klinker, Truitt
Committee on Ways and Means

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

HB 1380 — Turner
Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state and local administration.

HB 1381 — Speedy
Committee on Ways and Means

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

HB 1382 — Speedy

Committee on Courts and Criminal Code

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning criminal law and procedure.

HB 1383 — Speedy

Committee on Ways and Means

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

HB 1385 — Speedy

Committee on Commerce, Small Business and Economic Development

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning commercial law.

HB 1386 — GiaQuinta

Committee on Public Policy

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning alcohol and tobacco.

HB 1387 — Messmer, Koch, Austin

Committee on Public Policy

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning alcohol and tobacco.

HB 1388 — Behning

Committee on Education

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

HB 1390 — Davisson, Braun, Clere

Committee on Financial Institutions

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning economic development.

HB 1393 — Morris

Committee on Environmental Affairs

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning environmental law

RESOLUTIONS ON FIRST READING

House Concurrent Resolution 12

Representative Morrison introduced House Concurrent Resolution 12:

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION urging the Indiana Department of Transportation to rename the section of State Road 59 from U.S. Highway 40 to State Road 42 the "Orville Redenbacher Memorial Highway".

Whereas, Orville Redenbacher was born in 1907 in Brazil, Indiana, and grew up on his family's farm;

Whereas, Mr. Redenbacher began growing popcorn at 12 years of age, saving enough money from this first business to attend college;

Whereas, Orville Redenbacher graduated from Brazil High School in 1924 in the top 5% of his class;

Whereas, Mr. Redenbacher attended Purdue University, graduating with a degree in agronomy in 1928;

Whereas, Even though his real passion was popcorn, Mr. Redenbacher worked as a school teacher and county agricultural agent, managed a 12,000 acre farm, and was a low level executive in the fertilizer industry;

Whereas, In 1951, with business partner Charles Bowman, Orville Redenbacher purchased a local corn seed business near Valparaiso, Indiana, George F. Chester and Son;

Whereas, Orville Redenbacher experimented with thousands of hybrid strains of popcorn before creating the perfect strain, named "Red Bow", which became the Orville Redenbacher brand in 1970;

Whereas, Orville Redenbacher Gourmet Popping Corn was introduced at Marshall Field's department store in Chicago, Illinois, and, within five years, was the leading national popcorn brand;

Whereas, Orville Redenbacher died on September 19, 1995; and

Whereas, The name Orville Redenbacher is synonymous with gourmet popcorn, and his product has become a national household snack: 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 honors the memory of Orville Redenbacher and his many contributions to Indiana by renaming the section of State Road 59 from U.S. Highway 40 to State Road 42 in both directions the "Orville Redenbacher Memorial Highway".

SECTION 2. That the Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives transmit copies of this resolution to the family of Orville Redenbacher and the commissioner of the Indiana Department of Transportation.

The resolution was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Roads and Transportation.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Environmental Affairs, to which was referred House Bill 1183, 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 HB 1183 as introduced.)

Committee Vote: Yeas 11, Nays 0.

WOLKINS, Chair

Report adopted.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Employment, Labor and Pensions, to which was referred House Bill 1231, 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 HB 1231 as introduced.)

Committee Vote: Yeas 9, Nays 0.

GUTWEIN, Chair

Report adopted.

OTHER BUSINESS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

Referrals to Ways and Means

The Speaker announced, pursuant to House Rule 127, that House Bill 1231 had been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Reassignments

The Speaker announced the reassignment of House Bill 1031 from the Committee on Roads and Transportation to the Committee on Judiciary.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Macer be added as coauthor of House Bill 1007.

ARNOLD

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Pierce be added as coauthor of House Bill 1009.

KOCH

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Karickhoff be added as coauthor of House Bill 1021.

ERRINGTON

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Bosma, M. Smith, Goodin and Moed be added as coauthors of House Bill 1032.

TORR

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Bartlett and Negele be added as coauthors of House Bill 1044.

SHACKLEFORD

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Bacon and Riecken be added as coauthors of House Bill 1045.

KIRCHHOFER

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Porter be added as coauthor of House Bill 1056.

CHERRY

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Moseley be added as coauthor of House Bill 1075.

BURTON

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Frye be added as coauthor of House Bill 1104.

SOLIDAY

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives Zent and Clere be added as coauthor of House Bill 1114.

DAVISSON

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Clere be added as coauthor of House Bill 1115.

DAVISSON

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Eberhart be added as coauthor of House Bill 1116.

DERMODY

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Wolkins be added as coauthor of House Bill 1187.

BACON

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Battles be added as coauthor of House Bill 1227.

MOSELEY

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Torr be added as coauthor of House Bill 1229.

KIRCHHOFER

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Sullivan be added as coauthor of House Bill 1230.

NEGELE

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Shackelford be added as coauthor of House Bill 1236.

ERRINGTON

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representatives McNamara and Sullivan be added as coauthors of House Bill 1343.

WOLKINS

Motion prevailed.

HOUSE MOTION

Mr. Speaker: I move that Representative Stemler be added as coauthor of House Bill 1258.

SHACKLEFORD

Motion prevailed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has passed House Concurrent Resolutions 4,6,8, and 9 and the same are herewith returned to the House.

JENNIFER L. MERTZ
Principal Secretary of the Senate

Pursuant to House Rule 60, committee meetings were announced.

On the motion of Representative Moseley, the House adjourned at 3:15 p.m., this fifteenth day of January, 2014, until Thursday, January 16, 2014, at 10:00 a.m.

BRIAN C. BOSMA
Speaker of the House of Representatives

M. CAROLINE SPOTTS
Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives