INDIANA GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2019
BILLS FILED THROUGH Jan 20, 2019
(SB 1-639, HB 1001-1625)

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*Redistricting (6)*

**SB 37 (Tim Lanane) Redistricting commission.** Establishes a redistricting commission (commission) to create, hold hearings on, take public comment about, and recommend plans to redraw general assembly districts and congressional districts. Requires the legislative services agency (agency) to provide staff and administrative services to the commission. Establishes standards to govern the commission and the agency in the creation of redistricting plans. Provides that the general assembly must meet and enact redistricting plans before October 1 of a redistricting year. Authorizes the general assembly to convene in a session to act on redistricting bills at times other than the times the general assembly is currently authorized to meet. Repeals the current law establishing a redistricting commission for congressional redistricting. *(Elections)*

**SB 91 (Mike Bohacek, John Ruckelshaus, Jon Ford) Redistricting commission.** Establishes a redistricting commission (commission) to create, hold hearings on, take public comment about, and recommend plans to redraw general assembly districts and congressional districts. Provides for appointment of four commission members by the legislative leadership. Establishes the redistricting commission nominating committee (committee) to receive applications from and evaluate applicants to fill the five remaining positions on the commission. Provides for selection of those five commission members from pools of applicants selected by the committee. Requires the legislative services agency (agency) to provide staff and administrative services to the commission. Establishes standards to govern the commission and the agency in the creation of redistricting plans. Provides that the general assembly must meet and enact redistricting plans before October 1 of a redistricting year. Authorizes the general assembly to convene in a session to act on redistricting bills at times other than the times the general assembly is currently authorized to meet. Repeals the current law establishing a redistricting commission for congressional redistricting. *(Elections)*

**SB 105 (Greg Walker, Randall Head, Mike Bohacek) Redistricting standards.** Establishes redistricting standards for congressional and state legislative districts. Provides that the initial proposed plans for congressional and state legislative districts must comply with the redistricting standards. Allows the general assembly, during the process by which the initial proposed plans become effective by being enacted as a law, to consider and adopt modifications to the initial proposed plans that deviate from the redistricting standards as long as the reason or reasons for each deviation are publicly explained and documented. *(Elections)*

**HB 1011 (Torr) Redistricting commission.** Establishes a redistricting commission (commission) to create, hold hearings on, take public comment about, and recommend plans to redraw general assembly districts and congressional districts. Requires the legislative services agency (agency) to provide staff and administrative services to the commission. Establishes standards to govern the commission and the agency in the creation of redistricting plans. Provides that the general assembly must meet and enact redistricting plans before October 1 of a redistricting year. Authorizes the general assembly to convene in a session to act on redistricting bills at times other than the times the general assembly is currently authorized to meet. Repeals the current law establishing a redistricting commission for congressional redistricting. *(Elections and Apportionment)*

**HB 1317 (Moed) Redistricting commission.** Establishes a redistricting commission (commission) to create, hold hearings on, take public comment about, and recommend plans to redraw general assembly districts and congressional districts. Requires the legislative services agency (agency) to provide staff and administrative services to the commission. Establishes standards to govern the commission and the agency in the creation of redistricting plans. Provides that the general assembly shall meet and enact redistricting plans before October 1 of a redistricting year. Authorizes the general assembly to convene in a session to act on redistricting bills at times other than the times the general assembly is currently authorized to meet. Repeals the current law establishing a redistricting commission for congressional redistricting. *(Elections)*
assembly is currently authorized to meet. Repeals the current law establishing a redistricting commission for congressional redistricting. (Elections and Apportionment)

**HB 1386 (Boy) Redistricting.** Establishes a redistricting commission (commission) to create, hold hearings on, take public comment about, and recommend plans to redraw general assembly districts and congressional districts. Requires the legislative services agency (agency) to provide staff and administrative services to the commission. Establishes standards to govern the commission and the agency in the creation of redistricting plans. Provides that the general assembly shall meet and enact redistricting plans before October 1 of a redistricting year. Authorizes the general assembly to convene in a session to act on redistricting bills at times other than the times the general assembly is currently authorized to meet. Repeals the current law establishing a redistricting commission for congressional redistricting. (Elections and Apportionment)

**Voting Rights and Elections (32)**

**SB 32 (Tim Lanane) Same day registration.** Permits a voter to register at the polls by completing a voter registration form and an affirmation that the person has not voted elsewhere in the election and by providing proof of residence. (Elections)

**HB 1256 (Pfaff) Same day registration; close of the polls.** Provides that the polls close at 8 p.m. (Under current law, the polls must close at 6 p.m.) Permits a voter to register at the polls by completing a voter registration form and an affirmation that the person has not voted elsewhere in the election and by providing proof of residence. (Elections and Apportionment)

**SB 349 (J.D. Ford) Voter registration.** Provides that an application to obtain or renew a motor vehicle driver’s license or permit or an identification card serves as a voter registration application unless the applicant expressly declines on the application to register to vote. Provides that a voter becomes registered to vote when: (1) the county voter registration office determines the voter appears to be eligible to vote at the address on the voter’s voter registration application; and (2) the voter receives notice of this determination. Requires a county voter registration office to note that a voter is in inactive status if the notice of voter registration is returned by the United States Postal Service due to an unknown or insufficient address. Eliminates the seven day period during which a voter's voter registration application is considered pending. Removes a requirement for transmission of a paper copy of the voter's application to the county voter registration office. (Elections)

**SB 413 (Breaux) Voter registration.** Requires a county voter registration office (office) to send an address confirmation notice to the Indiana address of a voter whenever the office determines that an individual identified in a report of potentially duplicate voter registration records provided by the NVRA official: (1) is the same individual who is a registered voter of the county; (2) registered to vote in another state on a date following the date that voter registered in Indiana; and (3) has not authorized the cancellation of any previous registration. (Current law requires the county voter registration office to cancel the voter's registration.) (Elections)

**SB 86 (Jon Ford) Absentee voting.** Permits a voter who is qualified to vote in person to vote by absentee ballot. Removes all other qualifications for a voter to vote by absentee ballot except for a voter with disabilities who is unable to make a voting mark on the ballot or sign the absentee ballot secrecy envelope. (Such a disabled voter is currently required to vote before an absentee voter board.) (Elections)
SB 261 (Mrvan) **Absentee voting.** Permits a voter who is qualified to vote in person to vote by absentee ballot. Removes all other qualifications for a voter to vote by absentee ballot except for a voter with disabilities who is unable to make a voting mark on the ballot or sign the absentee ballot secrecy envelope. (Such a disabled voter is currently required to vote before an absentee voter board.) (Elections)

SB 116 (Niemeyer) **Polling locations in schools.** For a general, municipal, primary, school district, or special election conducted after December 31, 2019, prohibits an elementary or secondary school from being designated as a polling place, satellite office, or vote center. (Elections)

SB 139 (Niezgodski) **Proof of identification.** Provides that a document issued by a state university or by an approved postsecondary educational institution serves as proof of identification for purposes of voting if the document otherwise satisfies the requirements for a proof of identification. Provides that such a document is not required to have an expiration date or may have an indefinite expiration date if it otherwise satisfies the requirements for a proof of identification. (Elections)

SB 194 (Bohacek) **Voter challenges in primaries.** Eliminates voter challenges at a primary election based on party affiliation. (Elections)

SB 212 (Tallian) **Indiana's electoral vote.** Provides that allocation of Indiana's electoral votes to the candidate for President of the United States to the winner of the Indiana popular vote does not apply if the "Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote" (agreement) becomes effective. Provides for allocation of Indiana's electoral votes to the national popular vote winner if the agreement becomes effective. Enacts and enters into the agreement. (Elections)

SB 246 (Doriot) **Local public questions.** Provides that except as otherwise specifically provided by a statute, a local public question may be placed on the ballot only at the following elections: (1) A general election. (2) A municipal general election, but only if the election district for the public question is contained entirely within a municipality. Makes conforming changes. (Elections)

SB 306 (Stoops) **Ranked choice voting.** Permits a municipality to implement ranked choice voting for all of the municipality's elected offices. Permits a county to implement ranked choice voting for all offices elected in the county. Establishes the procedure for a voter to rank the candidates according to the voter's choice when there are three or more candidates for election to an office. Establishes the procedures to count the voter's choices as votes at various stages of tabulating ballots. Makes conforming amendments. (Elections)

HB 1122 (Karickhoff) **Signage on private property used for voting.** Provides that the county executive shall require that the owner, lessee, or manager or any other individual or entity that controls a nonpublic building used as a polling place to permit a candidate or an individual designated as a candidate's representative to place signs on the property of the nonpublic building beginning 29 days before election day. Authorizes the owner, lessee, or manager or any other individual or entity that controls a nonpublic building to remove signs placed on the property not earlier than two days after election day. (Elections and Apportionment)

SB 367 (Zay) **Election signs.** Provides that the county executive shall require the owner, lessee, manager, or any other individual or entity that controls a nonpublic building used as a polling place to permit a candidate or an individual designated as a candidate's representative to place signs on the property of the nonpublic building on days when voting occurs on the property. (Elections)
**SB 405 (Spartz) Election audits.** Provides for conducting risk-limiting audits for elections beginning after December 31, 2020. Provides for conducting election procedure audits after an election. Authorizes the secretary of state to adopt rules detailing procedures for such audits. (Elections)

**HB 1217 (Soliday, Aylesworth) Porter County election board.** Establishes a board of elections and registration for Porter County. Provides that Porter County is a county that counts absentee ballots at a central location. Provides that an appointed member of a county election board or a board of elections and registration may not be a relative of any individual that has the authority to appoint a member of the board. (Elections and Apportionment)

**HB 1285 (Bartlett) Campaign violations.** Provides that a political party or other person may not: (1) solicit or receive money or other property as a condition that the person, another person, or a political party support or slate a candidate; (2) pay money or give other property in exchange for the support or slating of a candidate by a person or a political party; or (3) require an individual to refrain from seeking the nomination of a political party for an elected office in a primary election if the political party does not slate the individual as the political party's choice for election to the office. Provides that a civil penalty may be assessed against a political party or other person of not more than three times the value of the money or property solicited, received, paid, or given in violation of the prohibition. Provides that any agreement entered into in violation of the prohibition is void. (Elections and Apportionment)

**HB 1037 (Pryor) Complete count commission.** Establishes the complete count commission to develop, recommend, and assist in the administration of a census outreach strategy to encourage full participation in the 2020 federal decennial census. (Elections and Apportionment)

**SB 478 (Sandlin) Precinct committeemen.** Provides that in order for a precinct committeeman or a precinct vice committeeman (exercising the precinct committeeman’s proxy) to participate in a caucus to fill a vacancy, the committeeman or vice committeeman must be entitled to vote for the office for which a successor is to be selected in the caucus. (Elections)

**SB 558 (Houchin) Election security.** Requires the secretary of state to refer suspected criminal violations of election law for investigation by the appropriate prosecuting attorney. Establishes an administrative enforcement mechanism for enforcement of election laws other than campaign finance laws. Requires the statewide voter registration file to employ two-factor authentication to restrict access. Provides that all information concerning an absentee ballot application is confidential with some exceptions. Requires a communication that includes an absentee ballot application form to state certain information regarding the identity of the sender. Provides for administrative remedies for violations of this requirement. Requires the inspector to record certain data during election day regarding the number of voters waiting to vote. Establishes a procedure for documenting and investigating the failure of an election official to initial ballots. Requires voting system vendors to disclose certain information about foreign nationals who may control or have an ownership interest in the vendor. (Elections)

**SB 560 (Houchin) Various election law matters.** Removes provisions relating to candidates for President of the United States filing ballot placement requests with the secretary of state. Provides that a candidate for President of the United States may pay a filing fee of $20,000 instead of obtaining signatures on a petition for placement on the primary election ballot. Provides that a voter may not
change the political party primary ballot that the voter has requested. Establishes a procedure for completing a voter's ballot if the voter does not complete the procedures for casting the voter's ballot. Provides that an electronic poll book may not be used at an election if the poll book is delivered to the county election board less than 60 days before the election unless the voting system technical oversight program (VSTOP) has previously authorized in writing to the contrary. Provides that a precinct may not be established if any precinct would have less than 600 active voters except in certain circumstances. Requires a county election board to take certain actions regarding a provisional ballot that is cast by an individual who is registered to vote in an Indiana county other than the county in which the provisional ballot was cast. Requires all counties to count absentee ballots at a central location. Establishes standards for issuance of an order by an Indiana court or administrative agency to extend the hour for closing of the polls. Establishes standards for determining a vote for President of the United States or governor of a voter who casts a federal write-in absentee ballot. Provides that an early candidate vacancy is to be filled by a process determined by a political party's state party rules. Provides that any voter of a school corporation may challenge a candidate for election to the governing body of the school corporation if there is no candidate who is entitled to contest the election of the candidate. Makes various technical changes in election law relating to: (1) ballots; (2) election administration; (3) voter registration; (4) candidates; (5) public questions; (6) polling places; (7) initializing ballots; (8) payment of expenses of the state recount commission; and (9) certification of public questions relating to certain school corporation tax levies. Updates dates and other references in the election law. Repeals a provision relating to preservation of certain documents relating to elections in small towns. Repeals several provisions relating to filling early candidate vacancies. Repeals statutes authorizing establishment of a single county executive. Removes obsolete application provisions and other references. (Elections)

SB 570 (Walker) Election cyber security. Includes a definition of "VSTOP" (the "voting system technical oversight program") in the election code. Requires the secretary of state to establish proficiency standards for individuals who are authorized to access the statewide voter registration file. Requires such individuals to meet the proficiency standards in order to access the file. Requires the county election board (rather than the inspectors) to deliver voting systems and electronic poll books to precincts and vote centers. Requires precincts to be located in "secure" facilities under standards recommended by the federal Department of Homeland Security. Provides that a county election board is responsible for ensuring that all electronic poll books are dedicated devices to be used only for their intended purpose and for no other activity. Provides that software that is not needed for the essential purpose of running the electronic poll book may not be installed on an electronic poll book. Revises the procedure for selection of machines of voting systems for testing before an election. Provides that after December 31, 2021, county election boards are required to conduct risk limiting audits in a format approved by VSTOP. Provides that after December 31, 2021, a county may not use an electronic voting system that does not have a voter verifiable paper audit trail. Provides that each application for certification of an electronic poll book must be accompanied by a fee of $1,500. Requires these fees to be deposited in the voting system technical oversight program account. Increases the application fee for certification of voting systems from $1,500 to $5,000. Requires voting system vendors to conduct annual background checks on certain employees. Requires voting system vendors to report certain information relating to malfunctions of the voting systems. Adds information required in the VSTOP evaluation report given to the secretary of state for electronic poll books. Adds certain information that must be reported by the vendor of an electronic poll book relating to an anomaly or problem with the electronic poll book. Repeals several election code sections relating to post election audits. (Elections)

SB 571 (Walker) Political parties and ballot access. Reduces the minimum number of votes cast at an election required for certain purposes from 2% of the votes cast in the last election for secretary of state to 0.5% of the votes cast at the most recent election for secretary of state. Defines "standard political party" as any of the following political parties: (1) A major political party. (2) A political party whose nominee for secretary of state received at least 0.5% of the total vote cast for secretary of state at the most recent election for secretary of state. (3) A political party that has obtained at least 4,500 signatures of voters in the state, including at least 500 signatures of voters from each congressional district, on a petition of nomination under IC 3-8-6-3. Permits a standard political party to nominate candidates by convention. Makes conforming amendments. (Elections)
SB 588 (Breaux) Voting systems. Requires all voting systems to rely on the retention of paper ballots as a redundant means of verifying or auditing election results. Requires that a voting system permit a voter to examine the paper record of the voter's votes to verify the voter's votes. Provides that after a voter has verified the votes on the paper record, the paper record is the official record of the votes. (Elections)

HB 1311 (Saunders, Cherry) Absentee ballots. Requires certain applications for an absentee ballot to be received not later than 11:59 p.m. 12 days before the date of an election. (Under current law, these applications must be received not later than 11:59 p.m. eight days before an election.) (Elections and Apportionment)

SB 1314 (Dvorak) Recount commissions. Provides that for a recount commission for a local election, other than a primary, a school board election, or a nonpartisan election, two members of the commission must be members of the different major political parties of the state. (Under current law, this partisan balance is also required for recounts of primary and school board elections.) (Elections and Apportionment)

HB 1315 (Dvorak) Ballot security. Provides that after June 30, 2019, a county may not purchase new electronic voting systems, except for the purpose of enabling voters with disabilities to vote. Provides that after December 31, 2022, an electronic voting system may not be used in Indiana, except for the purpose of enabling voters with disabilities to vote. Provides for the January 1, 2023, expiration of certain statutes relating to electronic voting systems. Directs the elections interim study committee to prepare legislation to make any amendments to the Indiana Code the committee considers necessary to assist in the implementation of the phase out of electronic voting systems. Requires each county election board to conduct an audit after each general election in five randomly selected precincts in the county in which the election was held to determine whether the number of votes marked on ballots in the precinct matches the number of votes declared for the precinct. Requires the county election board to report the results of the audit for each precinct to the election division not later than January 1 after the election. (Elections and Apportionment)

HB 1318 (Moed) Campaign finance limits. Provides that a member of the general assembly or a candidate for election to the general assembly may not accept contributions of more than $100 in any calendar year. (Elections and Apportionment)

HB 1428 (Huston) School board elections. Provides that, beginning in 2023, school board members selected by election must be elected at municipal general elections. (Under current law, school board members selected by election must be elected at general elections.) Makes conforming changes. (Elections and Apportionment)

HB 1504 (Boy) Vote by mail. Requires that all elections be conducted by mail beginning with elections in 2022. Provides for the January 1, 2022, expiration of several provisions of the election code that will be obsolete under a vote by mail system. Requires the interim study committee on elections to study the transition to a vote by mail system and propose necessary legislation to accomplish the transition. (Elections and Apportionment)

HB 1508 (Mayfield) Campaign finance reports. Requires candidates for legislative offices to file campaign finance reports electronically. (Elections and Apportionment)
**Environment and Natural Resources (38)**

**SB 205 (Lanane) SPEA study of low-carbon and green industries.** Requires the Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) to assess the potential for development of low-carbon and green industries in Indiana and the job creation, economic growth, and wealth generation that could result for Indiana communities from the development of these industries. Requires SPEA to report the results of its assessment to the legislative council in an electronic format not later than December 1, 2019. (Environmental Affairs)

**SB 137 (Niezgodski) Ban on sale or use of coal tar pavement products.** Prohibits the: (1) sale or offer for sale; and (2) application to pavement; of a coal tar pavement product except as required for purposes of research on the effects of the coal tar pavement product on the environment. (Environmental Affairs)

**SB 171 (Holdman) Repeal of certain tax incentives.** Repeals the coal conversion system property tax deduction, the coal combustion product property tax deduction, the recycled coal combustion byproduct personal property tax deduction, the aircraft property tax deduction, the intrastate aircraft property tax deduction, the Hoosier alternative fuel vehicle manufacturer investment income tax credit, and the local income tax option hiring incentive credit. (Tax and Fiscal Policy)

**SB 247 (Niemeyer) Annual inspections of CAFOs.** Requires the department of environmental management, at least once per year, to conduct an onsite inspection of every concentrated animal feeding operation, which, under federal regulations, is an animal feeding operation: (1) at which more than 1,000 head of beef cattle, 700 dairy cows, 2,500 swine weighing more than 55 pounds, 125,000 broiler chickens, or 82,000 laying hens or pullets are confined on a site for more than 45 days during the year; or (2) that discharges manure or wastewater into a waterway. (Environmental Affairs)

**HB 1044 (Bacon) Regulation of confined feeding operations.** Amends the law on confined feeding operations (CFOs), which include any confined feeding of at least 300 cattle, 600 swine or sheep, 30,000 fowl, or 500 horses. Prohibits the department of environmental management (department) from granting approval for the construction or expansion of a CFO: (1) if a manure unit located at the CFO would be located less than 500 feet from a residence on the site of the CFO, less than 1,000 feet from a residence outside the CFO, or less than 1,000 feet from a public or private water supply well, a public or private water supply surface intake structure, or a publicly or privately owned reservoir or lake; or (2) if an exhaust system used to remove air from an enclosed animal containment unit at the CFO expels the air in the direction of a residential area that is located less than 1,000 feet from the enclosed animal containment unit and that was in existence as a residential area before the exhaust system began to be used. Prohibits an alteration of a CFO that was in operation before July 1, 2019, if the CFO, as altered, would violate the manure unit restriction or the exhaust system restriction. Requires the environmental rules board to adopt rules establishing restrictions on air pollution from CFOs. Provides that the rules must restrict hydrogen sulfide, methane, ammonia, and particulate matter from a CFO in the ambient air measured: (1) at the location of the CFO; and (2) in areas that are outside the CFO but near enough to the CFO to be affected by air pollutants from the CFO. Requires the department to enforce these rules. (Environmental Affairs)

**HB 1027 (Saunders) Wind farm conflicts of interest.** Amends the statute that establishes the criminal offense of conflict of interest by a public servant to provide that a public servant who serves a unit in which a proposed wind farm development is being considered commits an offense under the statute if either of the following apply: (1) The public servant knowingly: (A) has or will have a pecuniary interest in; or (B) derives or will derive a profit from; a contract or purchase related to the proposed wind farm development. (2) The wind farm developer does, or offers to do, certain specified acts related to the
proposed wind farm development and involving the public servant's role as a public official. Provides that a public servant does not commit an offense under the statute if the public servant makes a written disclosure that describes the nature of the conflict the public servant has with respect to the proposed wind farm development. Requires a wind farm developer that seeks to install or locate one or more wind power devices in a unit to make certain disclosures regarding conflicts of interest involving elected or unelected officials with respect to the proposed project. Provides that a wind farm developer shall make the required disclosures as necessary throughout all phases of the proposed project and continuing for one year after the date on which all wind power devices included in the project are fully operational. Prescribes the form and manner in which the disclosures must be made. Confers authority upon the attorney general to investigate and adjudicate complaints alleging violations of the disclosure requirements. Provides that upon determining that a wind farm developer has violated the requirements, the attorney general may impose a civil penalty of not more than: (1) $50,000 for the first violation; and (2) $100,000 for any subsequent violation. (Utilities, Energy, and Telecommunications)

HB 1260 (Saunders) Local referenda for wind power devices. Provides that after June 30, 2019, a unit may not authorize, or establish requirements for, the installation or siting of wind power devices in the unit unless the voters of the unit have approved the installation or siting of wind power devices in the unit through a local public question. Provides that a regulation that: (1) is adopted or amended by a unit after June 30, 2019; and (2) authorizes, or establishes requirements for, the installation or siting of wind power devices in the unit; does not take effect unless this condition is met. Sets forth procedures for conducting a local public question concerning the installation or siting of wind power devices in a unit. (Utilities, Energy and Telecommunications)

SB 430 (J.D. Ford) Elimination of net metering phase out. Eliminates provisions under which net metering (an arrangement under which an electric utility's customer who has equipment for the production of electricity and who intermittently supplies electricity from that equipment to the electric utility is credited for the electricity that the customer supplies to the electric utility) would be partially ended by 2032 and completely ended by 2047. Eliminates a limit on the aggregate amount of an electric utility's net metering facility nameplate capacity that can be made available for customers' participation in net metering. Provides instead that the net metering facility nameplate capacity that an electric utility makes available for customers' participation in net metering must be at least 3% of the electric utility's most recent summer peak load. Provides that, of the net metering facility nameplate capacity made available for customers' participation in net metering, 30% must be reserved for participation by residential customers and not more than 5% must be reserved for participation by customers that install net metering facilities that use organic waste biomass. (Utilities)

HB 1045 (Bacon) Regulation of mining. Provides that rules adopted by the natural resources commission shall require that all blasting operations involving surface coal mining operations must be monitored with the use of at least three seismic monitors. Provides that a surface coal mining operation may not be located within 1,000 feet of any of the following: (1) An occupied dwelling, unless waived by the owner. (2) A public building. (3) A school. (4) A church. (5) A community or an institutional building. (6) A public park. Specifies that the 1,000 foot requirement shall be measured as follows: (1) From the nearest exterior wall of an occupied dwelling to the surface coal mining operation. (2) From the nearest property boundary to the surface coal mining operation for a public building, school, church, community or institutional building, or public park. Makes a conforming change. (Natural Resources)

SB 286 (Stoops) Designated wild areas in certain state forests. Provides that 13 specified areas within certain state forests are "designated wild areas". Specifies certain activities that are prohibited or allowed within a designated wild area. Establishes responsibilities for the department of natural resources (DNR) and divisions of the DNR that manage designated wild areas. (Natural Resources)
SB 305 (Stoops) Timber management. Requires that, before a permit, lease, or contract is issued to a person to remove merchantable timber, the person must secure a written approval from all counties in which any truck to be used in the removal operation is to be driven. Requires the department of natural resources (department) to prepare and publish on the department's Internet web site a cost-benefit analysis concerning the removal of merchantable timber from state forests. Provides that the department may not advertise or solicit bids for the removal of merchantable timber from a state forest until the cost-benefit analysis has been published on the department's Internet web site for at least 30 days. (Natural Resources)

SB 294 (Randolph) Local air pollution control agency contracts. Authorizes a county, city, or town to establish or designate an agency to act for the county, city, or town as a local air pollution control agency (agency). Requires the commissioner of the department of environmental management (department) to enter into a contract with the agency of a county, city, or town if the agency is willing to enter into the contract. Provides that a contract between the department and the agency of a county, city, or town must: (1) require the department to advise, cooperate with, and provide technical assistance to the agency; (2) authorize the agency to undertake air pollution control activities on behalf of the department or in enforcement of ordinances of the county, city, or town; and (3) provide for the payment of fair monetary compensation for the air pollution control activities performed by the agency. Provides that: (1) the compensation paid to an agency must be at least sufficient to cover the agency's staffing and operating costs; and (2) the rate of compensation must be adjusted each year according to changes in the Consumer Price Index. (Environmental Affairs)

SB 4 (Charbonneau, Glick, Niezgodski) Water and wastewater utilities and runoff. Requires the Indiana finance authority (IFA) to divide the state of Indiana into study areas and to hold annual meetings with the officers and employees of the water and wastewater utilities located in each study area. Authorizes the utilities within a study area to meet voluntarily to determine area water and wastewater priorities, promote cooperation among the utilities, and consider other matters. Requires biennial reports from the utilities of each study area and from the IFA on the cooperative activities of the utilities. Provides that a utility applying to the IFA for a loan, a grant, or other financial assistance must demonstrate that its officers and employees have participated in study area activities. Requires every water utility, at least once in each calendar year, to perform an audit of its water distribution system to determine the causes of the utility's "non-revenue water" (the difference between the amount of water entering the utility's distribution system and the amount of water received by the utility's customers). In even-numbered years, requires the results of the annual audit to be verified by an independent evaluator and reported to the IFA and requires the IFA to issue a report concerning the audit results. Provides that, under certain circumstances, a permit may be issued for the operation of a public water system or for the discharge from a wastewater treatment plant without a certification that a life cycle cost-benefit analysis, a capital asset management plan, and a cybersecurity plan have been prepared. Amends the definition of "customer lead service line improvement". Urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate interim study committee the task of studying issues related to storm water management systems, including storm water runoff in the agricultural sector. (Utilities)

SB 297 (Randolph) Lead testing of school drinking water. Requires that the drinking water in every school building in Lake County be tested annually for compliance with the national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper. (Environmental Affairs)

HB 1165 (Bauer) Farmland preservation. Requires the Indiana state department of agriculture (department) to establish a program to assist individuals in creating agricultural conservation easements for agricultural land. Requires the department to assist individuals and local governments in obtaining agricultural conservation easements through federal programs. Creates the agricultural conservation easement fund to purchase permanent agricultural conservation easements. Provides that an agricultural
conservation easement that meets the conservation easement requirements shall be assessed and taxed on a basis that reflects the easement.  *(Agriculture and Rural Development)*

**HB 1265 (Manning) Study of low head dams and riparian rights.** Urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate interim study committee the task of studying: (1) low head dams; and (2) riparian rights; during the 2019 interim.  *(Natural Resources)*

**HB 1266 (Miller) Sediment and erosion control in construction.** Prohibits an MS4 community (a county, city, or town that administers a program under which construction plans including erosion and sediment control measures are submitted for approval) from requiring erosion and sediment control measures that are more stringent than the erosion and sediment control measures required by the administrative rule of the environmental rules board concerning storm water runoff associated with construction activity. Provides that a review authority (the department of environmental management, a soil and water conservation district, or an MS4 community) to which a construction plan is submitted must make a preliminary determination whether the construction plan is substantially complete not more than 48 hours after the submission of the construction plan. Provides that an individual who reviews and makes a conclusive determination concerning a construction plan submitted to an MS4 community must be a registered professional civil engineer, a registered architect, a registered surveyor, or an individual working under the direct supervision of a registered professional civil engineer, registered architect, or registered surveyor. Provides that if an MS4 community has made a conclusive favorable determination concerning a construction plan, the MS4 community may not order work on the construction project to stop on the grounds that the erosion and sediment control measures included in the construction plan are not adequate.  *(Environmental Affairs)*

**HB 1278 (Wolkins) Various environmental matters.** In the law concerning the transportation of septage, replaces the term "wastewater management vehicle" with the term "septage management vehicle". Requires certain reports concerning public water systems to be submitted to the department of environmental management (department) electronically. Corrects two references to the code of federal regulations. Eliminates the requirement that a solid waste hauler keep for at least one year certain records about the waste that the hauler collected in Indiana and transported outside Indiana for final disposal. Simplifies the law concerning the assessment of the state solid waste management fee and provides for the department to deposit the revenue from the state solid waste management fee quarterly rather than monthly. Changes the latest date for the department's annual assessment of hazardous waste annual operation fees from January 15 to June 15. Makes technical changes.  *(Environmental Affairs)*

**HB 1279 (Wolkins) Conservancy district petition.** Makes changes to the minimum number of freeholders who must sign a petition in order to establish a conservancy district.  *(Environmental Affairs)*

**SB 467 (Taylor) Testing school building water for lead.** Requires the Indiana finance authority (authority) to carry out a program to: (1) sample the water in every public school building for the presence of lead; (2) report to appropriate school authorities the results of the sampling; and (3) if the sampling indicates that water in a school building contains lead at a level equal to or greater than 15 parts per billion, recommend actions that will reduce the lead level in all water in the school building to less than 15 parts per billion. Provides that the authority is not required to sample the water in a school building if the authority sampled the water in the school building during the lead sampling program the authority conducted in 2017 and 2018. Requires the authority to issue a report on the results of the water sampling in elementary schools and submit the report to the members of the general assembly.  *(Environmental Affairs)*
SB 499 (Kruse) **Feed-in tariff for renewable energy facilities.** Requires the utility regulatory commission (IURC) to adopt rules to establish an electric utility feed-in tariff (FIT) program. Provides that the rules adopted must do the following: (1) Require all jurisdictional municipally owned electric utilities (utilities) to offer a FIT to eligible customers (including persons that are not existing customers of the electric utility) not later than July 1, 2020. (2) Require utilities, upon the request of an eligible customer, to enter into a contract, for a term of at least 10 years, for the purchase of electricity generated by a renewable energy facility (facility) located in Indiana at a site at which the utility provides, or will provide, retail electric service to the eligible customer. (3) Allow an electric utility to do the following, subject to the approval of the IURC: (A) Require a minimum size or capacity, not to exceed one megawatt, for facilities participating in the program. (B) Establish a cap with respect to the maximum aggregate capacity for all participating facilities under the electric utility's FIT program. (C) Establish a maximum size or capacity limit, which may not be less than 20 megawatts, for a participating facility. (4) Establish appropriate standards for interconnections between facilities and utilities’ electric systems. (5) Establish appropriate FITs for participating facilities, with separate rates for electricity generated from each type of qualifying renewable energy resource under the program. (6) Require that any renewable energy credit or clean energy credit earned by a utility under the program be retired. (7) Prohibit an electric utility from requiring that a person that otherwise qualifies to participate in the electric utility's FIT program to be a customer of the electric utility for any period of time before enrolling in the electric utility's FIT program. Requires the IURC to ensure that the program complies with certain federal laws, regulations, and orders. Requires the IURC to develop and make available a standard contract for use by utilities in entering into contracts with eligible customers under the program. Requires the IURC to include certain information concerning the program in its annual report to the interim study committee on energy, utilities, and telecommunications. (Utilities)

SB 553 (Tallian) **Right to use Lake Michigan shore for recreation.** Defines “Lake Michigan shore” as the land along the edge of Lake Michigan between the water's edge and the ordinary high water mark. Provides that the Lake Michigan shore is held in trust by the state of Indiana for the use of the public. Provides that the department of natural resources (department) has: (1) jurisdiction over the Lake Michigan shore; and (2) the duty to protect the public's exercise of vested public rights in the Lake Michigan shore. Provides that the construction of structures that may extend onto the Lake Michigan shore is subject to regulation and permitting by the department. Provides that the public of Indiana has a vested right to use the Lake Michigan shore for certain recreational activities. Provides that the public of Indiana does not have a right to use the Lake Michigan shore to engage in an activity that: (1) constitutes a public nuisance; or (2) interferes with the exercise by other members of the public of their right to engage in the recreational activities that the public has a right to engage in. Authorizes the department to delegate concurrent authority to a unit of local government to regulate and enforce the right of the public to use the Lake Michigan shore for recreational activities. (Natural Resources)

SB 581 (Doriot) **Lake Michigan shore zone administrative rules.** Defines "Lake Michigan shore zone" as the land between the ordinary high water mark of Lake Michigan and the lakeside property line of a privately owned lot or tract of land described by metes and bounds. Provides that a Lake Michigan shore zone includes a seawall constructed on the lakeside property line of a privately owned lot or tract of land described by metes and bounds. Authorizes the natural resources commission (commission) to adopt rules concerning: (1) the movement of sand across a Lake Michigan shore zone through natural forces or otherwise and the return of the sand to the Lake Michigan shore; (2) the flow of water, including water from a source on a privately owned lot or tract of land, across a Lake Michigan shore zone; and (3) other matters relating to the use of Lake Michigan shore zones. Provides that the rules adopted by the commission supersede an ordinance of a unit of local government, including a zoning ordinance, that is inconsistent with the adopted rules. (Natural Resources)

SB 583 (Tomes) **Residential wastewater treatment devices.** Provides for the submission of a proprietary residential wastewater treatment device to the state department of health (state department) for a determination of whether the proprietary residential wastewater treatment device will be authorized for use in residential septic systems. Requires the state department to authorize the use of a proprietary
residential wastewater treatment device if certain conditions are met. Requires the executive board of the state department to adopt rules concerning the evaluation of proprietary residential wastewater treatment devices. (Environmental Affairs)

SB 593 (Stoops) Regulation of confined feeding operations. Amends the law on confined feeding operations (CFOs), which include any confined feeding of at least 300 cattle, 600 swine or sheep, 30,000 fowl, or 500 horses. Provides for the department of environmental management (IDEM) to issue CFO permits instead of "approvals". Provides that a person that owns a CFO, owns the livestock in a CFO, applies for a permit, permit renewal, or permit modification for a CFO, or is otherwise in direct or responsible charge of a CFO is a "responsible party" with respect to the CFO and must disclose certain information. Provides that a person may not start construction or operation of a CFO without obtaining a permit from IDEM and may not modify a CFO without obtaining a permit modification from IDEM. Provides that the application for a permit or permit modification must be accompanied by: (1) plans and specifications prepared or certified by a professional engineer; (2) certain site-specific information; and (3) a site-specific air pollution control plan. Requires IDEM to: (1) provide public access to a permit application through IDEM's virtual file cabinet; (2) publish a notice requesting public comments on the application; (3) allow interested persons to submit written comments; and (4) hold a public hearing on the permit application upon written request. Requires the commissioner of IDEM (commissioner) to deny an application for a permit or permit modification if the proposed activity would substantially endanger public health or the environment. Authorizes IDEM to revoke a CFO permit if necessary to prevent or abate a substantial endangerment to public health or the environment. Requires the environmental rules board (board) to adopt rules establishing: (1) limits on hydrogen sulfide, volatile organic compounds, and ammonia emissions; and (2) requirements and prohibitions applying to new CFOs, CFOs proposed for expansion, and other existing CFOs. Provides that the rules must prohibit a new or expanded CFO from being located within one mile of a residence unless the owner of the residence consents to a lesser setback or the commissioner determines that the CFO's air pollution control plan will prevent the CFO from exceeding the limits on hydrogen sulfide, volatile organic compounds, and ammonia emissions established by the rules of the board. Makes technical corrections. (Agriculture)

SB 605 (Dorio) Indiana-Michigan boundary line commission. Establishes the Indiana-Michigan boundary line commission (commission). Provides that the commission consists of five members appointed by the governor, all of whom must be registered surveyors and one of whom must be from each of the five counties located on the northern border of Indiana (the "boundary counties"). Requires the commission to administer and oversee a survey and remonumentation of the Indiana-Michigan border. Authorizes the commission to procure professional surveying services through the Indiana department of administration. Requires the commission, upon completion of the survey, to submit the survey to the general assembly for ratification. Requires the commission, after the survey is ratified by the general assembly, to file with the state land office and the county recorder's office of each boundary county: (1) a copy of the survey; (2) a written report outlining substantive facts, evidence, and details relating to the survey; and (3) appropriate references, and coordinates based on any coordinate system published by an agency of the state or federal government, for each mile post, each post originally set at or near the shores of lakes or large rivers, and any witness corners as determined in the survey. Provides that the law establishing the commission expires July 1, 2025. (Commerce and Technology)

SB 610 (Ruckelshaus) State forest commission and management plan. Establishes a state forest commission. Specifies the membership of the commission. Requires the commission to meet in 2019, 2020, and 2021 and to issue a written report establishing a plan for the management of the state forests for the 100 year period beginning in 2022. Provides that the commission's plan must contain certain recommendations and must embody certain principles. Requires the state forest commission to set forth in its report the subjects discussed and issues raised concerning which the general assembly may choose to pass legislation. Requires the natural resources commission to adopt rules incorporating the state forest commission's determination about the percentage of state forest land falling within each of the three "priority use" categories. Requires the natural resources commission, every seven years, to
conduct a review of the implementation of the state forest commission's plan and to adopt rules to revise the plan, as appropriate. (Natural Resources)

HB 619 (Stoops) Producer recycling of waste packaging and paper. Requires every producer of a product or material that results in waste packaging or waste printed paper to register with the department of environmental management (department) and, either singly or jointly with one or more other producers, to submit to the department for approval a producer recycling program plan under which the producer or group of producers will provide for or finance the recycling of packaging and printed paper. Provides that a proposed producer recycling program plan must include a description of the methods by which packaging and printed paper will be collected from households in a convenient manner in all parts of Indiana and recycled, an explanation of how the plan will be financed, and other contents. Requires a producer or group of producers to solicit comments and input from stakeholders on its proposed producer recycling program plan. Provides that the department may require a producer or group of producers to revise a producer recycling program plan that does not meet the requirements of the law. Requires that a producer recycling program plan, once accepted by the department, be updated every two years. Establishes goals of: (1) recycling 50% of all household packaging and printed paper by July 1, 2025; and (2) recycling 60% of all household packaging and printed paper by July 1, 2028. Exempts a producer of packaging or printed paper with gross sales in Indiana of less than $250,000 per year from these requirements, and provides that a producer of packaging or printed paper with gross sales in Indiana of at least $250,000 but less than $500,000 is required to pay an annual fee to a producer recycling organization of not more than $750 but is not otherwise required to comply with these requirements. (Environmental Affairs)

HB 1376 (Errington) Conservation funding. Establishes the Indiana outdoor stewardship program to: (1) protect land, water, and wildlife resources; (2) acquire land, or an interest in land, for the protection of land, water, and wildlife resources; and (3) maintain Indiana department of natural resources (DNR) owned or managed facilities in good condition. Appropriates to the DNR from the state general fund the total amount of state gross retail and use taxes collected under IC 6-2.5 in each state fiscal year that are attributable to establishments classified under the North American Industry Classification Code 451110 (sporting goods stores). Specifies the permitted uses of the appropriated money. Provides for reductions in the amount of money allotted to the DNR from the appropriated amounts if state gross and retail use tax collections decline. Requires annual reports on the program. (Natural Resources)

HB 1378 (Errington, Saunders, Hamilton) Regulation of confined feeding operations. Amends the law on confined feeding operations (CFOs), which include any confined feeding of at least 300 cattle, 600 swine or sheep, 30,000 fowl, or 500 horses. Provides for the department of environmental management (IDEM) to issue CFO permits instead of "approvals". Provides that a person that owns a CFO, owns the livestock in a CFO, applies for a permit, permit renewal, or permit modification for a CFO, or is otherwise in direct or responsible charge of a CFO is a "responsible party" with respect to the CFO and must disclose certain information. Provides that a person may not start construction or operation of a CFO without obtaining a permit from IDEM and may not modify a CFO without obtaining a permit modification from IDEM. Provides that the application for a permit or permit modification must be accompanied by: (1) plans and specifications prepared or certified by a professional engineer; (2) certain site-specific information; and (3) a site-specific air pollution control plan. Requires IDEM to: (1) provide public access to a permit application through IDEM's virtual file cabinet; (2) publish a notice requesting public comments on the application; (3) allow interested persons to submit written comments; and (4) hold a public hearing on the permit application upon written request. Requires the commissioner of IDEM (commissioner) to deny an application for a permit or permit modification if the proposed activity would substantially endanger public health or the environment. Authorizes IDEM to revoke a CFO permit if necessary to prevent or abate a substantial endangerment to public health or the environment. Requires the environmental rules board (board) to adopt rules establishing: (1) limits on hydrogen sulfide, volatile organic compounds, and ammonia emissions; and (2) requirements and prohibitions applying to new CFOs, CFOs proposed for expansion, and other existing CFOs. Provides that the rules must prohibit a new or expanded CFO from being located within one mile of a residence unless the owner of the
residence consents to a lesser setback or the commissioner determines that the CFO’s air pollution control plan will prevent the CFO from exceeding the limits on hydrogen sulfide, volatile organic compounds, and ammonia emissions established by the rules of the board. Makes technical corrections. 

(Environmental Affairs)

HB 1416 (Goodin) Violations of wildlife protection laws. Makes it a Level 6 felony for a person to knowingly or intentionally take a wild bird or wild mammal that is on the endangered species list. Requires a court to notify the director of the division of fish and wildlife of a person’s conviction for knowingly or intentionally taking a wild bird or wild mammal that is on the endangered species list. Requires that the division of fish and wildlife: (1) immediately revoke the convicted person’s license to hunt or trap in Indiana; and (2) prohibit the convicted person from receiving a license to hunt or trap in Indiana. Makes it a Level 6 felony for a person to illegally take a deer or wild turkey if the person has at least three prior unrelated convictions for illegally taking a deer or wild turkey in the previous seven years. Increases, for a third or subsequent violation, the amount that a person must reimburse the state for unlawfully taking, possessing, or selling a deer or wild turkey. Increases the amount that a person must reimburse the state for unlawfully taking or possessing wildlife (other than a fish, deer, or wild turkey), and provides for increased reimbursement amounts for second and subsequent violations. (Natural Resources)

HB 1491 (Baird) Clean water Indiana program. Revises the statement of the purposes of the clean water Indiana program. Provides that the purpose of the program is to provide financial assistance to implement conservation practices in accordance with the natural resources priorities of the soil conservation board. (Natural Resources)

HB 1492 (Baird) Noxious weed control. Adds Palmer amaranth (Amaranthus palmeri) and marestail (Conyza canadensis, also known as horseweed) to the list of detrimental plants that are required to be destroyed by certain persons under state law. (Agriculture and Rural Development)

HB 1513 (Eberhart, Ellington) Department of natural resources. Provides that an employee drug testing plan is not required to be submitted with a bid for a public works contract. Eliminates both the department of natural resources fee and the lake and river enhancement fee. Sets out the registration and renewal fees for motorboats. Eliminates the mussel license. Removes a provision that exempts an activity in a boundary river floodway from having to acquire a construction permit. Extends the quarry and aggregate permits from two to five years. (Natural Resources)

HB 1514 (Morris, Cook, Heine, Bartlett) Department of environmental management fees. Specifies that the environmental rules board (board) may adopt rules that prescribe fees. Provides that the department of environmental management (IDEM), rather than the board, is to deposit solid waste fees in the waste facility operator trust fund. Provides for IDEM to receive payment of solid waste fees by electronic fund transfer. Requires the board, in changing the amount of a fee, to take into account the cost to IDEM of amendments, modifications, and renewals of a permit, license, or approval. Provides that a fee established by the board for a type or class of permit: (1) may be set at a particular amount in consideration of the type and amount of discharge or emission to which the permit relates; and (2) may not be different in amount for public sector permit holders than for private sector permit holders unless the difference is specifically authorized by law. Requires IDEM, to assist the board in periodically reviewing fees, to: (1) arrange for an independent study of certain IDEM costs; (2) develop information on fees charged for equivalent activities in other states; and (3) develop information on activities, functions, and permits that have been added or eliminated since fees were last changed. Provides that the board may not increase any major confined feeding operation, water, solid waste, hazardous waste, or air permit fee: (1) more than once in five years; or (2) by more than 10%. Makes conforming changes. Requires the board to adopt rules to implement a one-time increase in fees before January 1, 2022. Provides that: (1) the pre-2022 fee increase may not raise the major confined feeding operation, water, solid waste,
hazardous waste, and air permit fees by so much that IDEM’s annual aggregate fee revenue is reasonably anticipated to rise by more than $3,200,000; but (2) the restriction prohibiting a fee increase of more than 10% does not apply to the one-time, pre-2022 fee increase. (Environmental Affairs)

HB 1531 (Ellington) Local regulation of natural resource development. Provides that a municipal plan commission’s inclusion in a comprehensive development plan of an unincorporated area within two miles of the corporate boundaries of the municipality does not authorize the municipal plan commission or a board of zoning appeals to regulate: (1) the sale or removal of merchantable timber; or (2) the extraction of mineral resources; on private property located in the unincorporated area. Provides, for purposes of a local planning and zoning law stating that a plan commission is not authorized to prevent the use and alienation of mineral resources or forests outside of urban areas, that an area in which there are at least 20 residences within a quarter mile square (instead of eight residences within a quarter mile square) is an "urban area." Prohibits a county, city, town, or township from regulating the sale or removal of merchantable timber on private property. Provides that a county, city, town, or township may charge a fee to a person who removes merchantable timber from private property, but provides that the fee may not exceed the fee that the unit charges in connection with a road cut or other access to a highway for purposes of new commercial construction. Provides that a county, city, town, or township may require a person who removes merchantable timber from private property to post a bond, but provides that the amount of the bond may not exceed the amount of the bond that the unit requires in connection with a road cut or other access to a highway for purposes of new commercial construction. Prohibits a county or municipality from regulating the extraction of mineral resources on private property located outside the corporate boundaries of a municipality (Local Government)

HB 1568 (Bauer) Ban on single use plastic items in restaurants. Defines "single use restaurant service article" as a plate, eating utensil, or straw made of plastic, or a glass or cup made of or lined with plastic. Provides that, after June 30, 2020, a person who: (1) owns or operates a restaurant; and (2) knowingly or intentionally provides to a person purchasing food or drink from the restaurant one or more single use restaurant service articles; commits a Class C infraction. (Environmental Affairs)

HB 1592 (Hamilton) Regulated drains and environmental concerns. Authorizes a county surveyor to classify a regulated drain as a drain in need of reconstruction if: (1) the functionality of the drain is compromised; and (2) the drain could, at a reasonable cost, be reconstructed to perform the function for which it was designed while also better serving the interests of public health or significantly reducing undesirable environmental effects, or while also providing flood reduction benefits. Authorizes a county surveyor to classify a regulated drain as a drain in need of periodic maintenance if the drain can be made: (1) to perform the function for which it was designed and constructed; (2) to properly drain affected land; and (3) to better serve the interest of public health, produce fewer undesirable environmental effects, or provide flood reduction benefits; through periodically cleaning, spraying, removing obstructions from, and making minor repairs, additions, or alterations to the regulated drain. Provides that the maintenance fund established for a regulated drain or combination of regulated drains may be used to: (1) better serve the interests of public health; (2) reduce undesirable environmental effects; (3) provide flood reduction benefits; (4) improve drainage control; or (5) provide drainage water storage infrastructure or technology associated with water that flows in or into a particular regulated drain or combination of regulated drains. Authorizes a county surveyor, when determining the best method of reconstructing a regulated drain or the best method of drainage for the area to which a petition to establish a new regulated drain relates, to consider cost effective drainage designs that limit undesirable environmental effects, improve public health, or provide flood reduction benefits. (Local Government)
*Gun Safety (24)*

**HB 1291 (Hamilton, Errington) Background check for firearms sales.** Requires a person wishing to: (1) sell; (2) trade; or (3) transfer; a firearm to conduct the transaction through a licensed Indiana firearms dealer. Requires a licensed Indiana firearms dealer to perform a NICS background check when facilitating the: (1) sale; (2) trade; or (3) transfer; of a firearm between private parties. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally makes a materially false statement to a dealer, seller, or transferor for the purpose of facilitating the: (1) sale; (2) trade; or (3) transfer; of a firearm commits a Level 6 felony. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally: (1) sells; (2) rents; (3) trades; or (4) transfers; a firearm in violation of certain provisions commits a Class A misdemeanor. Makes conforming amendments. (Public Policy)

**HB 1272 (Wesco) Handgun licensure and fees.** Increases the duration of a four year handgun license to five years. Provides that an individual may simultaneously hold both a five year license and a lifetime license. Requires a law enforcement officer to whom an application for a handgun license is made to perform a national fingerprint based criminal history check and consult available local, state, and federal criminal history data banks, including the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS), when determining whether possession of a firearm by an applicant would be a violation of state or federal law. Removes the fees for lifetime licenses beginning July 1, 2020. (Public Policy)

**SB 119 (Tomes) Prohibited firearm transfers to minors.** Provides that a person may not sell, give, or in any other manner transfer ownership or possession of a machine gun to any person under 18 years of age. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally sells, provides, or in any other manner transfers ownership or possession of a machine gun to a person under 18 years of age commits: (1) Level 5 felony; (2) Level 4 felony if the person has a prior conviction for the offense; or (3) Level 3 felony if a person under 18 years of age uses the machine gun to commit murder. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Judiciary)

**SB 263 (Mrvan) Minimum age to purchase assault weapons.** Defines the term "regulated weapon". Prohibits the: (1) sale; (2) trade; or (3) transfer; of a regulated weapon to a person less than 21 years of age. Provides that a dealer or person who knowingly or intentionally: (1) sells; (2) trades; or (3) transfers; a regulated weapon to a person less than 21 years of age commits a Level 6 felony. Provides certain defenses. (Judiciary)

**SB125 (Taylor) Open carry of rifles.** Defines "prohibited weapon" as a semiautomatic, centerfire rifle with an internal magazine or the capability to accept a detachable magazine and at least one of the following characteristics: (1) A pistol grip that protrudes beneath the action of the weapon. (2) A thumb hole stock. (3) A folding or telescoping stock. (4) A mount or lug capable of accepting or affixing a bayonet, flare launcher, or grenade launcher. (5) A flash suppressor. (6) A forward pistol grip. Defines "openly carries" as the carrying of a firearm in a manner that displays or presents any part of the firearm to the plain view of passersby from more than one angle. Provides that a person who: (1) knowingly; or (2) intentionally; openly carries a prohibited weapon in a public place commits carrying a prohibited firearm, a Class A misdemeanor. Specifies certain exceptions. Defines certain terms. (Judiciary)

**SB 126 (Taylor) Prohibited equipment on firearms.** Defines the term "multiburst trigger activator". Creates the crime of "unlawful possession of a multiburst trigger activator". Provides that the possession or sale of a multiburst trigger activator is a Class A misdemeanor. Provides that the crime of unlawful possession of a multiburst trigger activator is a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior, unrelated conviction for the offense. (Judiciary)

**SB 353 (Mrvan) Bump stock prohibition.** Defines the term "multiburst trigger activator". Creates the crime of "unlawful possession of a multiburst trigger activator". Provides that the possession or sale of
a multiburst trigger activator is a Class A misdemeanor. Provides that the crime of unlawful possession of a multiburst trigger activator is a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior, unrelated conviction for the offense. (Judiciary)

**SB 307 (Stoops) Regulation of firearms.** Defines the term "regulated weapon". Defines the term "multiburst trigger activator". Requires a person wishing to: (1) sell; (2) trade; or (3) transfer; a firearm to conduct the transaction through a licensed Indiana firearms dealer. Requires a licensed Indiana firearms dealer to perform a NICS background check when facilitating the: (1) sale; (2) trade; or (3) transfer; of a firearm between private parties. Creates the crime of "unlawful transfer of a regulated weapon". Prohibits the: (1) sale; (2) trade; or (3) transfer; of a regulated weapon to a person less than 21 years of age. Provides that a dealer or person who: (1) sells; (2) trades; or (3) transfers; a regulated weapon to a person less than 21 years of age commits a Level 6 felony. Creates the crime of "unlawful possession of a multiburst trigger activator". Provides that the possession or sale of a multiburst trigger activator is a Class A misdemeanor. Provides that the crime of unlawful possession of a multiburst trigger activator is a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior, unrelated conviction for the offense. Makes conforming amendments. (Judiciary)

**SB 88 (Jack Sandlin, Michael Young) Houses of worship and firearms.** Permits a person who may legally possess a firearm to possess a firearm on school property that also contains a house of worship, unless prohibited by the house of worship, if the person possesses the firearm while: (1) attending a worship service; (2) conducting business with the house of worship; (3) receiving pastoral services; (4) attending a program sponsored or permitted by the house of worship or the school; or (5) carrying out the person's official duties at a house of worship, if the person is employed by or a volunteer at the house of worship and the house of worship has assigned the person duties that require the person to carry a firearm. Exempts certain law enforcement and retired law enforcement officers described in the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA) from the prohibition against carrying a firearm on school property. (Judiciary)

**SB 135 (Sandlin) Houses of worship and firearms.** Permits a person who may legally possess a firearm to possess a firearm on school property that also contains a house of worship, unless prohibited by the house of worship, if the person possesses the firearm while: (1) attending a worship service; (2) conducting business with the house of worship; (3) receiving pastoral services; (4) attending a program sponsored or permitted by the house of worship or the school; or (5) carrying out the person's official duties at a house of worship, if the person is employed by or a volunteer at the house of worship and the house of worship has assigned the person duties that require the person to carry a firearm. Exempts certain law enforcement and retired law enforcement officers described in the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act (LEOSA) from the prohibition against carrying a firearm on school property. (Judiciary)

**SB 134 (Sandlin) Storage of firearms at public venues.** Requires certain facilities owned or operated by a political subdivision to provide a secure storage location for handguns owned by visitors. Permits a handgun permit holder to carry a handgun on the property of certain facilities for the purpose of safely and securely storing the handgun. Provides that a law enforcement officer or an off duty law enforcement officer may carry or possess a handgun on the grounds or premises of certain buildings, facilities, structures, or venues without restriction. Creates certain exceptions. Provides that any: (1) administrative rule; (2) contractual term; (3) ordinance; (4) policy; (5) regulation; (6) rule; or (7) statute; that prevents or prohibits a person possessing a valid handgun permit or a law enforcement officer or off duty law enforcement officer from carrying or possessing a handgun on the grounds or premises of certain buildings, facilities, structures, or venues is void. Creates certain exceptions. (Judiciary)

**HB 1040 (Bartlett) Firearm storage requirements.** Prohibits a person from keeping or storing a firearm on any premises controlled by the person if one or more of the following conditions apply: (1) The person knows, or reasonably should know, that a child is likely to gain access to the firearm. (2) A
permanent resident or temporary occupant of the premises is disqualified, ineligible, or prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal or state law. (3) A permanent resident or temporary occupant of the premises poses a risk of imminent personal injury to the permanent resident or temporary occupant or any other individual. Provides that a failure to secure a firearm that results in injury to, or the death of, another person is a Level 6 felony. Enhances the offense to a Level 5 felony if the person has a prior, unrelated conviction for the offense. Specifies certain defenses. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Public Policy)

HB 1048 (Jackson) Firearm storage. Requires a retail dealer to conspicuously display certain language regarding the accessibility of firearms by children at the retail dealer's place of business. Provides that a child care provider or custodial parent, legal guardian, or grandparent who knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly fails to secure a firearm against accessibility by a child commits dangerous storage of a firearm, a Class B infraction. Provides that the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if the child care provider or custodial parent, legal guardian, or grandparent has a prior, unrelated conviction for the offense. Provides that the offense is a Level 6 felony if: (1) the offense results in death or serious bodily injury; or (2) the child care provider or custodial parent, legal guardian, or grandparent has two or more prior, unrelated convictions for the offense. Provides certain exceptions. Provides immunity in certain instances. Provides that a person not in a place specifically set aside for the discharge of a firearm who knowingly or intentionally discharges a loaded firearm without legal justification while in a city or town commits a Level 6 felony. (Public Policy)

SB 309 (Stoops) Storage of firearms. Prohibits a person from keeping or storing a firearm on any premises controlled by the person if one or more of the following conditions apply: (1) The person knows, or reasonably should know, that a child is likely to gain access to the firearm. (2) A permanent resident or temporary resident of the premises is disqualified, ineligible, or prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal or state law. (3) A permanent resident or temporary resident of the premises poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or any other individual. Provides that a failure to secure a firearm that results in injury to, or the death of, another person is a Level 6 felony. Enhances the offense to a Level 5 felony if the person has a prior, unrelated conviction for the offense. Specifies certain defenses. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Judiciary)

SB 321 (Merritt) Firearms storage. Defines the term "reasonable effort". Provides that a parent or legal guardian of a child who makes a reasonable effort to prevent a child from accessing or possessing a firearm is exempt from the statute concerning dangerous control of a child. Makes a technical correction. Makes conforming amendments. (Judiciary)

HB 1149 (Delaney) Safe storage of firearms. Prohibits a person from keeping or storing a firearm on any premises controlled by the person if one or more of the following conditions apply: (1) The person knows, or reasonably should know, that a child is likely to gain access to the firearm. (2) A permanent resident or temporary occupant of the premises is disqualified, ineligible, or prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal or state law. (3) A permanent resident or temporary occupant of the premises poses a risk of imminent personal injury to himself or herself or any other individual. Provides that a failure to secure a firearm that results in injury to, or the death of, another person is a Level 6 felony. Enhances the offense to a Level 5 felony if the person has a prior, unrelated conviction for the offense. Specifies certain defenses. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Public Policy)

HB 1109 (Lucas) Income tax credit for firearms safety expenses. Provides a state income tax credit for expenses incurred to receive qualified firearms instruction or to purchase a qualified firearms storage device. Provides that the credit is equal to the amount of the incurred expenses. Provides that the maximum amount allowed as a credit is $200 for individuals filing single returns or $400 for married couples filing joint returns. Provides that a tax credit may not exceed the taxpayer's state income tax
liability. Provides that a taxpayer is not entitled to a carryover, carryback, or refund of any unused tax credit. (Ways and Means)

HB 1049 (Jackson) **Surrender of firearms for domestic violence crimes.** Provides that a person who: (1) has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence; and (2) knowingly or intentionally possesses a firearm; commits possession of a firearm by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Provides certain defenses. Requires a court to issue an order, upon entry of a judgment of conviction for a crime of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence, that: (1) prohibits ownership or possession of a firearm until the defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored; and (2) requires the defendant to surrender: (A) any firearm owned or possessed by the defendant; and (B) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun (license); to a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer with jurisdiction over the area where the defendant's offense occurred, where the defendant resides, or where the defendant plans to reside. Requires a court to order an appropriate law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer to seize, within 72 hours, any firearm or license owned or possessed by a defendant convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally fails to surrender: (1) all firearms owned or possessed by the person; or (2) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun possessed by the person; after being convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence commits unlawful retention of a firearm or license by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Enhances the offense to a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction for the offense. Provides certain defenses. Specifies how a confiscated firearm or license shall be: (1) returned to the rightful owner; or (2) disposed of; if a defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1164 (Bauer) **Surrender of firearms for domestic violence crimes.** Provides that a person who: (1) has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence; and (2) knowingly or intentionally possesses a firearm; commits possession of a firearm by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Provides certain defenses. Requires a court to issue an order, upon entry of a judgment of conviction for a crime of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence, that: (1) prohibits ownership or possession of a firearm until the defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored; and (2) requires the defendant to surrender: (A) any firearm owned or possessed by the defendant; and (B) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun (license); to a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer with jurisdiction over the area where the defendant's offense occurred, where the defendant resides, or where the defendant plans to reside. Requires a court to order an appropriate law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer to seize, within 72 hours, any firearm or license owned or possessed by a defendant convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally fails to surrender: (1) all firearms owned or possessed by the person; or (2) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun possessed by the person; after being convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence commits unlawful retention of a firearm or license by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Enhances the offense to a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction for the offense. Provides certain defenses. Specifies how a confiscated firearm or license shall be: (1) returned to the rightful owner; or (2) disposed of; if a defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1290 (Hamilton, Errington) **Surrender of firearms and ammunition.** Provides that a person who: (1) has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence; and (2) knowingly or intentionally possesses a firearm; commits possession of a firearm by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Provides certain defenses. Requires a court to issue an order, upon entry of a judgment of conviction for a crime of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence, that: (1) prohibits ownership or possession of a firearm until the defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored; and (2) requires the defendant to surrender: (A) any firearm owned or possessed by the defendant; and (B) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun (license); to a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer with jurisdiction over the area where the defendant's offense occurred, where the defendant resides, or where the defendant plans to reside. Requires a court to order an appropriate law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer to seize, within 72 hours, any firearm or license owned or possessed by a defendant convicted of
domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally fails to surrender: (1) all firearms owned or possessed by the person; or (2) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun possessed by the person; after being convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence commits unlawful retention of a firearm or license by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Enhances the offense to a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction for the offense. Provides certain defenses. Specifies how a confiscated firearm or license shall be: (1) returned to the rightful owner; or (2) disposed of; if a defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Courts and Criminal Code)

SB 468 (Taylor) Universal background checks for firearms. Requires a person wishing to sell, trade, or transfer a firearm to another person to transact the sale, trade, or transfer through a firearms dealer (dealer). Specifies certain exemptions. Requires a dealer to complete the sale, trade, or transfer of a firearm if the following conditions are met: (1) The dealer agrees to transact the sale, trade, or transfer of a firearm. (2) The dealer is able to successfully contact the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). (3) The dealer receives authorization from NICS to complete the sale, trade, or transfer of the firearm. (4) The recipient of the firearm being sold, traded, or transferred: (A) is not otherwise prohibited from possessing a firearm under federal or state law; and (B) is in compliance with all federal and state laws pertaining to the possession and transfer of certain firearms as defined under the National Firearms Act (NFA firearm), if applicable. Allows a dealer to refuse to transact the sale, trade, or transfer of a firearm for any reason. Requires a dealer to abort the sale, trade, or transfer of a firearm when: (1) the seller of a firearm; (2) the intended recipient of a firearm; or (3) both; are not eligible to possess a firearm or an NFA firearm, as applicable. Requires a dealer to abort the sale, trade, or transfer of a firearm if the firearm to be sold, traded, or transferred is: (1) reported lost; (2) reported stolen; or (3) used in the commission of a crime. Provides that a dealer is not required to return payment issued to the dealer for the dealer's role in transacting the sale, trade, or transfer of a firearm in violation of certain requirements commits firearms transfer fraud, a Level 6 felony. Enhances the offense to a Level 5 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction for the offense. Provides a dealer with immunity from civil liability and damages in certain instances. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally makes a materially false statement to a dealer for the purpose of completing the sale, trade, or transfer of a firearm commits firearms transfer fraud, a Level 6 felony. Provides that the offense is a Level 5 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction for the offense. Specifies certain defenses. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Judiciary)

SB 493 (Jon Ford) Employer firearms policies. Provides that a person who: (1) discovers, as a result of an illegal entry into a motor vehicle owned or possessed by the person, that a firearm legally owned or possessed by the person was stolen from the motor vehicle; and (2) reports the theft of the firearm from the motor vehicle to a law enforcement agency; is immune from any adverse administrative sanction concerning the possession of a firearm or ammunition on the property of an approved postsecondary educational institution in certain instances. Provides that a person is required to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the person did not knowingly or intentionally violate any administrative regulation or comparable prohibition concerning the possession of a firearm or ammunition on the property of an approved postsecondary educational institution when raising the defense of immunity. (Judiciary)

HB 1559 (Smith) Surrender of firearms for domestic violence crimes. Provides that a person who: (1) has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence; and (2) knowingly or intentionally possesses a firearm; commits possession of a firearm by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Provides certain defenses. Requires a court to issue an order, upon entry of a judgment of conviction for a crime of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence, that: (1) prohibits ownership or possession of a firearm until the defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored; and (2) requires the defendant to surrender: (A) any firearm owned or possessed by the defendant; and (B) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun (license); to a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer with jurisdiction over the area where the defendant's offense occurred, where the defendant resides, or where the defendant
plans to reside. Requires a court to order an appropriate law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer to seize, within 72 hours, any firearm or license owned or possessed by a defendant convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally fails to surrender: (1) all firearms owned or possessed by the person; or (2) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun possessed by the person; after being convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence commits unlawful retention of a firearm or license by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Enhances the offense to a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction for the offense. Provides certain defenses. Specifies how a confiscated firearm or license shall be: (1) returned to the rightful owner; or (2) disposed of; if a defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1578 (Candelaria Reardon) Reckless discharge of a weapon. Provides that the death of any person caused by a descending bullet fired into the air constitutes criminal recklessness as a Level 5 felony. (Courts and Criminal Code)

*K-12 Education - Administration (54)*

SB 275 (Raatz) Superintendent of public instruction. Amends the date on which the office of the state superintendent of public instruction is abolished. Provides for the appointment of the secretary of education by the governor beginning January 11, 2021. (Current law provides that the governor does not appoint the secretary of education until January 11, 2025.) (Education and Career Development)

HB 147 (Delaney) Elimination of the state board of education. Eliminates the state board of education (state board). Transfers all powers, duties, agreements, and liabilities of the state board to the department of education. Requires the legislative services agency to prepare legislation for introduction in the 2020 regular session of the general assembly to organize and correct statutes affected by this act. (Education)

SB 281 (Houchin) School administrator contracts. Provides that, unless a provision in a contract entered into or renewed between the governing body of a school corporation and a principal or an assistant principal before July 1, 2019, provides otherwise, the governing body of a school corporation may not pay to a principal or an assistant principal to buy out a contract an amount that exceeds an amount equal to the principal's or assistant principal's salary for any one year under the contract. Provides that, unless a provision in a contract entered into or renewed between the governing body of a school corporation and an assistant superintendent before July 1, 2019, provides otherwise, a governing body may not pay to an assistant superintendent to buy out a contract an amount that exceeds an amount equal to the lesser of: (1) the assistant superintendent's salary for any one year under the contract; or (2) $250,000. Requires that an initial employment contract entered into between the governing body of a school corporation and an assistant superintendent, a principal, or an assistant principal be at least one year and not more than three years. (Current law requires the initial contract between the governing body of a school corporation and a principal or assistant principal be the equivalent of at least two years.) Provides that a contract with an assistant superintendent, a principal, or an assistant principal may be extended for an additional three years. (Education and Career Development)

SB 128 (Leising) School calendar. Prohibits public schools and accredited nonpublic schools from beginning student instructional days for the school year before the last Monday in August, beginning with the 2020-2021 school year. (Rules and Legislative Procedure)
HB 1204 (Boy) School start times. Beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, prohibits public schools and accredited nonpublic schools from doing the following: (1) Beginning a student instructional day before 8 a.m. (2) Beginning a student instructional day for students in grade 6 through grade 12 before the time established by a governing body (or its equivalent) to begin a student instructional day for students in grade 1 through grade 5. (Education)

HB 1089 (Thompson) Education matters. Provides that if a child care center is located in a charter school, a nonpublic school that has at least one employee, or a school operated by a school corporation, the child care center may satisfy the requirements for criminal history background checks by obtaining an expanded criminal history check that is required for schools. Establishes the child protection advisory committee to study issues relating to expanded child protection index checks and to make recommendations to the department of child services to improve the practices related to and the quality of expanded child protection index checks. Provides that a school corporation shall accept a transferring student who does not have legal settlement in the school corporation and who has a parent who is a current employee of the transeree school corporation with an annual salary of at least $8,000. (Under current law, a school corporation shall accept a transferring student who does not have legal settlement in the school corporation and who has a parent who is a current employee of the transeree school corporation.) Provides that a student who attends the Indiana academy for science, mathematics, and humanities (academy) must, in addition to being included in the school performance calculations for the academy, be included in the school performance calculations for the school corporation in which the student attended the school year immediately preceding the school year that the student initially enrolled to attend the academy. Provides that a school corporation may allow a student who is at least four years of age on August 1 of the school year to officially enroll in a kindergarten program offered by the school corporation. Provides that a school corporation that officially enrolls a student in kindergarten at four years of age may not receive more than 13 years of state tuition support for the student. Provides that, if a school corporation officially enrolls a student in kindergarten at four years of age and: (1) the student subsequently transfers to another school corporation or charter school; and (2) the student is enrolled to attend school at another school corporation or charter school for a school year beginning after the student's thirteenth school year; the department of education shall reduce the state tuition support distributed to the school corporation that officially enrolled the student into kindergarten, beginning on the student's fourteenth school year. Provides that a school corporation that enrolls a student in kindergarten at four years of age shall include the student in the school corporation's average daily membership. (Education)

SB 434 (Zay) Alternative school accountability standards. Requires the state board of education (state board) to develop alternative benchmarks, performance indicators, and accountability standards to be used in the assessment of schools that focus primarily on providing an academic program for students with developmental, intellectual, or behavioral challenges. (Current law requires the state board to develop alternative benchmarks, performance indicators, and accountability standards to be used in the assessment of schools that focus exclusively on providing an academic program for students with developmental, intellectual, or behavioral challenges.) Provides that, for purposes of calculating the state category or designation of school performance, a public school, including a charter school, that provides educational services to a student population that is composed of students enrolled in the school pursuant to a court, local agency, state agency, or federal agency order or decision shall receive a "null" or "no letter grade" category if: (1) not less than 65% of the student population is enrolled in the school pursuant to a court, local agency, state agency, or federal agency order or decision; and (2) the school submits, not later than September 30 of each year, an annual verification to the department of education (department) confirming that the percentage of students enrolled in the school satisfies the 65% requirement. Requires a school that meets the requirements to report all student performance indicators, including graduation rate data, to the department. Provides that the student performance indicators and graduation rate data must be included in the data that the department issues in the state and local educational agency report cards. (Education and Career Development)
HB 1112 (Bartels) Vocational education. Establishes the additive manufacturing pilot grant program to: (1) make grants to school corporations to facilitate eligible student instruction in the use of additive manufacturing equipment; and (2) provide eligible students with an industry recognized certificate or credential in operating additive manufacturing equipment. Provides that a school corporation may apply for a grant from the additive manufacturing pilot fund (fund) to purchase additive manufacturing equipment. Establishes criteria that a school corporation must meet to receive a grant from the fund. Provides that the maximum amount of a grant awarded from the fund is $150,000. (Education)

SB 364 (Bohacek) Transfer students. Allows the governing body of a school corporation to implement a policy to require and collect a transfer fee from the parents of a student or a student if: (1) the student does not have legal settlement in the school corporation; (2) the student attends a school in the school corporation; and (3) a property tax levy has been imposed as a result of having been approved by voters in a referendum. Provides that the amount of the transfer fee may not exceed the average property tax liability imposed on taxpayer homesteads in the school corporation attributable to the property tax rate or rates for the property tax levy or levies approved in the referendum. Provides that the transfer fee may be used only for the purpose or project for which the levy is imposed. Requires a county auditor to determine the maximum amount of the transfer fee. Provides that a transfer fee policy may not impose a transfer fee with respect to a student in foster care or placed by the department of child services. Provides that a school corporation may impose multiple fees on a family having multiple students attending a school or schools in the school corporation but the total amount of the transfer fees imposed upon the family may not exceed the amount of the maximum transfer fee. (Education and Career Development)

SB 344 (J.D. Ford) Choice scholarships. Provides that a choice scholarship school (eligible school) may not discriminate against a staff member based on disability, race, color, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, or ancestry. Provides that if the department of education (department) determines that the eligible school discriminates against a staff member of the school, the department shall send a notice to the eligible school indicating that the eligible school will not be considered an eligible school beginning in the school year immediately following the current school year. Provides that the eligible school has 30 days from the date of the notice to demonstrate to the department that the eligible school does not discriminate against staff members. Provides that an eligible school that does not comply within that time will not be considered an eligible school beginning in the school year immediately following the current school year. Provides that an eligible school may not discriminate against a student on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity or expression. (Education and Career Development)

SB 341 (Melton) Charter schools in Gary. Prohibits, beginning July 1, 2019, and ending June 30, 2024, an authorizer from granting to an organizer a charter to operate a charter school that is or will be located in the city of Gary unless the Gary Community School Corporation has no outstanding loans or advances from the common school fund. (Education and Career Development)

SB 183 (Melton) Virtual charter schools. Provides that a charter for a virtual charter school granted or renewed before July 1, 2019, by an authorizer other than the Indiana charter school board (charter board) terminates at the end of the term of the charter and may not be renewed by the authorizer. Provides that, for charters granted or renewed after June 30, 2019, a virtual charter school may apply for authorization only with the charter board in accordance with the charter board's guidelines. (Current law provides that a virtual charter school may apply for authorization with any statewide authorizer in accordance with the authorizer's guidelines.) Requires the charter board and a virtual charter school to jointly determine certain goals regarding the virtual charter school and include those goals in the charter. Provides that, beginning in the 2019-2020 school year, a virtual charter school may not have more than a total of 1,200 students enrolled in the virtual charter school each school year. Provides that, before August 1, 2019, and before August 1 each year thereafter, a virtual charter school must report to the state board of education (state board) the virtual charter school's average projected per student cost.
for the current school year. Requires a virtual charter school to provide any information that is requested by the state board concerning the virtual charter school's projected average per student cost. Provides that, if the state board determines that the projected average per student cost for a virtual charter school is less than 90% of the virtual charter school's foundation amount, the state board may decrease the amount a virtual charter school is entitled to receive for each student included in the virtual charter school's current average daily membership (ADM) to equal not less than the virtual charter school's projected average per student cost for the current school year. (Education and Career Development)

SB 346 (J.D. Ford) Prekindergarten pilot program. Provides that, after June 30, 2019, in addition to the counties currently participating in the prekindergarten pilot program (program), the program includes eligible providers in any county in Indiana. Provides that the total amount of grants the office of the secretary of family and social services (office) awards to eligible children in certain participating counties during a state fiscal year may not be less than the total amount of grants the office awarded to eligible children in that county during the immediately preceding state fiscal year unless the office determines that there is an insufficient number of eligible children or eligible providers in the county to justify the total amount of grants for that county. (Education and Career Development)

HB 1254 (Lucas) Education matters. Provides that the following statutes are repealed and rules are voided: (1) Any statute or rule established to meet the requirements of federal law for the purpose of obtaining federal funds for kindergarten through grade 12 education. (2) Any statute or rule establishing requirements regarding teacher salary, evaluations, curriculum, or any other requirement regarding the employment of teachers other than teacher licensing requirements. Establishes the education options account program (program). Requires the treasurer of state to administer the program. Establishes: (1) the education options account fund; and (2) requirements and conditions for the program. Requires the treasurer of state to: (1) annually request a parent of an eligible student who is participating in the program to complete a written survey; and (2) annually provide a summary of the survey to the governor and the legislative council. Continuously appropriates money from the education options account fund and the accounts established within the fund for the purposes of the program. (Education)

SB 373 (Kruse) Education matters. Provides that each school corporation and charter school shall place a durable poster or framed picture representing: (1) the national motto of the United States, "In God We Trust"; (2) an accurate representation of the United States flag; and (3) an accurate representation of the Indiana state flag; in each school library and classroom within the school corporation or charter school. Provides that the poster or framed picture may be acquired as follows: (1) Donated to the school corporation or charter school. (2) Purchased with funds made available to the school corporation or charter school through voluntary contributions. (3) Purchased directly by the school corporation or charter school. Specifies the size requirements for the poster or framed picture and the national motto and flags of the United States and state of Indiana. Provides that each school corporation that offers as an elective in the school corporation's high school curriculum a course surveying religions of the world (survey course) may also include as part of the survey course's curriculum the study of the Bible. Provides that the governing body of a school corporation may require the teaching of various theories concerning the origin of life, including creation science. Provides that a public secondary school student may receive not more than two elective academic credits for released time religious instruction classes if: (1) the governing body of the school corporation adopts a policy that allows the awarding of credit; and (2) certain conditions are met. Specifies that the liberty of parents to direct the education of their child is a fundamental right. Prohibits a public school, including a charter school, an accredited nonpublic school, an eligible school, and a nonaccredited nonpublic school (school) from infringing on that right without demonstrating that the school's interest as applied to the person is of the highest order and not otherwise served. Establishes the application of these provisions to resolutions of a school's governing body. (Education and Career Development)

HB 1224 (Goodrich) School intergenerational safety pilot project. Establishes the school intergenerational safety pilot project (project) to foster positive youth development through
intergenerational relationships between individuals who are at least 55 years of age and students and to improve school safety. Provides that the project expires July 1, 2021. Provides that a school corporation selected by the department of education (department) is eligible to receive a grant from the Indiana safe schools fund to administer the project and improve school safety. Provides that an individual who volunteers to participate in the project is entitled to receive an adjusted gross income tax deduction. Provides that the amount of the deduction is the lesser of: (1) $50 for each full day the taxpayer volunteers; or (2) $1,000. (Education)

HB 1250 (Davisson, Ellington) School safety. Specifies that grants from the Indiana secured school fund may be used to provide services designed to support the social, emotional, mental health, and addiction needs of students, including the hiring of social workers, mental health counselors, addiction counselors, and other appropriate personnel. (Veterans Affairs and Public Safety)

HB 1251 (Davisson, Cook, Clere) Mental health matters. Requires the office of the secretary of family and social services (office) to apply for a state plan amendment that would require Medicaid reimbursement for eligible Medicaid rehabilitation option services provided in a school setting to a Medicaid recipient. Requires the office to review the Medicaid rehabilitation option services provided under Medicaid, determine whether additional services are appropriate, and submit the office's findings to the legislative services agency. Requires a school corporation to contract with a community mental health center to provide Medicaid rehabilitation option services to the school corporation's students and families. Requires the division of mental health and addiction to establish and administer an evidence based program that partners with schools to provide social services to children, parents, caregivers, teachers, and the community. Sets forth requirements of the program and a contracting entity. Requires the office of Medicaid policy and planning to study and report to the legislative services agency the impact of increasing the eligibility income limitations for the children's health insurance program and specifies requirements of the study. Sets forth requirements of the mental health first aid training program report. (Public Health)

HB 1063 (Frye, Barrett) School safety equipment. Adds definition of a "bleeding control kit". Provides that, subject to an appropriation by the general assembly, each school corporation and charter school shall develop and implement a Stop the Bleed program (program). Provides that the department of education in collaboration with the department of homeland security shall develop and provide training for the use of bleeding control kits. Provides that, in all matters relating to the program, school corporation or charter school personnel are immune from civil liability for any act done or omitted in the use of a bleeding control kit unless the action constitutes gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. Requires a school's safety plan to include the location of bleeding control kits. (Veterans Affairs and Public Safety)

HB 1072 (Frizzell) Seizure preparedness. Provides that, not later than July 1, 2019, each school corporation, charter school, or nonpublic school with at least one employee shall designate at least one employee at each school operated by the school corporation, charter school, or nonpublic school to administer or assist with the self-administration of a seizure rescue medication or medication that is prescribed to treat seizure disorder symptoms to students who have a seizure action plan (plan). Provides that a parent of a student diagnosed with a seizure disorder by the student's physician may collaborate with school personnel to establish a plan for the student. Provides that, as part of the plan, the student's parent may authorize the school's designated employee to administer a seizure rescue medication or medication prescribed by the student's physician to treat seizure disorder symptoms. Provides that each public school shall annually provide an age appropriate seizure education program to all students of the school relating to seizures and seizure disorders. Provides that, in addition to professional development or collegial planning activities required of a teacher under state law, each teacher employed by a school corporation, charter school, or nonpublic school with at least one employee shall, at a minimum, annually complete one hour of self-study review of seizure disorder materials prescribed by the department. (Education)
SB 267 (Head) Integrated school based mental health. Establishes the integrated school based mental health and substance use disorder services grant program (program) to provide grants to school corporations for the development, implementation, and maintenance of integrated school based mental health and substance use disorder services plans. Requires the department of education to administer the program. Provides that, beginning after June 30, 2020, a school corporation is eligible for a grant if the school corporation meets the requirements of the program. Establishes the requirements to participate in the program and grant amounts. (Education and Career Development)

SB 266 (Head) School security grants and advances. Amends the purpose of the Indiana safe schools fund to include the promotion of school safety through the use of dogs trained to detect firearms and explosives (in addition to drugs and illegal substances under current law). Changes the name of the "matching grant" provided from the Indiana secured school fund to the "secured school grant". Provides that the secured school safety board may require a school corporation or charter school (or a coalition of public schools) to provide matching funds to match all or a portion of the amount of a secured school grant the school corporation or charter school (or a coalition of public schools) receives. (Current law requires a school corporation or charter school (or a coalition of public schools) to provide matching funds.) Provides that the secured school safety board may award a secured school grant to enable a school corporation or charter school (or a coalition of public schools) to establish a program to: (1) provide school based mental health services to students or form partnerships with mental health providers to provide school based mental health services to students; or (2) provide school based social emotional wellness services to students or form partnerships with social emotional wellness providers to provide school based social emotional wellness services. Provides that advances made under the school corporation and charter school safety advance program may be used to: (1) provide school based mental health services to students or form partnerships with mental health providers to provide school based mental health services to students; or (2) provide school based social emotional wellness services to students or form partnerships with social emotional wellness providers to provide school based social emotional wellness services. (Education and Career Development)

SB 428 (Head) Information provided to schools. Requires a law enforcement agency to send, not later than July 1 of each year, a written copy of the following to each charter school, nonpublic school, and school corporation in the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction: (1) The statutory definition of a "dangerous" person. (2) Written instructions concerning the reporting of a dangerous person to the law enforcement agency. (Education and Career Development)

HB 1225 (Steuerwald, McNamara, Moseley) Safe schools. Provides for a price contract through the department of administration for an active event warning system. Provides that school corporations and charter schools, with the sheriff for the county in which the school corporation or charter school is located, may apply for a grant from the secured school fund to provide for the initial set up costs for an active event warning system purchased through the price contract. Requires guidelines published by the department of homeland security to include information about implementing: (1) universal electronic access to school property for law enforcement in all schools within each county; and (2) access to closed circuit cameras from a central location to be used in an emergency situation. (Veterans Affairs and Public Safety)

HB 1292 (Hamilton, Errington) School radon testing and abatement. Requires the state department of health (department) to consider establishing a program of: (1) testing for radon gas; and (2) abatement of radon gas; in public school buildings. Requires the department to consider applying for funding from the state indoor radon grant (SIRG) program of the United States Environmental Protection Agency. (Public Health)

SB 327 (Bohacek) School bus safety. Provides that a person who operates a vehicle and recklessly passes a school bus stopped to load or unload a student when the arm signal device is extended commits a Class B misdemeanor. Provides that a person who operates a vehicle and recklessly
passes a school bus stopped to load or unload a student when the arm signal device is extended and
causes bodily injury commits a Class A misdemeanor. Provides that a person who meets or overtakes
from any direction a school bus stopped to load or unload a student when the arm signal device
is extended commits a Class A infraction. Provides that a court may suspend the driving privileges of a
person who meets or overtakes from any direction a school bus stopped to load or unload a student when
the arm signal device is extended. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

HB 1079 (Manning) School bus safety. Provides that a person who operates a vehicle and
recklessly passes a school bus stopped on a roadway when the arm signal device is extended commits a
Class A misdemeanor (rather than a Class B misdemeanor under current law). Provides that the offense
is a Level 6 felony (rather than a Class A misdemeanor under current law) if it causes bodily injury.
Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally meets or overtakes from any direction a school bus
stopped on a roadway when the arm signal device is extended or proceeds before the arm signal
device is no longer extended commits a Class B misdemeanor (rather than a Class A infraction under
current law). (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1099 (Cherry) School bus inspection and equipment requirements. Provides that
the state police department may not condition issuance of a certificate of inspection to a school bus or
special purpose bus on removal of equipment installed by the bus's manufacturer in compliance with
another state's law. (Education)

HB 1287 (Bartlett) Seat belts on school buses. Provides that a school bus or special purpose
bus that is placed into operation after June 30, 2020, and that is used to transport elementary school or
high school students must be equipped with a 3-point lap and shoulder safety belt (safety belt) at each
seating location. Provides that a school corporation, charter school, or nonpublic school that authorizes or
permits a violation of the safety belt requirement commits a Class C infraction. Requires the state school
bus committee to adopt rules for the design, installation, and use of safety belt systems that must
be installed in school buses and special purpose buses. Provides that the safety belt requirement is an
exception to the laws concerning other types of passenger restraint systems. Requires each occupant of
a school bus or special purpose bus that has a safety belt to have the safety belt properly fastened about
the occupant's body at all times when the bus is in motion, and provides that a school corporation, charter
school, or nonpublic school or an owner of a school bus or special purpose bus (including a school bus or
special purpose bus operated under a fleet or transportation contract) that authorizes or permits a
violation of this requirement commits a Class C infraction. Establishes the safety belt revolving loan fund
(fund). Requires the department of education to establish a revolving loan program to provide loans from
the fund to school corporations to assist school corporations, including charter schools, in paying
expenses necessary to comply with requirements concerning safety belts on school buses and special
purpose buses. Appropriates $5,000,000 to the fund from the state general fund. Makes conforming
amendments. (Education)

SB 403 (Spartz) School bus route safety. Provides that the governing body of a public or
accredited nonpublic elementary school may not authorize a school bus driver to load or unload a student
at a location that requires the student to cross a roadway if the roadway: (1) is a U.S. route or state route;
or (2) has a speed limit that exceeds 50 miles per hour. Provides that a governing body may request a
waiver for a particular stop for a period not to exceed one year by submitting a request to the state school
bus committee. (Judiciary)

SB 2 (Head, Bassler, Merritt) School bus safety. Increases the penalty, from a Class A
infraction to a Class C misdemeanor, for an individual who fails to stop when a school bus's stop arm is
extended. Provides that the court shall suspend the person's driving privileges: (1) for 90 days; or (2) if
the person has committed at least one previous school bus arm offense, for one year. Increases the
penalty, from a Class B misdemeanor to a Class A misdemeanor, for an individual who recklessly passes
a school bus when its stop arm is extended. Increases the penalty, from a Class A misdemeanor to a
Level 6 felony, for an individual who recklessly passes a school bus when its stop arm is extended if the action results in injury. Provides that if an individual is convicted of recklessly passing a school bus causing bodily injury to a person, the individual may be fined not more than $20,000. Provides that the court shall suspend the driving privileges of a person who recklessly passes a school bus when its stop arm is extended: (1) for 90 days; or (2) if the person has committed at least one previous school bus arm offense, for one year. Provides that a person who has the person's license suspended may not obtain specialized driving privileges. Provides that on or before September 1, 2019, and each September 1 thereafter, each school corporation, charter school, or accredited nonpublic school that provides transportation for students must review each school's school bus routes and school bus safety policies to improve the safety of students and adults. Provides that the state school bus committee, in consultation with the department of education (department), shall develop and post on the department's Internet web site school bus safety guidelines or best practices. Provides that the department, in consultation with the department of transportation, shall include on the department's Internet web site information on how an individual or school may petition to reduce maximum speed limits in areas necessary to ensure that students are safely loaded onto or unloaded from a school bus. Provides that when a school bus is operated on a: (1) U.S. route or state route, the driver may not load or unload a student at a location that requires the student to cross a roadway unless no other safe alternatives are available; and (2) street or highway other than a U.S. route or state route, the driver shall load and unload a student as close to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway as practicable. (Judiciary)

SB 421 (Bohacek) School corporation disannexation. Creates a process by which a township that is part of an existing school corporation can elect to disannex from that school corporation and annex to another existing school corporation. (Tax and Fiscal Policy)

SB 6 (Raatz) Dropout recovery programs. Provides that a school corporation is eligible to receive a dropout prevention grant if the school corporation establishes a dropout prevention program. Establishes requirements for school corporation dropout prevention programs. Makes technical corrections. (Education and Career Development)

SB 55 (Freeman) State tuition support. Establishes a spring count date (in addition to a fall count date) to determine a school corporation's average daily membership (ADM). (Current law establishes a spring count date for ADM that is for informational purposes only.) Provides that the spring count date will be used (in addition to the fall count date) to determine pupil enrollment for purposes of the career and technical grant. Provides that the department of education shall accept applications for choice scholarship students from September 2 through January 15 for the spring semester of the current school year. (Education and Career Development)

SB 467 (Taylor) Testing school building water for lead. Requires the Indiana finance authority (authority) to carry out a program to: (1) sample the water in every public school building for the presence of lead; (2) report to appropriate school authorities the results of the sampling; and (3) if the sampling indicates that water in a school building contains lead at a level equal to or greater than 15 parts per billion, recommend actions that will reduce the lead level in all water in the school building to less than 15 parts per billion. Provides that the authority is not required to sample the water in a school building if the authority sampled the water in the school building during the lead sampling program the authority conducted in 2017 and 2018. Requires the authority to issue a report on the results of the water sampling in elementary schools and submit the report to the members of the general assembly. (Environmental Affairs)

SB 507 (Raatz) Education matters. Requires the state board of education (state board) to: (1) adopt an early warning system that provides actionable data on students as early as elementary school; and (2) adopt and provide to schools a graduation pathways tracking and reporting system that provides actionable data on students. Provides that, if the state board enters into an agreement with a third party vendor to provide the early warning system, the state board shall include in the agreement a requirement
that the vendor provide at least quarterly to the state board a statewide summary report concerning certain information. Provides that teacher evaluations must be conducted by a certified evaluator. Establishes requirements for a teacher evaluation model. Requires a school corporation to report certain data from the school corporation's teacher evaluation model. Requires the department of education (department) to aggregate the data and provide the information to the commission for higher education (commission) and the state board not later than December 1 of each year. Requires the state board, working in conjunction with the commission, to analyze the data annually and publish findings and recommendations to inform the teacher preparation programs in Indiana. Allows the state board to establish criteria for renewal and initial teacher preparation program approvals based on the state board's findings. Provides that if: (1) a public school makes a written offer to an individual or entity to resolve a dispute in accordance with the claims against public schools provisions; (2) the individual or entity rejects the written offer; and (3) the final judgment or relief obtained by the individual or entity in an action or administrative proceeding is not more favorable than the written offer; the court, administrative law judge, or hearing officer shall, upon request by the public school, award attorney's fees, court costs, and other reasonable expenses of litigation to the public school. (Education and Career Development)

SB 525 (Houchin) Alternate diplomas. Provides that an alternate diploma must be considered as an option for a student if all other diploma options have been determined to be inappropriate for the student. Provides that, if: (1) a student is unable to receive an alternate diploma due to the limitation that not more than 1% of students may receive alternate diplomas; and (2) the student's case conference committee requests a waiver of that limitation; the school in which the student is enrolled shall request that the department grant a waiver to allow the student to receive an alternate diploma. (Education and Career Development)

SB 540 (Bassler, Jon Ford) School bus stop arm violations. Provides that a law enforcement officer shall issue a summons and promise to appear to a person who the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe has committed or recklessly committed a school bus stop arm violation. Provides that a statement signed under penalty of perjury by a school bus driver, school bus monitor, or crossing guard constitutes probable cause. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally meets or overtakes from any direction a school bus stopped on a roadway when the arm signal device is extended or proceeds before the arm signal device is no longer extended commits a Class C misdemeanor (rather than a Class A infraction under current law). (Judiciary)

SB 546 (Spartz) Education task force. Establishes the education task force to make recommendations concerning education to the governor, superintendent of public instruction, general assembly, Indiana state board of education, and the commission for higher education. Requires the academic standards committee to submit to the education task force recommendations regarding academic standards for a subject area. (Education and Career Development)

SB 562 (Raatz) Various education matters. Requires each teacher preparation program to report to the department of education (department): (1) The number of teacher candidates in each content area who complete the teacher education program during the year, disaggregated by ranges of cumulative grade point average. (2) The number of teacher candidates in each content area who, during the year: (A) do not pass a content area licensure examination; and (B) do not retake the content area licensure examination. (This is in addition to other information each teacher preparation program is required to report under current law.) Requires each teacher preparation program to make information reported available to the public on the teacher preparation program's Internet web site. Requires the department to: (1) annually collect and compile, for each teacher who has completed a teacher preparation program within the previous three years and teaches in the content area for which the teacher holds a teaching license, information concerning the performance of students in kindergarten through grade 12 on statewide assessments who are assigned to that teacher; and (2) disaggregate the information by subgroup of students. Requires the matrix rating system to include a ranking of teacher preparation programs, and removes a provision that prohibits the matrix rating system from ranking or
comparing teacher preparation programs. Requires a teacher preparation program to pay the expenses of additional examination preparation and the examination fee to retake an examination for teacher licensure for certain individuals who completed the teacher preparation program in the immediately preceding three years and failed a teacher licensure examination. Removes a requirement that child abuse and child sexual abuse instruction to students in kindergarten through grade 12 must be evidence based instruction. Provides that, in identifying outlines or materials for instruction on child abuse and neglect, the department must work in consultation with safety specialists, school counselors, school social workers, or school psychologists. (Current law requires the department to work with safety specialists and school counselors.) Provides that any outlines and materials identified for child abuse and neglect instruction must be demonstrated to be effective and promising. Makes a correction. (Education and Career Development)

SB 567 (Raatz) Virtual education. Provides that the state board of education (state board) may adopt rules regarding virtual education programs of school corporations. Requires the following: (1) A school corporation to establish and implement an onboarding process and orientation for participating students of virtual education programs. (2) A virtual charter school to establish and implement an onboarding process and orientation for students of the virtual charter school. Requires students of virtual education programs and students enrolled in virtual charter schools to participate in the respective onboarding processes and orientations. Provides that, if the lesser of at least: (1) 100 students of a school corporation; or (2) 25% of the total number of students enrolled in the school corporation; receive at least 50% of instruction through a school corporation's virtual education program, the school corporation shall establish a dedicated virtual education school. Establishes limitations on the number of students who may: (1) participate in a virtual education program; and (2) enroll in a virtual charter school; established after June 30, 2019. Allows the state board to waive these limitations upon request. Requires a school corporation that issued a charter before July 1, 2015, to register with the state board for charter authority. Provides that, if a virtual charter school is placed in the lowest category or designation of school performance for four consecutive years, a new student may not enroll in the virtual charter school and the virtual charter school may not accept new students who are not currently enrolled in the virtual charter school until the virtual charter school is placed in a middle or higher category or designation. Changes the amount of the administrative fee that an authorizer may collect from an organizer of a virtual charter school. Establishes actions that the state board may implement if a charter school is placed in the lowest category or designation of accountability for four consecutive years. Provides that, for purposes of calculating basic tuition support for a school corporation, including a charter school, a school corporation, including a charter school, may receive only 90% of the foundation amount for each student in the school corporation's current average daily membership (ADM) who, of the instruction the student receives from the school corporation, at least 15% of the instruction is provided in an interactive learning environment created through technology in which the student is separated from a teacher by time or space, or both. Repeals a provision that provides that a charter school will be closed if the charter school is placed in the lowest category or designation of accountability for four consecutive years. (Education and Career Development)

SB 591 (Stoops) Charter schools. Provides that certain charter school authorizers that issued a charter for a charter school before July 1, 2015, are required to be approved for chartering authority by the state board of education (state board) before the authorizers may authorize a new charter or renew an existing charter for a charter school. Provides that an authorizer may not accept a proposal to establish a charter school from an organizer that already operates a charter school if a charter school that the organizer operates does not meet certain thresholds regarding its school accountability grade. Provides that a charter school may not enroll new students who are not currently enrolled in the charter school if the charter school does not meet certain thresholds regarding its school accountability grade. Provides that an administrative fee for certain authorizers is dependent upon the category or designation that the charter school receives regarding its school accountability grade. Requires the department of education to provide staff to carry out the duties of the Indiana charter school board (charter board). Repeals a provision that provides that funding for the charter board consists of administrative fees. (Education and Career Development)
SB 632 (Bassler) **Radon in schools.** Requires the state department of health (department) to distribute a manual of best practices for managing indoor air quality at schools, including recommendations for radon testing, to the legislative council, the department of education, the facilities manager and superintendent of each school corporation, and the chief administrative officer of each accredited nonpublic school. Requires the department to revise and distribute the manual to each school every three years. **(Health and Provider Services)**

SB 637 (Melton) **Safe and supportive schools and data collection.** Requires the department of education (department) to: (1) develop a safe and supportive school framework; (2) create a school monitoring tool; and (3) develop procedures for updating, improving, or refining the safe and supportive school framework and the school monitoring tool. Allows a school corporation, by a vote of the school corporation's governing body, to: (1) implement a safe and supportive school framework; and (2) develop and implement an action plan to create and maintain the safe and supportive school framework. Allows, upon approval, a public school to develop and implement an action plan to create and maintain the safe and supportive school framework. Establishes requirements for an action plan and the posting of action plans. Establishes requirements for the department that include a requirement to establish a safe and supportive school grant program. Establishes the safe and supportive school fund to award grants to school corporations and public schools for the development and implementation of action plans and to provide training to school corporation and public school personnel. Urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate interim study committee the task of studying school districts, within and outside of Indiana, that have: (1) implemented trauma informed care in the school districts; and (2) worked with community partners to provide systems of care for students. Appropriates: (1) $500,000 to the safe and supportive school fund; and (2) $550,000 for the purpose of funding adverse childhood experience surveys in Indiana through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. **(Education and Career Development)**

HB 1322 (McNamara) **School safety.** Provides that the Indiana safe schools fund may be used to promote school safety through the provision of services designed to support the social, emotional, and mental health needs of students, including the hiring of social workers, mental health counselors, and other appropriate personnel. Specifies that grants from the Indiana secured school fund may be used to provide services designed to support the social, emotional, and mental health needs of students, including the hiring of social workers, mental health counselors, and other appropriate personnel. Provides that a school corporation or other entity to which the education records privacy provisions of the federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act apply may disclose or report on the education records of a child, including personally identifiable information contained in the education records, without the consent of the child's parent to appropriate officials in cases of health and safety emergencies as determined by school officials. **(Veterans Affairs and Public Safety)**

HB 1366 (Moed, Forestal) **Early childhood education pilot program.** Provides that if Indiana legalizes sports wagering, a portion of state proceeds from the regulation of sports wagering shall be appropriated to increase annual funding for early education grants in Marion County, beginning in the state fiscal year following the year in which sports wagering is legalized. Provides that the amount of the increase is equal to the amount required to award twice the number of grants in Marion County as are awarded in Marion County in the state fiscal year in which sports wagering is legalized. **(Ways and Means)**

HB 1398 (Cook Cherry, McNamara) **Information concerning threats to school safety.** Permits a law enforcement agency or private university police department to share private investigatory records with a school corporation, charter school, or nonpublic school for the purpose of enhancing the safety of a student or school facility, without losing the discretion to keep the records confidential from other records requesters. **(Veterans Affairs and Public Safety)**
HB 1400 (Cook, Behning, Smith) Education mandates. Provides that various provisions in the Indiana Code that relate to schools expire on July 1, 2020. Urges the legislative council to assign to the interim study committee on education during the 2019 interim the study of: (1) how to eliminate, reduce, or streamline the amount of education mandates placed on schools; and (2) the provisions that expire July 1, 2020, or otherwise no longer apply to schools after June 30, 2020. Provides that certain administrative rules that pertain to education expire July 1, 2020. Requires the state department of health, before January 1, 2021, to amend a rule pertaining to indoor air quality to eliminate its application to schools. (Education)

HB 1419 (Harris) Use of lead free fixtures in school buildings. Requires the governing body of a school corporation to ensure that any plumbing product that is: (1) acquired for installation in; (2) installed as part of; or (3) used in repairing or installing; the potable water system of a school building is lead free, according to the definition in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. (Education)

HB 1423 (Porter, Behning, Vernon Smith, Clere) Indiana education roundtable. Establishes the Indiana education roundtable (roundtable) to make recommendations relating to education to the: (1) governor; (2) general assembly; (3) state board of education (state board); and (4) state superintendent of public instruction. Provides that the roundtable shall create an advisory committee on early childhood education. Provides that the governor and the state superintendent shall jointly serve as co-chairpersons of the roundtable. Provides that the academic standards committee shall submit recommendations on academic standards for a subject area to the roundtable for review by the roundtable. Provides that the roundtable may make recommendations to the state board with regards to the awarding and distribution of student educational achievement grants. Provides that the roundtable shall make recommendations to the state board concerning the incorporation of a statistical adjustment for student mobility rates into the school improvement performance results. Provides that the department of education shall provide a copy of a report relating to school arrests to the roundtable. Makes conforming amendments. (Education)

HB 1431 (Goodrich) Career and technical education. Provides that a school corporation that is a member of a joint program of career and technical education (joint program) may add a new career and technical education course to its curriculum without approval from the management board of the technical joint program or the governing body overseeing the joint program if the course is provided by either Ivy Tech Community College or Vincennes University. Voids an administrative rule that requires a school corporation to ensure that a teacher of a secondary school vocational program is licensed by the department of education. Provides that, after June 30, 2019, a school corporation, school, or a secondary school vocational program may employ an instructor who does not have a license if the instructor meets certain occupational and training requirements. (Education)

HB 1503 (Smith, Harris) Loan forgiveness for distressed schools. Provides that certain school corporations that are distressed political subdivisions may qualify to have common school fund loans or advances forgiven. Provides that the budget agency may approve to deposit reversions to the state general fund into the common school fund to offset advances or loans forgiven. (Ways and Means)

HB 1508 (Moseley) Tax credit for public school book rental fees. Provides an income tax credit for an unreimbursed curricular materials expenditure made by a taxpayer for an eligible dependent who is enrolled in a public school. Provides that the credit amount is the amount of the taxpayer's qualified expenditures for all eligible dependents. (Ways and Means)

HB 1564 (Bauer) School bus route safety. Provides that the governing body of a public school may not authorize a school bus driver to load or unload a student at a location that requires the student to cross a roadway. (Education)
**K-12 Education - Funding (14)**

**SB 92 (John Ruckelshaus) Income tax credit for K-12 education contributions.** Provides a 50% state tax credit to taxpayers that contribute to a public elementary school or public secondary school located in Indiana or a foundation organized and operated solely for the benefit of an Indiana public school. Sets forth standards that apply to taking the credit and to schools and foundations that receive contributions. Limits the total credits that may be claimed during a state fiscal year using a three year phase in period.  
*(Education and Career Development)*

**SB 368 (Alting) Tax credit for education donations.** Provides for an adjusted gross income tax credit for donations to a public school foundation or school corporation. Provides that the maximum individual taxpayer credit is $1,000 in the case of a single return and $2,000 in the case of a joint return. Provides that the maximum corporate taxpayer credit is the greater of 10% of the corporation's total adjusted gross income tax liability or $10,000. *(Appropriations)*

**SB 100 (Jon Ford) Education foundation tax credit.** Provides for an adjusted gross income tax credit for donations to a public school foundation. Provides that the maximum individual taxpayer credit is $1,000 in the case of a single return or $2,000 in the case of a joint return. Provides that the maximum corporate taxpayer credit is the greater of 10% of the corporation's total adjusted gross income tax liability or $10,000. *(Appropriations)*

**SB 102 (Tomes) Secured school fund.** Expands the use of a matching grant from the Indiana secured school fund by a school corporation or charter school (school) to allow the school to use the matching grant to provide a response to a threat in a manner that the school sees fit, including the use of firearms training or other self-defense training. *(Education and Career Development)*

**SB 127 (Holdman) Referendum for school safety levy.** Allows a school corporation to adopt a resolution to place a referendum on the ballot to impose a school safety referendum tax levy to improve school safety. Allows a school corporation to impose a school safety referendum tax levy if approved by a majority of the voters. Requires a school corporation to certify a copy of: (1) the resolution to place a referendum for a school safety referendum tax levy on the ballot; and (2) the language for the question; to the department of local government finance (department) for review and approval. Provides that voters may not approve a school safety referendum tax levy that is imposed for more than 10 years. Provides that a school safety referendum tax levy may be reimpoused or extended. Requires a county auditor to distribute proceeds attributable to property taxes imposed after being approved by the voters in a referendum to the school corporation. Specifies when a referendum is to be held. Requires the circuit court clerk of each county to certify the results of the referendum for a school safety referendum tax levy to the department. Provides that if a school safety referendum tax levy is approved by the voters in a school corporation in a calendar year, another school safety referendum levy question may not be placed on the ballot in the school corporation in the following calendar year. Provides that if a school corporation imposes a school safety referendum tax levy approved in a referendum, the school corporation may not simultaneously impose more than one additional school safety referendum tax levy approved in a subsequent referendum. Provides that during the period beginning with the adoption of a resolution by a school corporation to place a school safety referendum tax levy question on the ballot and continuing through the day on which the referendum is submitted to the voters, the school corporation may not promote a position on the referendum by taking certain actions. Provides that a school board member, school corporation superintendent, school corporation assistant superintendent, or chief school business official of a school corporation may discuss and personally advocate a position on a referendum for a
school safety referendum tax levy outside a regular school day as long as public funds are not used. Requires the governing body of a school corporation for which a school safety referendum tax levy is approved to establish a school safety referendum tax levy fund (fund). Specifies purposes for which money from the fund may be used. Provides that if a school safety referendum tax levy is approved by the voters in a school corporation in a calendar year, the school corporation may not be awarded a grant from the Indiana secured school fund. Requires that a school resource officer participate in the development of programs designed to identify, assess, and provide assistance to troubled youth. (Tax and Fiscal Policy)

SB 241 (Freeman) School choice scholarships. Provides that, if an eligible choice scholarship student leaves an eligible school during the school year and transfers during the same school year to a different eligible school that has a choice scholarship available for that eligible school, the student may use the amount remaining of the choice scholarship awarded to the student for that school year to pay the tuition at the eligible school to which the student has transferred for the remainder of the school year. Provides that the student may not use the remaining amount if the student has previously transferred from one eligible school to another during that same school year. Provides that any remaining amount distributed may not exceed the cost of tuition at the eligible school to which the student transfers. (Education and Career Development)

HB 1021 (Thompson) Education finance. Replaces references to pre-2019 school funds with references to conform to the education funding and accounting changes made by HEA 1009-2017 and HEA 1167-2018. Extends (through 2022) the ability in current law for a school corporation to allocate circuit breaker credits proportionately (without taking protected taxes into account) under certain circumstances. Removes a requirement concerning an estimate of: (1) the source of all revenue to be dedicated to a school corporation's proposed capital expenditures in the upcoming calendar year; and (2) the amount of property taxes to be collected in the upcoming calendar year and retained in the fund for capital expenditures proposed for a later year; from the format of a school corporation's capital expenditures plan. Provides for an adjustment to the Evansville Vanderburgh School Corporation operations fund levy for 2020 to fund a historical society supporting Bosse Field (the 2019 operations fund levy did not recognize the historical society fund levy that was imposed in 2018). Makes technical corrections. (Ways and Means)

HB 1215 (Manning) Small school grants. Reestablishes a small school grant for school corporations having a current ADM (average daily membership) of less than 2,400. Appropriates from the state general fund an amount sufficient to make the grants for the 2019-2021 biennium. (Ways and Means)

SB 103 (Lonnie Randolph) School City of East Chicago loan. Transfers, not later than July 1, 2019, to the school disaster loan fund from the state general fund an amount sufficient to pay off the loan that was made to the School City of East Chicago school corporation from the school disaster loan fund. (Education and Career Development)

SB 549 (Spartz) School financial matters. Requires the superintendent of a school corporation to submit a written report to the local board of finance for the school corporation. Provides that the report must assess the financial condition of the school corporation using certain fiscal and qualitative indicators. Provides that the report must be received and reviewed at the annual meeting of the local board of finance for the school corporation. Reorganizes the law governing the appointments to municipal redevelopment commissions, five member county redevelopment commissions, and seven member county redevelopment commissions into three separate statutes.Eliminates nonvoting advisory positions for school board members on the redevelopment commissions. Requires one member appointed to the redevelopment commissions by the municipal or county executive to represent the school boards located within the territories served by the redevelopment commissions. Provides that the new requirements
apply to appointments for terms of office beginning after December 31, 2019. (Tax and Fiscal Policy)

**HB 1476 (Huston) Post graduation outcome funding metrics.** Establishes the postgraduation performance funding pilot program (pilot program) to develop assessment metrics for assessing and rewarding school corporations with performance grants for positive outcomes, including higher education and career and technical education outcomes, for students at least six months after graduation from high school. Requires the governor to develop assessment metrics and performance grant amounts for the pilot program. Requires the governor to prepare and submit reports on the assessment metrics and performance grant amounts developed for the pilot program. (Ways and Means)

**HB 1424 (Porter, Pryor) School safety grants.** Provides that the first $100,000,000 reverted each state fiscal year, or total reversions if less than $100,000,000, shall be transferred to the agency settlement fund. Appropriates 25% of the amount transferred for the secured school safety grant program for physical school infrastructure safety related improvements. Appropriates 75% of the amount transferred for school resource officer grants. Requires the grants to be distributed before November 1 each year. Allows grants to be made to any school receiving state funding. (Ways and Means)

**HB 1425 (Porter, Vernon Smith) School equity grants.** Establishes the equity education grants (grant). Provides that a school corporation is eligible to receive a $2,000 grant per school year for each student who is in the lowest performing ethnic or racial subgroup based on the ILEARN program assessment results for the previous school year and is either: (1) eligible for free or reduced price lunch; or (2) a foster child. (Education)

**HB 1443 (Timothy Brown) Task force to study schools for the deaf and blind.** Establishes the Indiana Schools for the Deaf and the Blind or Visually Impaired task force (task force) to evaluate and make recommendations to the budget committee relating to the operation of the physical plants of the Indiana School for the Deaf and the Indiana School for the Blind or Visually Impaired. Provides that the task force shall make its final recommendations to the budget committee on or before December 1, 2020. Establishes the task force advisory committee (advisory committee) to advise the task force on matters necessary for the task force to carry out its responsibilities. Provides that the department of administration shall provide staffing and administrative support for the task force and the advisory committee. (Education)

*K-12 Education - Students (32)*

**SB 13 (Mike Bohacek) Individualized education program students.** Requires public schools to provide curricular materials at no cost to students with an individualized education program who participate in a program for students with a severe disability. Makes conforming changes. (Education and Career Development)

**SB 29 (Mike Bohacek) School materials for juvenile detainees.** Provides that, if a child is or will be detained in a juvenile detention facility (facility) for more than seven calendar days and the facility is located in the same county as the school corporation that the child: (1) attended before the child was detained; (2) will attend upon release from the facility; or (3) both attended before the child was detained and will attend
upon release; the school corporation must, upon the facility's request, provide to the facility the school materials for the grade level or courses that the child is or would be enrolled in if the child were not detained. Requires the school corporation, upon the facility's request, to deliver the school materials at least once every seven calendar days, excluding school holidays and school vacation periods. Provides that, except for the assessment of rental fees for curricular materials, the school corporation is responsible for the costs associated with preparing and delivering the school materials. Provides that the school corporation is not required to provide the school materials if the: (1) child is released from the facility; or (2) facility requests that the school corporation no longer provide the school materials. (Education and Career Development)

SB 30 (Mike Bohacek)
Rental of curricular materials. Clarifies provisions concerning the rental of curricular materials to students by a governing body of a school corporation (governing body). Provides the following: (1) For curricular materials that are computer hardware that will be consumed, accessed, or used by a single student during a semester or school year, a governing body may rent curricular materials at an annual rental rate of not more than 50% of the price that the governing body paid for the curricular materials. (2) For curricular materials other than computer hardware that will be consumed, accessed, or used by a single student during a semester or school year, the annual rental rate may not be more than 25% of the price the governing body paid for the curricular materials. (3) For all curricular materials, the governing body may not assess a rental fee for curricular materials that have been paid for through rental fees previously collected. (Current law provides that: (1) the annual rental rate for curricular materials may not exceed 25% of the retail price of the curricular materials; and (2) a governing body may not assess a rental fee of more than 25% of the retail price of curricular materials that have been paid for through rental fees previously collected.) Removes a reference to "state" adopted curricular materials. Repeals and relocates a provision that requires a governing body to rent curricular materials to students enrolled in certain public schools. (Education and Career Development)

SB 199 (Bohacek)
Rental of curricular materials. Clarifies provisions concerning the rental of curricular materials to students by a governing body of a school corporation. Amends provisions concerning the purchase and rental of curricular materials to include charter school organizers and charter schools. Provides the following: (1) For curricular materials that are computer hardware that will be consumed, accessed, or used by a single student during a semester or school year, a governing body or an organizer of a charter school may rent curricular materials at an annual rental rate of not more than 50% of the price that the governing body or organizer of a charter school paid for the curricular materials. (2) For curricular materials other than computer hardware that will be consumed, accessed, or used by a single student during a semester or school year, the annual rental rate may not be more than 25% of the price the governing body or organizer of a charter school paid for the curricular materials. (3) For all curricular materials, the governing body or organizer of a charter school may not assess a rental fee for curricular materials that have been paid for through rental fees previously collected. (Current law provides that: (1) the annual rental rate for curricular materials may not exceed 25% of the retail price of the curricular materials; and (2) a governing body may not assess a rental fee of more than 25% of the retail price of curricular materials that have been paid for through rental fees previously collected.) Provides that a governing body and an organizer of a charter school may not require a student enrolled in the school corporation or charter school to purchase curricular materials. Removes a reference to "state" adopted curricular materials. Repeals a provision that requires a governing body of a school corporation to rent curricular materials. Makes corrections. (Education and Career Development)

SB 129 (Leising)
School curriculum. Requires each school corporation, charter school, and accredited nonpublic elementary school to include cursive writing in its curriculum. (Education and Career Development)
HB 1162 (Klinker)
Cursive writing. Requires each school corporation, elementary charter school, and accredited nonpublic elementary school to include cursive writing in its curriculum. (Education)

SB 132 (Kruse)
Civics test as graduation requirement. Requires the state board of education (state board) to provide to a public school, including a charter school, or an accredited nonpublic school a United States government course exam (exam) that contains material that is identical to the material tested on the United States Civics Tests administered by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services to each applicant for United States citizenship. Requires a public school, including a charter school, or an accredited nonpublic school to administer the exam. Provides that, beginning with the 2020-2021 school year, an individual must obtain a satisfactory score on the exam before: (1) graduating from a public high school or an accredited nonpublic high school; or (2) obtaining a high school equivalency certificate. (Education and Career Development)

SB 147 (Leising)
High school random drug testing. Provides that the governing body, or the equivalent, of each: (1) school corporation; (2) charter high school; or (3) accredited nonpublic high school; shall develop and implement a policy requiring random drug testing for high school students who participate in an athletic activity. (Education and Career Development)

SB 165 (Lanane)
School concussion recovery protocol. Requires the department of education to develop and disseminate, before July 1, 2020, a protocol for allowing a student who has received a concussion or head injury to return to classroom work. Requires: (1) a public school, including a charter school; and (2) an accredited nonpublic school; to comply with the protocol in determining the conditions under which a student who has received a concussion or head injury may return to classroom work. (Education and Career Development)

SB 189 (Becker, Leising)
Emergency communication disorder permits. Allows the department of education to issue an emergency communication disorder permit to an individual to serve the needs of certain students who are eligible for speech and language services. (Education and Career Development)

SB 245 (Doriot)
Seizure preparedness. Provides that, not later than July 1, 2019, each school corporation, charter school, or nonpublic school with at least one employee shall designate at least one employee at each school operated by the school corporation, charter school, or nonpublic school to administer or assist with the self-administration of a seizure rescue medication or medication that is prescribed to treat seizure disorder symptoms to students who have a seizure action plan (plan). Provides that a parent of a student diagnosed with a seizure disorder by the student's physician may collaborate with school personnel to establish a plan for the student. Provides that, as part of the plan, the student's parent may authorize the school's designated employee to administer a seizure rescue medication or medication prescribed by the student's physician to treat seizure disorder symptoms. Provides that each public school shall annually provide an age appropriate seizure education program to all students of the school relating to seizures and seizure disorders. Provides that, in addition to professional development or collegial planning activities required of a teacher under state law, each teacher employed by a school corporation, charter school, or nonpublic school with at least one employee shall, at a minimum, annually complete one hour of self-study review of seizure disorder materials prescribed by the department. (Education and Career Development)
SB 318 (Taylor)
Age for compulsory school attendance. Provides that a student is bound by compulsory school attendance requirements from the beginning of the fall school term for the school year in which the student is five years of age on August 1 of that school year. (Current law provides that a student is bound by compulsory school attendance requirements from the beginning of the fall school term for the school year in which the student becomes seven years of age.) Makes conforming amendments. (Education and Career Development)

SB 325 (Crider)
Student safety awareness. Establishes the student safety awareness fund (fund) for the purpose of awarding grants to schools to fund public service announcements prepared by students to raise student awareness of personal safety issues. Provides that the criminal justice institute administers the fund and awards grants from the fund. Makes an appropriation. (Homeland Security and Transportation)

SB 326 (Crider)
Integrated school based mental health. Establishes the integrated school based mental health and substance use disorder services grant program (program) to provide grants to school corporations for the development, implementation, and maintenance of integrated school based mental health and substance use disorder services plans. Requires the department of education, in coordination with the division of mental health and addiction, to administer the program. Provides that, beginning after June 30, 2020, a school corporation is eligible for a grant if the school corporation meets the requirements of the program. Establishes the requirements to participate in the program and grant amounts. (Health and Provider Services)

HB 1152 (Harris)
Student hunger and homelessness. Establishes the student hunger and homelessness study committee (committee) for the purposes of: (1) studying the prevalence of homelessness, housing insecurity, and food insecurity among students at Indiana colleges and universities during the 2019 academic year; and (2) providing suggestions for eliminating those issues. Provides that the study must determine, as accurately as practicable, the number of Indiana college and university students who are homeless, housing insecure, or food insecure. Provides that the committee consists of: (1) an employee of the family and social services administration; (2) an employee of the department of child services; (3) an employee of the department of education; (4) an employee of the commission for higher education; (5) an employee of the Indiana housing and community development authority; (6) a member of the commission on improving the status of children in Indiana; and (7) an employee of each state educational institution. Provides that the committee may solicit assistance from private groups, colleges, and universities in performing the study. Requires the committee to report the results of the study to the governor and the legislative council not later than July 31, 2020. (Education)

SB 338 (Melton)
Prekindergarten pilot program eligibility. Amends requirements for eligibility for the prekindergarten pilot program (program) to include an eligible child who resides with: (1) a parent or guardian who is: (A) disabled and unable, as a result of the disability, to work or attend job training or an educational program; or (B) absent, for a limited period of time, from working or attending a job training or an education program as a result of an illness or caring for a family member; or (2) the eligible child's grandparent or great-grandparent. (Current law requires that, to be eligible for the program, an eligible child reside with a parent or guardian who is working, attending job training or an educational program, or actively seeking employment.) Removes a provision specifying that priority under the program may be given to an eligible child if a parent or guardian of the eligible child is: (1) involved in activities that
improve the parent's or guardian's education; or (2) involved in job training. (Education and Career Development)

SB 354 (Mrvan)
Mental health education and screenings. Requires a school corporation's health education curriculum to include mental health wellness education. Provides that the governing body of a school corporation may provide mental health screenings to students if the governing body receives written consent from a student's parent or guardian to provide a mental health screening to the student. Requires the department of education to provide a school corporation with resources regarding mental health wellness upon request by the school corporation. (Education and Career Development)

SB 427 (Head)
Student mental health and safety. Adds providing grants for integrated, school based mental health services for students to the purposes of the Indiana safe schools fund and Indiana secured school fund. Adds the school mental health specialist or the mental health provider for each school corporation to the membership of the county school safety commission. Expands the membership of the secured school safety board to include the director of the division of mental health and addiction or the director's designee. Provides that a school corporation or charter school may use an advance from the school corporation and charter school safety advance program to implement integrated, school based mental health services for students. (Education and Career Development)

HB 1172 (Behning)
Virtual education. Provides that the state board of education (state board) may adopt rules regarding virtual education programs of school corporations. Requires the following: (1) A school corporation to establish and implement an onboarding process and orientation for prospective students of virtual education programs. (2) A virtual charter school to establish and implement an onboarding process and orientation for students newly enrolled in the virtual charter school. Provides that a student who does not participate in a school corporation's virtual education program before July 1, 2019, must complete the onboarding process and orientation established by the virtual charter school. Provides that a student who initially enrolls in a virtual charter school after June 30, 2019, must participate in the onboarding process and orientation established by the virtual charter school or the student must be withdrawn from the virtual charter school. Provides that, if at least 30% of the total number of students enrolled in a school corporation participate in the school corporation's virtual education program, the school corporation shall establish a dedicated virtual education school. (Education)

HB 1213 (Clere, Delaney)
Student journalism. Provides freedom of speech and freedom of press protections for grades 7 through 12 and state educational institution student journalists. Requires each school corporation and charter school to adopt a policy concerning student journalist protections. Requires a student media adviser to, each school year, supervise student journalists in grades 7 through 12 in the creation of certain school sponsored media policies. Provides that a public school or school corporation may not suppress school sponsored media unless certain conditions apply. Provides that public schools, school corporations, and state educational institutions are immune from civil liability for any injury resulting from school sponsored media produced by a student journalist, except for acts or omissions that constitute gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct. (Education)

SB 522 (Melton, Charbonneau) Radon testing in schools. Requires every building that is used by a public school or nonpublic school: (1) where students are regularly present; (2) that contains a licensed child care center; or (3) that contains a licensed child care ministry; to be tested for the presence of radon gas or radon progeny before July 1, 2020, and at least one time every five years thereafter. Provides that the superintendent of the school corporation or chief administrative officer of the nonpublic school, in consultation with the state department of health (state department) and the principal of each
school to be tested, shall determine: (1) the buildings to be tested; (2) the locations to be tested within each building; (3) the method of testing; and (4) the procedures concerning notification and circulation of the testing results. Requires the test results to be submitted to the state department. Requires the tests to be conducted by a person certified to perform radon testing. (Education and Career Development)

SB 528 (Jon Ford) Study of the Holocaust. Requires a school corporation to include a study of the Holocaust in the social studies curriculum for students in grade 6 through grade 8. (Education and Career Development)

SB 547 (Spartz) School curriculum. Requires each school corporation to include: (1) geography; (2) biology; (3) chemistry; and (4) physics; in its curriculum. Requires each school corporation, charter school, and accredited nonpublic school to include entrepreneurship in its curriculum for grades 1 through 12. Makes conforming amendments. Urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate study committee the topic of improving science education. (Education and Career Development)

SB 611 (Ruckelshaus) School safety and mental health education. Establishes the governor's student advisory council to provide to the governor information concerning education issues that are important to students in Indiana. Requires the department of education (department) to supervise the activities of and staff the governor's student advisory council. Provides that the secured school safety board may award a matching grant from the Indiana secured school fund to enable a school corporation or charter school to establish a program to provide mental health services to students or form partnerships with mental health providers to provide mental health services to students. Provides that advances made under the school corporation and charter school safety advance program may be used to provide mental health services to students or form partnerships with mental health providers to provide mental health services to students. Requires the department, in coordination with the Indiana intelligence fusion center, to do the following: (1) Distribute to schools information regarding the "If You See Something, Say Something" tip line. (2) Establish guidelines for schools with regard to providing information to students about the tip line. Requires a teacher preparation program to include content within the curriculum that provides teacher candidates with information concerning mental health. Provides that: (1) for grades 6 through 12, the study of health education must include instruction on mental health; and (2) the teacher who provides the instruction on mental health must have training on mental health matters. (Education and Career Development)

HB 1353 (Porter) Student interrogations. Provides that a statement made during a custodial interrogation of a juvenile that is conducted at a school or another place where the juvenile is detained in connection with an investigation and that is not a place of detention is admissible against the juvenile in a felony criminal prosecution or in a juvenile proceeding only if: (1) the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian is notified and present during questioning; (2) the juvenile's rights are waived under certain circumstances; and (3) the interrogation complies with requirements under Indiana Evidence Rule 617. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1404 (Cook, Behning) School accountability. Provides that a high school may count a: (1) work based learning course; or (2) career and technical educational course that is an approved course under the rules established by the state board of education; as satisfying an Indiana diploma with a Core 40 with academic honors designation or another designation requirement. Provides that, before July 1, 2020, the state board of education shall establish new standards of measuring school performance. Makes conforming amendments. (Education)

HB 1408 (Pfaff) Mandatory kindergarten. Provides that, beginning with the 2019-2020 school year, a student shall enroll in a kindergarten program not later than the fall term of the school year if the
student is five years of age on August 1 of that school year. Makes conforming amendments. (Education)

HB 1442 (Timothy Brown) Physical education. Requires each school corporation and charter school to conduct at least 30 minutes of physical education each day for students in kindergarten through grade 5. Specifies that the physical education requirement is in addition to the requirement to conduct daily physical activity. (Education)

HB 1484 (Clere, Porter, Behning, Thompson) Center for deaf and hard of hearing education. Requires the center for deaf and hard of hearing education (center) to: (1) select language developmental milestones for inclusion as a parent resource for parents with children who are deaf or hard of hearing; (2) select tools and assessments for educators to assess the language and English literacy development of children who are deaf or hard of hearing; (3) distribute a parent resource to parents of children who are deaf or hard of hearing; and (4) provide training and technical assistance to local educational agencies to use the educator tools and assessments. Requires that a child's individualized education program, individualized family service plan, or Section 504 plan must provide recommendations to assist the child in attaining English literacy. Requires the director of the center to appoint an advisory committee to solicit input from experts on the selection of language developmental milestones for children who are deaf or hard of hearing. Requires the advisory committee to select language developmental milestones for inclusion as a parent resource for parents with children who are deaf or hard of hearing. Requires the center to prepare a report and post the report on its Internet website that is specific to language and English literacy development of children who are deaf or hard of hearing (including children who are less than 10 years of age and are deaf or hard of hearing and have other disabilities) relative to their peers who are not deaf or hard of hearing. (Education)

HB 1525 (Borders) Biological sexual identity. Provides that student facilities in public school buildings must be designated for use by female students or male students and may be used only by the students of the biological sex for which the facility is designated. Provides that if a school corporation or charter school designates athletic programs as either athletic programs for males or athletic programs for females, a student may participate only in the athletic programs corresponding to the student's biological sex. (Education)

HB 1586 (Beck) Free textbooks. Requires public schools to provide curricular materials to students at no cost. Establishes the curricular materials fund (fund) to provide state reimbursements for costs incurred by public schools to provide curricular materials to students at no cost. Provides that the department of education shall administer the fund. Provides that money in the fund is continually appropriated. (Education)

HB 1610 (Hatfield, Hamilton, Campbell, Pfaff) Elimination of textbook fees. Requires public schools to provide curricular materials to students at no cost to a student. Establishes the curricular materials fund (fund) to provide state reimbursements for costs incurred by public schools to provide curricular materials to students at no cost. Provides that the department of education shall administer the fund. Provides that money in the fund is continually appropriated. Makes corresponding changes. (Education)

*K-12 Education - Teachers (20)*

SB 17 (Lonnie Randolph) Tax credit for teachers' classroom supplies. Increases the income tax credit for an individual employed as a teacher for amounts expended on classroom supplies from $100 to $500 per taxable year. (Tax and Fiscal Policy)
HB 1144 (Shackelford) **Tax credit for classroom supplies.** Increases the income tax credit for an individual employed as a teacher for amounts expended on classroom supplies from $100 to $500 per taxable year. *(Ways and Means)*

HB 1205 (Boy) **Teacher salaries.** Removes a provision that provides that a combination of certain factors may account for not more than 33.33% of the calculation used to determine an increase or increment in teacher salaries. Increases the basic tuition support appropriation. Provides that a school corporation must provide each classroom teacher a salary increase of between 2% and 5% to receive a basic tuition support distribution that includes the additional appropriation. *(Education)*

SB 250 (Jon Ford) **Teacher evaluations.** Provides that a school corporation may use objective measures of student achievement as part of a teacher evaluation plan. *(Current law provides that the use of an objective measure of student achievement is required as part of a teacher evaluation plan.)* *(Education and Career Development)*

SB 277 (Raatz) **Teacher leaders.** Requires the state board of education (state board) to establish standards that a teacher must meet to qualify as a teacher leader and be eligible to receive a teacher leader endorsement. Provides that the state board may establish multiple standards and more than one pathway of standards that a teacher may meet to qualify as a teacher leader. Provides that the standards established by the state board may include part or all of the teacher leader model standards established by the Teacher Leadership Exploratory Consortium. Provides that, if a teacher meets the standards established by the state board and applies to the department of education (department) for a teacher leader endorsement, the department shall add to the teacher's teaching license a teacher leader endorsement that indicates the teacher has met the standards established by the state board. *(Education and Career Development)*

SB 399 (Melton) **Educator salary increase grant.** Provides an annual grant to school corporations to provide a 2.5% salary increase to licensed teachers, school counselors, social workers with at least a master's degree, and school psychologists. Appropriates $315,000,000 for the biennium to make grant distributions in both state fiscal years. *(Appropriations)*

SB 438 (Zay) **Teacher licensing and credentials.** Amends requirements to be eligible for a career specialist permit. Establishes requirements to be eligible for a workplace specialist license. *(The current requirements to be eligible for a workplace specialist license are in rules adopted by the Indiana state board of education.)* Requires the department of education to enter into the National Association of State Directors of Teacher Education and Certification (NASDTEC) Interstate Agreement. Requires the commission for higher education to establish a dual credit advisory council (council) to review and update, as needed, the requirements under HEA 1370-2016 (P.L.175-2016) concerning ensuring that a teacher who currently teaches a high school dual credit course on behalf of or under an agreement with a state educational institution can, by July 1, 2022, meet accreditation requirements established by the state educational institution's regional accrediting agency or an association recognized by the United States Department of Education. Requires, not later than November 1, 2019, the council to submit a report to the legislative council concerning the council's findings and recommendations. *(Education and Career Development)*

HB 1274 (Wesco) **Teacher licensure.** Requires the department of education to grant an initial practitioner license to an individual who: (1) holds at least a bachelor's degree or the equivalent from a postsecondary educational institution; (2) submits fingerprints and any required fees for a national criminal history background check and has not been convicted of certain crimes; and (3) successfully completes the American Board alternative teacher certification program. Provides that an individual who
receives an initial practitioner license by meeting these conditions: (1) is authorized to teach the subject matter and grade levels for which the individual has successfully completed the American Board alternative teacher certification program; and (2) is eligible to receive a practitioner license after teaching for at least three years under the initial practitioner license. Provides that an individual who holds an initial practitioner license under these conditions is a "new teacher" for purposes of the Indiana new educator induction pilot program. (Education)

HB 1253 (Lucas) Handgun training for teachers. Creates a specialized firearms safety, education, and training curriculum (curriculum) for teachers. Specifies curriculum requirements. Authorizes funds from the Indiana safe schools fund to be used for curriculum related expenses. Provides that a person responsible for a justified use of force on school property is immune from civil liability and damages, including punitive damages, for any act or omission related to the person's justified use of force in certain instances. Provides that no entity or person, by reason of an agency relationship with a person responsible for a justified use of force on school property, may be held liable for damages, including punitive damages, for any act or omission related to the person's justified use of force on school property. Provides that the immunity concerning a justified use of force on school property prohibits the filing of any claim or action by the: (1) estate; (2) personal representative; (3) spouse; or (4) family member; of any person alleging injury or damages related to a justified use of force on school property. Repeals all provisions prohibiting the carrying or possession of a firearm on a: (1) school bus; or (2) property; that is owned or operated by a school. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Education)

HB 1129 (Judy) Training requirements for armed educators. Provides that, after December 31, 2019, a person must be certified by an association or other entity approved by the school safety board (board) in order to be authorized by a school board to legally possess a firearm in or on school property. Provides that the board shall certify certain associations or other entities to approve providers that provide certified firearm proficiency courses to certify persons who may legally possess a firearm in or on school property. Provides that an approved association or other entity may issue a credential or certification to a person who has successfully completed a certified firearm proficiency course and meets certain annual training requirements. (Education)

SB 532 (Leising) Teacher licensing examinations. Requires, not later than July 1, 2020, the state board of education to adopt teacher licensing examinations to replace the teacher licensing examinations administered on July 1, 2019. Requires, not later than July 1, 2021, the department of education to implement the adopted teacher licensing examinations. (Education and Career Development)

SB 606 (Raatz) Teacher salaries. Removes a provision that provides that a combination of certain factors may account for not more than 33.33% of the calculation used to determine an increase or increment in teacher salaries. (Education and Career Development)

SB 633 (J.D. Ford) Dual credit study committee. Urges the legislative council to assign to the appropriate study committee the task of studying licensing issues relevant to teachers who teach or wish to teach dual credit courses. (Education and Career Development)

SB 638 (Melton) Collective bargaining matters. Provides that increases or increments in a local teacher salary range are not required to be equal for all teachers even if the salary increases or increments are based on the same combination of weighted factors. Provides that teacher working hours are subject to collective bargaining. Provides that an employer is required to discuss: (1) working conditions; and (2) student learning; with the exclusive representative of certificated employees. Removes teacher evaluations from the list of items that are required to be considered to determine teacher salary increases or increments. Makes changes to the term "deficit financing" for purposes of determining the amount of money that is available for teacher contracts. Provides that ILEARN program test scores from the ILEARN program tests taken in the spring of 2019 or 2020 may not be used by a school corporation

HB 1396 (Cook, Cherry) Teacher salaries. Establishes the teacher supplemental compensation fund (fund). Increases the cigarette tax by $1 to $1.995 per pack of regular size cigarettes (and a corresponding increase for larger cigarettes) with the additional revenue deposited in the fund. Provides that the budget agency may approve to deposit into the fund: (1) amounts reverted to the state general fund in a state fiscal year from funds appropriated; or (2) money in the state general fund attributable to the collection of sales tax from retailers without a physical presence in Indiana. Provides that, for each school year beginning after June 30, 2019, and before July 1, 2022, each teacher who provides classroom instruction is entitled to a supplemental payment in excess of the salary specified in the school corporation’s compensation plan in the amount of $2,000. (Ways and Means)

HB 1397 (Cook, Cherry) Teacher evaluations and contracts. Removes the requirement that teacher evaluations must include objective measures of student growth as part of the evaluation. Provides that a school corporation may provide a supplemental payment to a teacher who has earned a master’s degree from an accredited postsecondary educational institution. (Current law requires the master’s degree to be in an area currently taught by the teacher or in the areas of math, reading, or literacy for an elementary teacher.) Provides that certain factors may be used to determine increments or increases in a local teacher salary range. (Current law requires certain factors must be used to determine increases or increments in a local teacher salary range.) Provides that before September 15 of any year, a governing body may pass a one year resolution indicating that a portion or percentage of money transferred from the operations fund to the education fund may be considered education fund revenue for purposes of funding teacher contracts and to determine whether a teacher collective bargaining agreement would place the employer in a position of deficit financing. Makes a technical amendment. (Education)

HB 1399 (Cook) Additional service credit for teacher mentoring. Provides that certain public school teachers who are members of the Indiana state teachers’ retirement fund are granted additional service credit for serving as a mentor to other teachers under a mentoring program adopted by the school corporation that employs the mentor. (Education)

HB 1461 (Smaltz) Tax credit for teachers. Replaces the tax credit for classroom supplies purchased by a teacher with a nonrefundable tax credit for a teacher. Defines “teacher” for purposes of the tax credit. (Ways and Means)

HB 1560 (Smith) Additional teacher salary. Provides that a school corporation may provide an increase or increment in a local salary range for a teacher who possesses a master’s degree or doctorate degree (Education)

HB 1611 (Hatfield, Candelaria Reardon) Minimum teacher salary. Provides that, for a school year beginning after June 30, 2019, the minimum annual salary for a full-time teacher employed by a school corporation may not be less than $50,000. (Education)
Higher Education (19)

SB 252 (Ruckelshaus) State university and foundation information. Requires each state educational institution to prepare a report annually that includes certain graduation and student debt information. Provides that, before July 1, 2020, and before July 1 of each year thereafter, each state educational institution must submit to the Indiana commission for higher education (commission): (1) the report concerning certain graduation and student debt information; and (2) audited financial statements of each foundation related to the state educational institution. Requires the commission to include the reports and audited financial statements on a web site established by the commission. (Education and Career Development)

SB 339 (Melton) Eligibility for higher education awards. Repeals a provision that provides that the commission for higher education may not provide assistance to a higher education award applicant or recipient who is: (1) convicted of a felony; (2) sentenced to a term of imprisonment for that felony; and (3) confined for that felony at a penal facility. (Education and Career Development)

SB 345 (J.D. Ford) For-profit postsecondary educational institutions. Requires for-profit postsecondary educational institutions to submit to the commission for higher education (commission) surety bonds or other forms of financial guarantee, as approved by the commission, in an amount determined by the commission. Requires, not later than October 1, 2019, and not later than October 1 each year thereafter, each for-profit postsecondary educational institution to pay an annual fee to the commission in an amount determined by the commission, except under certain circumstances. Establishes the for-profit postsecondary educational student reimbursement fund (fund) for the purpose of providing funds to reimburse a student who paid tuition and fees to a for-profit postsecondary educational institution that: (1) failed to perform faithfully an enrollment agreement or contract with the applicant and a refund of applicable tuition and fees incurred by the applicant has not been reimbursed or discharged; or (2) closed before the applicant completed the applicant's course of study, and a refund of applicable tuition and fees incurred by the applicant has not been reimbursed or discharged. Provides that the commission may award to an applicant an amount for reimbursement from the fund only if the surety bond of the for-profit postsecondary educational institution against which an applicant has filed a claim has been exhausted. Provides that money in the fund is continuously appropriated for the purposes of the fund. Requires the commission to submit a report to the governor and the general assembly concerning claims for reimbursement from the fund. (Education and Career Development)

SB 138 (Niezgodski) Eligibility for resident tuition rate. Provides that an individual who meets certain conditions is eligible for the resident tuition rate as determined by the state educational institution. Requires the commission for higher education to prescribe the form of the affidavit an individual must file to be eligible for the resident tuition rate. Provides that an agency or political subdivision is not required to verify that an individual is a United States citizen or qualified alien for the individual to be eligible to pay the resident tuition rate. Repeals a provision that provides that an individual who is not lawfully in the United States is not eligible to pay the resident tuition rate. (Education and Career Development)

SB 216 (Boots) Educational costs exemptions. Amends the eligibility requirements for educational costs exemptions for children of and certain individuals related to certain veterans. Provides that a spouse or dependent of a qualified veteran is eligible to pay the resident tuition rate of a state educational institution if certain requirements are met. Removes the following: (1) Provisions concerning cumulative grade point average requirements for individuals who qualify for an exemption because of a father or mother (or other relation for certain individuals) who enlisted or otherwise initially served in the armed forces of the United States after June 30, 2011. (2) A provision requiring the commission for higher education to consider other higher education financial assistance in determining the amount of an exemption. (Another provision in current law requires any other financial assistance specifically
designated for educational costs to be subtracted from the amount an applicant is exempt from paying.)

Repeals and relocates, with changes to the eligibility requirements, the following categories of individuals exempted from educational costs at state educational institutions: (1) Children or surviving spouses of public safety officers. (2) Children or spouses of members of the 1977 police officers' and firefighters' pension and disability fund who sustain a catastrophic physical personal injury in the line of duty. (3) Children and spouses of Indiana National Guard members who suffer a service connected death while serving on state active duty (including a provision that a determination as to whether an applicant is eligible for an educational costs exemption is vested exclusively in the military department and a provision concerning appealing a determination by the military department). (4) Purple Heart recipients (and adds individuals who were wounded as a result of enemy action). Repeals provisions that list tuition and fee exemptions and reductions outside of the higher education provisions. Makes conforming changes.  

(Education and Career Development)

**SB 335 (J.D. Ford) Resident tuition rate for eligible individuals.** Provides that an individual who meets certain conditions is eligible for the resident tuition rate as determined by the state educational institution. Requires the commission for higher education to prescribe the form of the affidavit an individual must file to be eligible for the resident tuition rate. Provides that an agency or political subdivision is not required to verify that an individual is a United States citizen or qualified alien for the individual to be eligible to pay the resident tuition rate. Repeals a provision that provides that an individual who is not lawfully in the United States is not eligible to pay the resident tuition rate.  

(Education and Career Development)

**HB 1030 (Harris) Resident tuition for eligible individuals.** Provides that an individual who meets certain conditions is eligible for the resident tuition rate as determined by the state educational institution. Requires such an individual to verify that the individual meets the criteria to receive the resident tuition rate.  

(Education)

**SB 234 (Freeman) Tuition of children of public safety officers.** Defines "child" for purposes of exemption from tuition and fees for four undergraduate academic years at a state educational institution or state supported technical school for the child of a public safety officer who was killed in the line of duty.  

(Education and Career Development)

**SB 249 (Jon Ford) Psychiatrist student loan forgiveness program.** Establishes a psychiatrist student loan forgiveness program to be used to provide student loan forgiveness payments to qualified psychiatrists who are residents of Indiana and practice psychiatric medicine in rural areas in Indiana. Provides that the commission for higher education shall, in coordination with the Indiana professional licensing agency and the medical licensing board of Indiana, administer the program. Establishes the psychiatrist student loan forgiveness program fund.  

(Health and Provider Services)

**SB 400 (Melton) Student loan forgiveness for child service workers.** Establishes the department of child services student loan forgiveness fund (fund) to provide grants for student loan repayment assistance to eligible department of child services (DCS): (1) family case managers; and (2) supervisors. Provides that DCS administers the fund. Requires an applicant to: (1) be employed by DCS as a family case manager or supervisor; and (2) have been employed by DCS as a family case manager or supervisor for at least three years immediately preceding the application; to be eligible for student loan repayment assistance. Provides that a family case manager or supervisor may not receive more than four grants for student loan repayment assistance through the fund.  

(Appropriations)

**SB 93 (John Ruckelshaus) Let Indiana Work for You program.** Requires the commission for higher education (commission) to establish, in coordination with the department of workforce
development (department) and the Indiana economic development corporation, the Let Indiana Work for You program (program) to: (1) provide to students attending colleges and universities in Indiana information concerning workforce opportunities in Indiana and other benefits of residing and working in Indiana after graduating from the college or university; (2) implement the program; and (3) upon approval by the college or university, present in-person and use other communication mediums to provide to students of each college or university information concerning workforce opportunities and the benefits of residing and working in Indiana. Requires the Indiana economic development corporation to assemble and provide to the commission and the department information concerning the economic benefits of residing and working in Indiana. (Education and Career Development)

SB 420 (Raatz) Tax credit for workforce education contributions. Provides an income tax credit for contributions made to a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization that is certified by the department of education and the department of workforce development as an Industry Credentialing Organization (ICO). Provides that the amount of the credit equals 50% of the amount of the contribution made to the ICO. Allows a taxpayer to carry forward any unused credit amounts for nine taxable years following the unused credit year. Provides that the total amount of tax credits awarded in a state fiscal year may not exceed $14,000,000. Provides that an organization qualifies as an ICO if the organization: (1) is a tax exempt organization; (2) conducts activities to enhance career and technical education opportunities for students attending a school within the community and aligns those opportunities with local economic and labor needs within the community; (3) is governed by a board of directors that consists of members: (A) who are representatives of businesses from at least a majority of the economic growth regions of the department of workforce development; and (B) that conduct the same line of business or trade, or are in the same industry or profession, in Indiana; and (4) enters into an agreement with the department of education and the department of workforce development. Provides that contributions to an ICO may be used by the ICO for the following purposes: (1) To provide financial support in the form of grants to pay the qualifying educational expenses for students to attend an eligible training program that allows the student to concurrently earn high school or college credit. (2) To provide grants to schools to be used by the school to pay the transportation costs for students to attend an eligible training program that allows the student to concurrently earn high school or college credit. (3) To provide grants to schools to be used by the school to supplement funding for the school’s: (A) career counseling of students; (B) work ethic certificate program; (C) apprenticeship programs that are established as a graduation pathway requirement; (D) work based learning courses delivered in an employment relationship that provides a worker with paid work experience and corresponding classroom instruction and that is established as a graduation pathway requirement; or (E) other course or program of an eligible training provider, if the course or program of the eligible training provider leads to the attainment of a specific employment related credential. (4) To provide money to the industry credentialing organization to establish and operate a career counseling program. Requires a school that receives grant money from an ICO to annually report to the department of education the use of the grant money by the school and metrics of student achievement and demographics. Requires an ICO to conduct an employment survey of students that participated in a course or program that received funding from the ICO for five consecutive years after the student graduates or leaves school. (Education and Career Development)

HB 1218 (Manning) Health workforce student loan repayment program. Establishes the following: (1) The health workforce student loan repayment program (program). (2) The health workforce student loan repayment program commission (commission). (3) The health workforce student loan repayment program fund (fund) for the purpose of providing funds to repay outstanding student loans of certain health providers who meet the program requirements. Establishes: (1) the imposition of fees at the time a license is issued or renewed for certain health profession licenses; and (2) qualifications to receive a student loan repayment award under the program. Provides that the commission shall, at the end of each state fiscal year, make student loan repayment awards under the program in an amount determined by the commission to an eligible applicant who met the program requirements during that state fiscal year. Provides that, if a recipient of a student loan repayment award does not fulfill the obligations of the agreement between the recipient and the commission, the recipient is required to repay in a timely fashion, as determined by the commission, the total amount of the student loan repayment award that the recipient received. Requires, not later than July 1, 2021, and not later than July 1 every
two years thereafter, the commission to submit a report concerning the program and fund to the governor and the general assembly. Appropriates $500,000 to the commission from the state general fund. (Ways and Means)

**HB 1245 (Sullivan) Various higher education matters.** Changes the name of Bethel College to Bethel University and removes Saint Joseph's College with regard to the definitions of an "authorizer" of a charter school and an "approved postsecondary educational institution". Provides that Purdue University Northwest is a metropolitan university. Makes changes concerning the name of Purdue University Fort Wayne. (Current law references the university as Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne.) Provides that: (1) the commission for higher education (commission) shall provide each high school in Indiana with the names of the students of that high school who have filed for financial aid if the high school has entered into an agreement with the commission; and (2) each Indiana high school shall enter into an agreement to allow the commission to share the information with the Indiana high school. Removes a provision that requires the insurance commissioner to deposit fees collected for certain insurance producer certificates into the insurance education scholarship fund (which is being repealed). Repeals provisions concerning the following: (1) Hoosier scholar award program. (2) Insurance education scholarship fund. (3) Teacher loan repayment program and fund. Repeals provisions that require: (1) the board of trustees of Indiana University to facilitate the development and operation of Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne as a multisystem metropolitan university; and (2) each state educational institution to provide the commission with a report concerning participation in the senior citizen tuition exemption. Makes conforming changes. (Education)

**SB 520 (Melton) College grant pilot program.** Establishes the higher education grant pilot program (pilot program) for the purpose of defraying the cost of attending Indiana state postsecondary institutions. Provides that the commission for higher education (commission) shall administer the program. Provides that Indiana high school graduates who have resided for at least one year in one of the following counties are eligible for a grant under the pilot program: (1) Allen County. (2) Jackson County. (3) Lake County. (4) Marion County. (5) Vanderburgh County. Provides that an applicant for a grant under the pilot program must file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and accept all offered federal scholarships and grants for the academic year. Provides that a grant under the pilot program must be in an amount sufficient to pay the difference between: (1) the amount of other financial aid (not including loans) received by the grant recipient for the academic year; and (2) the amount of the grant recipient's: (A) mandatory tuition and fees; (B) cost of books, supplies, and equipment; and (C) if the grant recipient's household income is less than 250% of the federal income poverty level, cost of room and board; for the academic year. Provides that to maintain eligibility to receive a grant under the pilot program for the next academic year, a recipient of a grant under the pilot program must: (1) maintain continuous enrollment as a part-time or full-time student at a state educational institution; (2) maintain a grade point average of 2.0 on a 4.0 scale; and (3) perform at least eight hours of community service each semester; during the academic year for which the individual receives the grant. Provides that at least 5% of the funds distributed as grants under the pilot program must come from private donations. Requires the general assembly to appropriate funds sufficient to provide grants under the pilot program in the number and amount projected by the commission to be awarded in the state fiscal year. Provides that an individual may not receive grant funds under the pilot program for more than 124 credit hours. Requires a recipient of a grant under the pilot program to reside in Indiana for at least two years following the recipient's graduation from the undergraduate program for which the recipient receives the grant, and requires a grant recipient who does not comply with this requirement to repay to the commission a prorated amount of the grant funds based on the proportion of the two-year period during which the recipient did not maintain continuous residence in Indiana. Provides that grant funds under the pilot program are paid directly to the state educational institution at which the grant recipient is enrolled. Establishes the Indiana promise fund for the purposes of maintaining and distributing grant funds under the pilot program. Provides that the commission may establish a career counseling requirement for recipients of grants under the pilot program. Requires the commission to report to the governor and the legislative council regarding the pilot program and any suggested changes to the pilot program not later than October 1, 2024. (Education and Career Development)
**SB 538 (Freeman) Postsecondary education awards.** Provides that, if an individual: (1) is awarded a state funded scholarship, grant, stipend, or tuition and fee remission; and (2) uses the award to attain a baccalaureate degree or its equivalent; the individual may not receive any amount of award remaining, including any renewals or extensions, from the scholarship, grant, stipend, or tuition and fee remission to use for any additional postsecondary education. Repeals a statute that reduces the educational costs exemption that certain eligible applicants receive based on the rating of a service connected disability the eligible applicant's mother or father suffered. *(Education and Career Development)*

**HB 1328 (Dvorak) Repayment of federal student loans.** Establishes the Indiana resident federal student loan repayment program and fund. Requires the commission for higher education to administer the program. Establishes requirements to qualify for federal student loan repayment assistance. *(Ways and Means)*

**HB 1501 (Summers) Housing for students in foster care.** Provides that a state educational institution shall establish a program to allow foster youth students of the state educational institution to live in campus housing between academic terms. *(Education)*

**HB 1526 (Austin, Clere) Hazing.** Requires a qualified educational entity and a state educational institution to establish and adopt a policy regarding hazing. Requires that the policy include a requirement that a designated office of a qualified educational entity or a state educational institution, not later than January 1, 2021, and not later than January 1 of each year thereafter, submit to the department of education (department) and the commission for higher education (commission) a report regarding the number of reports of incidents or suspected incidents of hazing or contributory hazing, and any other information requested by the department or commission. Allows for the department or commission to adopt rules regarding the hazing policy. Requires mandatory reporting to a law enforcement agency of any incident or suspected incident of hazing or contributory hazing. Requires a qualified educational entity and state educational institution to, not later than August 1, 2020, develop and implement a hazing education program for all new students as part of the qualified educational entity's and state educational institution's new student orientation. Amends the elements and penalty levels to the offense of hazing. Creates the crime of contributory hazing, a Class A misdemeanor. Allows for a civil forfeiture of property as it relates to hazing or contributory hazing. *(Education)*

**Healthcare (37)**

**SB 204 (Lanane; Breaux, J.D. Ford, Melton, Mrvan, Niezgodski, Randolph, Stoops, Tallian, Taylor) Health status related requirements.** Specifies that a state employee health plan, a policy of accident and sickness insurance, and a health maintenance organization contract must provide for availability, renewability, premium rating, and coverage without regard to health status, including preexisting conditions. Makes conforming amendments. Provides for the legislative services agency to prepare legislation for the 2020 legislative session to make conforming amendments. Repeals current law providing for issuance of certain policies of accident and sickness insurance under which coverage for preexisting conditions is waived. *(Insurance and Financial Institutions)*

**SB 113 (Eric Koch) Guardian reimbursement and Medicaid eligibility.** Specifies that an amount not to exceed $175 a month in court ordered guardianship fees for an individual who is: (1) in an institution; or (2) applying for or participating in the Medicaid aged and disabled waiver; is exempt from Medicaid income eligibility consideration. *(Family and Children Services)*
SB 228 (Charbonneau) Department of health matters. Allows the state health commissioner to issue standing orders (current law allows for statewide standing orders) and sets forth requirements of a standing order. Removes requirement that the state department of health (state department) adopt rules defining a birth problem. Requires the state department to publish a list annually of birth problems required to be reported and allows for the state department to update the list. Adds considerations by the state department in compiling the birth problem list. Allows the state department to release information in the immunization data registry to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Requires the state department to publish a list of reportable communicable diseases and other diseases and conditions that are a danger to health and to publish the list of control measures for the diseases and conditions on the state department's Internet web site. Sets forth considerations in updating the list of communicable diseases and conditions.

(Health and Provider Services)

SB 291 (Niezgodski) Practice of naturopathic medicine study. Urges the legislative council to assign to an interim study committee the task of studying issues related to the creation of a license to practice naturopathic medicine in Indiana. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 242 (Freeman) Telemedicine and medical devices. Removes the restriction on the prescribing of ophthalmic devices through telemedicine and sets conditions on when a provider may, through telemedicine, prescribe medical devices. Prohibits the Indiana optometry board from setting standards for the practice of ocular telemedicine or ocular telehealth that are more restrictive than the standards established for in person practice. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 312 (Merritt) Mandatory electronic prescriptions. Requires dentists, physicians, advanced practice registered nurses, optometrists, physician assistants, and podiatrists to issue a prescription in an electronic format and by electronic transmission after June 30, 2019. Provides exceptions to issuing an electronically transmitted prescription. Requires the Indiana board of pharmacy to adopt rules concerning electronically transmitted prescriptions. Provides that dentists, physicians, advanced practice registered nurses, optometrists, physician assistants, and podiatrists are subject to disciplinary action for violating these provisions. Makes conforming changes. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 108 (Ronald Grooms) Coverage for pharmacist care. Requires an accident and sickness insurer that enters into a preferred provider agreement to: (1) reimburse for health care service provided by a pharmacist within the scope of practice to the same extent and in the same manner as the insurer would reimburse certain other health care providers; and (2) demonstrate an adequate number of pharmacists within a reasonable proximity to insureds. Requires a preferred provider agreement to provide for the reimbursement. (Insurance and Financial Institutions)

SB 415 (Breaux) Essential off-patent or generic drugs. Prohibits a manufacturer or a wholesale distributor from engaging in price gouging in the sale of an essential off-patent or generic drug. Provides that the office of the secretary of family and social services (office) may provide to the attorney general a written notice of an increase in the price of an essential off-patent or generic drug if the price increase meets specified criteria. Provides that if the attorney general receives a notice of a price increase from the office, the attorney general may request the manufacturer identified in the notice to submit a statement that includes specified information about the increase. Provides that the attorney general has certain powers and duties with respect to price gouging in the sale of an essential off-patent or generic drug, including the power to bring a court action in Marion County if the attorney general determines that price gouging has occurred. Provides that if the court finds that a manufacturer or a wholesale distributor has engaged in price gouging, the court may issue an order to do one or more of the following: (1) Restrain or enjoin the violation. (2) Restore to any consumer (or third party payor) any money obtained by the manufacturer or wholesale distributor as a result of the violation. (3) Require a manufacturer that has engaged in price gouging to make the drug available to participants in certain state
health plans or programs for a period of up to one year at the price at which the drug was available to the participants immediately before the effective date of the price increase constituting the violation. (4) Impose a civil penalty of up to $10,000 for each violation. Provides that a person that engages in price gouging in the sale of an essential off-patent or generic drug commits a deceptive act that is subject to the remedies and penalties set forth in the statute concerning deceptive consumer sales. Makes a conforming amendment. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 433 (Zay) Dispensing drugs for medication assisted treatment. Amends the exception to the definition of "dispense" in the Indiana scheduled prescription electronic collection and tracking (INSPECT) program to provide that a practitioner who administers or dispenses a controlled substance for medication assisted treatment is subject to the requirements that apply to a dispenser under the INSPECT program. (Health and Provider Services)

HB 1179 (Davison) Prior authorization of prescription drugs. Requires a health plan that denies prior authorization for a prescription drug to provide certain information in the notice of denial. (Insurance)

HB 1228 (Chyung) Prescription drug importation study. Requires the state department of health to conduct a study and report to the legislative council concerning a state prescription drug importation program through which the state would import certain prescription drugs, including insulin, from Canada for Indiana consumers. (Public Health)

HB 1029 (Shackelford) Prescription drug pricing study committee. Urges the legislative council to assign to the interim study committee on public health, behavioral health, and human services the task of studying issues related to prescription drug price transparency by drug manufacturers in Indiana. (Public Health)

SB 162 (Messmer) Chronic pain management. Requires state employee health plans, Medicaid, policies of accident and sickness insurance, and health maintenance organization contracts to provide coverage for chronic pain management. Requires a practitioner to prescribe other forms of treatment for certain chronic pain before prescribing an opioid. Requires the office of Medicaid policy and planning to apply for any Medicaid state plan amendment necessary to provide the coverage. (Insurance and Financial Institutions)

SB 166 (Lanane) Treatment of Lyme disease. Requires that, if an individual is diagnosed with Lyme disease or a related tick borne disease, state employee health plans, Medicaid, policies of accident and sickness insurance, and health maintenance organization contracts must provide coverage for Lyme disease or a related tick borne disease testing and treatment that is prescribed by a health care provider. Provides that a health care provider may not be subject to discipline solely because the health care provider prescribed, administered, or dispensed a long term antibiotic treatment for the treatment of Lyme disease or a tick borne disease. Requires a health care provider or health care provider’s designee who orders a laboratory test for the presence of Lyme disease to provide the patient or the patient's legal representative with certain written information concerning Lyme disease. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 202 (Liz Brown) Physician order for scope of treatment. Requires that a health provider assess an individual's mental health before the individual may execute a physician order for scope of treatment (POST) form. Removes artificially administered nutrition from inclusion in the POST form. Requires that there is space at the top of the POST form to indicate whether an individual has designated a health care representative. (Health and Provider Services)
HB 1028 (Saunders) **Mental health care of released inmates.** Provides that the department of correction shall: (1) assist a committed offender with a mental illness in scheduling a visit with a physician or psychiatrist for evaluation not later than 30 days after the offender's expected release date or discharge date, whichever is applicable; and (2) provide an offender with a sufficient supply of the drug or medication being prescribed for the offender by the offender's mental health treatment provider at the time of the offender's release or discharge for use until the offender can be initially evaluated by a physician or psychiatrist after release or discharge. (Public Health)

HB 1038 (Bartlett) **Study of mental health concerns.** Urges the legislative council to assign the task of studying certain mental health concerns to an appropriate study committee. (Courts and Criminal Code)

SB 359 (Crider) **Individualized mental health safety plans.** Requires the division of mental health and addiction to establish a standard format for individualized mental health safety plans. Requires each psychiatric crisis center, psychiatric inpatient unit, and psychiatric residential treatment provider to, upon request and without the consent of the patient, disclose a patient's individualized mental health safety plan to certain licensed physicians and mental health providers. Provides that a psychiatric crisis center, psychiatric inpatient unit, or psychiatric residential treatment provider that discloses an individualized mental health safety plan to certain licensed physicians and mental health providers in good faith is immune from civil and criminal liability. Requires psychiatric crisis centers, psychiatric inpatient units, and psychiatric residential treatment providers to: (1) collaboratively develop a mental health safety plan with each patient; (2) explain the benefits of coordinating care and sharing mental health safety plans with mental health providers in the community that can help with the patient's safe transition back into the community; and (3) make a good faith effort before a patient leaves a facility at which the patient is receiving care to obtain the patient's consent to disclose the patient's individualized mental health safety plan to mental health providers, integrated school based mental health providers, and mental health community paramedicine programs that will be supporting the patient's safe transition back into the community and, if applicable, school. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 287 (Stoops) **Medical marijuana for the terminally ill.** Creates a defense to possession of paraphernalia that: (1) the paraphernalia is for use with marijuana; and (2) a physician has certified in writing that the person suffers from a terminal illness or serious untreatable disease, and, in the professional opinion of the physician, the benefits of treatment with marijuana are greater than the risks. Creates a defense to possession of marijuana that: (1) the person possessed less than two ounces of marijuana; and (2) a physician has certified in writing that the person suffers from a terminal illness or serious untreatable disease, and, in the professional opinion of the physician, the benefits of treatment with marijuana are greater than the risks. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 300 (Randolph) **End of life options.** Allows individuals with a terminal illness who meet certain requirements to make a request to an attending physician for medication that the individual may self-administer to end the individual's life. Specifies requirements a physician must meet in order to prescribe the medication to a patient. Prohibits an insurer from denying payment of benefits under a life insurance policy based upon a suicide clause in the life insurance policy if the death of the insured individual is the result of medical aid in dying. Establishes a Level 1 felony if a person: (1) without authorization of the patient, willfully alters, forges, conceals, or destroys a request for medication or a rescission of a request for medication with the intent or effect of causing the individual's death; or (2) knowingly or intentionally coerces or exerts undue influence on an individual to request medication to end the individual's life or to destroy a rescission of a request for medication to end the individual's life. (Health and Provider Services)

HB 1184 (Pierce) **End of life options.** Allows individuals with a terminal illness who meet certain requirements to make a request to an attending physician for medication that the individual may self-
administer to end the individual’s life. Specifies requirements a physician must meet in order to prescribe the medication to a patient. Prohibits an insurer from denying payment of benefits under a life insurance policy based upon a suicide clause in the life insurance policy if the death of the insured individual is the result of medical aid in dying. Establishes a Level 1 felony if a person: (1) without authorization of the patient, willfully alters, forges, conceals, or destroys a request for medication or a rescission of a request for medication with the intent or effect of causing the individual's death; or (2) knowingly or intentionally coerces or exerts undue influence on an individual to request medication to end the individual's life or to destroy a rescission of a request for medication to end the individual's life. (Public Health)

SB 412 (Breaux) Medicaid addiction treatment for pregnant women. Provides that Medicaid for substance abuse treatment is available to certain pregnant women for the duration of the pregnancy and for the one year postpartum period that begins on the last day of the pregnancy, without regard to any change in income of the family of which she is a member during that time. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 414 (Breaux) Contraceptive coverage. Requires state employee health plans, policies of accident and sickness insurance, and health maintenance organization contracts to provide coverage for contraceptive products and services without cost sharing. Exempts certain policies and contracts sold to certain employers. (Insurance and Financial Institutions)

SB 416 (Breaux) Medicaid coverage for doula services. Requires Medicaid pregnancy services to include reimbursement for doula services. (Health and Provider Services)

HB 1231 (Chyung) Ban on conversion therapy. Prohibits a mental health provider from engaging in conversion therapy with a patient less than 18 years of age, and subjects a mental health provider who violates the prohibition to disciplinary action. (Public Health)

SB 26 (Lonnie Randolph) Medical malpractice actions. Permits a patient to bring an action against a health care provider without submitting the complaint to the medical review board if the amount of the claim is not more than $187,000. (Under current law, a patient may bring a direct action only if the amount is not more than $15,000.) (Judiciary)

SB 8 (Ruckelshaus) Study of hospital markets and health care costs. Urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate interim study committee for study during the 2019 interim of the general assembly the topic of the growth of the hospital market in Indiana and the impact on health care costs. Requires the interim study committee to report and make any recommendations to the legislative council not later than November 2019. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 444 (Lanane) Medicaid based statewide health plan. Establishes the Indiana statewide health plan within the Medicaid program. Sets forth requirements of the plan. Requires the office of the secretary of the family and social services administration to apply for any federal waivers required for the plan. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 585 (Liz Brown) Continuous prescription drug coverage. Prohibits state employee health plans, Medicaid programs, accident and sickness insurers, and health maintenance organizations from changing coverage of a prescribed drug during the continuous enrollment of a covered individual, recipient, or enrollee. Specifies requirements for coverage exception requests and discontinuation of certain coverage. (Health and Provider Services)
SB 597 (Becker, Ruckelshaus) Home health care. Repeals expired law concerning the review and development of programs for home health agencies. Requires the office of the secretary of family and social services to increase the reimbursement rates that were in place on June 30, 2018, for home health services by 15%. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 625 (Becker, Leising) Medicaid nursing facility services. Extends the prohibition on the office of Medicaid policy and planning from including certain Medicaid recipients who receive nursing facility services in a Medicaid risk based managed care program or a capitated managed care program through December 31, 2021. Includes Medicaid recipients who participate in certain waivers or reside in an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities setting in the prohibition of being placed into a risk based managed care program or capitated managed care program. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 631 (Young) Drug classifications and drug schedules. Adds numerous substances to the definition of "synthetic drug". Adds epidiolex to Schedule V. Specifies that dronabinol is a Schedule II controlled substance only in oral solution. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

HB 1494 (Delaney) Health coverage. Requires the department of insurance to provide annual funding for payments to navigators and assisters to maintain 2017 levels of effort for consumer outreach, education, and enrollment assistance with respect to health care coverage. Requires the department of insurance to annually report to the legislative council the percentage of Indiana residents who lack health insurance coverage. Prohibits preexisting condition exclusions in individual policies of accident and sickness insurance, small employer group health insurance plans, and health maintenance organization contracts. Repeals provisions providing for preexisting condition limitations. Specifies that a policy of accident and sickness insurance, a health maintenance organization contract, and a state employee health plan must provide for availability, renewability, premium rating, and coverage without regard to health status, including preexisting conditions. Makes conforming amendments. Provides for the legislative services agency to prepare legislation for the 2020 legislative session to make conforming amendments. Makes an appropriation. (Insurance)

HB 1505 (Hostettler) Health care service cost. Requires health care providers to provide to patients the cost of scheduled health care services. (Public Health)

HB 1516 (Kirchofer, Hatfield) Health care advance directive. Allows an individual to make a health care advance directive that gives instructions or expresses preferences or desires concerning any aspect of the individual's health care or health information and to designate a health care representative to make health care decisions and receive health information for the individual. Consolidates definitions of "life prolonging procedures". Allows a minor's parent, legal custodian, or legal guardian to sign an advance directive on behalf of the minor. Requires the state department of health to prepare a sample advance directive. Provides that the appointment of a representative or attorney in fact to consent to health care that was legally executed before January 1, 2023, is valid as executed. Adds cross references. Makes conforming changes. Makes technical changes. (Judiciary)

HB 1548 (Kirchofer) Medicaid managed care matters. Establishes the joint commission on Medicaid oversight with the authority to meet throughout the year. Sets forth responsibilities of the commission. Repeals a statute specifying that Medicaid laws, with respect to managed care organizations, are controlling over insurance laws. Prohibits the office of Medicaid policy and planning or a contractor of the office from denying, delaying, or decreasing the amount of payment for a medically necessary covered service based on a lack of eligibility or coverage if the Medicaid provider meets certain requirements. Requires the secretary of the office of family and social services to adopt rules establishing a dispute resolution procedure for disputes between Medicaid providers and Medicaid contractors. (Public Health)
HB 1570 (Baird) Prescription price. Requires a retail pharmacy, before dispensing a prescription, to inform an insured patient of the cost of the drug or device without insurance or an applicable discount, if the cost of the drug or device is less than the copayment cost to the patient using the insurance or an applicable discount. (Public Health)

Child Welfare (69)

SB 1 (Houchin) Department of child services. Provides that an older youth who received foster care is eligible to receive collaborative care services until the individual becomes 21 years of age. Requires the department of child services (department) to initiate an assessment immediately, but not later than two hours (rather than one hour, under current law), after receiving a report of child abuse or neglect if the department believes the child is in immediate danger of serious bodily harm. Provides that a dispositional decree must require the department to continue exercising due diligence to identify all adult relatives of the child and adult siblings who may be considered as out-of-home placements for the child. Requires the department to include information: (1) concerning the department's continued effort to identify all adult relatives of the child and adult siblings who may be considered as out-of-home placements for the child; and (2) from a foster parent in a progress report prepared for a case review hearing or permanency hearing. Allows a foster parent, relative, or de facto custodian with whom a child has been placed for at least six months to file a petition to terminate the parent-child relationship (TPR) involving a delinquent child or a child in need of services if: (1) the child has been removed from a parent and has been under the supervision of the department for at least 15 months of the most recent 22 months; and (2) a petition for TPR has not been filed by the department, the child's court appointed special advocate, or the child's guardian ad litem. Provides that the best interests of the child must be considered in determining placement of an alleged child in need of services who has been taken into custody. Requires a court to consider certain factors when considering a petition to intervene filed in a child in need of services proceeding by a foster parent, long term foster parent, or a person who has been a foster parent of the child. Provides that before a child who was: (1) placed in an out-of-home placement; and (2) moved from the out-of-home placement to an in-home placement; may be returned to an out-of-home placement, the court and the department shall make a reasonable attempt to place the child in the previous out-of-home placement. Provides that a foster parent, relative of the child, or de facto custodian with whom the child has been placed for at least six months may file a notice with the court if a petition for TPR has not been filed concerning a child who has been removed from a parent and has been under the supervision of the department for 15 months of the most recent 22 months. Provides that if a notice is filed with the court, the court shall order the department to file a petition for TPR within 15 days of the order. Provides that the failure to obey the court order is punishable as contempt of court. (Family and Children Services)

SB 3 (Crider) Internet crimes against children fund. Establishes the Internet crimes against children fund (fund). Appropriates $2,000,000 annually from the state general fund to the fund. Requires the state police department (department) to administer the fund and use money in the fund to: (1) pay for costs incurred by the department for training and purchasing equipment for the investigation of offenses that involve the use of the Internet in which a child is the alleged victim; and (2) award grants to county, city, and town law enforcement agencies that agree to use the money to investigate Internet crimes against children in accordance with United States Department of Justice Internet Crimes Against Children Operational and Investigative Standards. (Judiciary)

SB 15 (Lonnie Randolph) Child care and development fund eligibility. Provides that beginning October 1, 2019, a child who is otherwise eligible for participation in the federal Child Care and Development Fund voucher program may continue to participate unless the child's family income exceeds
the greater of 250% of the federal income poverty level or 85% of the state median income for the same size family.  
(Family and Children Services)

SB 31 (Tim Lanane) **Traumatic brain injury information.** Requires a predispositional report in a delinquency proceeding regarding a child who has suffered a traumatic brain injury to include information relating to the traumatic brain injury, including the effect of the traumatic brain injury on the child's behavior and cognitive abilities.  
(Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 34 (James Merritt) **Smoking in a motor vehicle with a small child present.** Provides that a person who smokes in a motor vehicle while a child less than six years of age is a passenger commits a Class B infraction. Provides that a person who is convicted of smoking in a motor vehicle while a child less than six years of age is a passenger and has committed the same offense three prior times during a 12 month period commits a Class A infraction.  
(Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 87 (Jon Ford) **Physical custody and parenting time.** Adds a rebuttable presumption in child custody proceedings that: (1) joint physical custody is in the best interests of the child; and (2) equal parenting time is in the best interests of the child. Provides that the default joint physical custody or parenting time schedule is to alternate weekly physical custody of the child, unless the parents submit an alternative schedule that is approved by the court.  
(Judiciary)

SB 106 (Lonnie Randolph) **Grandparent and great-grandparent visitation.** Allows great-grandparents to seek visitation rights with their great-grandchildren in certain circumstances. Allows a grandparent or great-grandparent to seek visitation if the grandparent or great-grandparent has had meaningful contact with the child but, as a result of an estrangement between the parent of the child and the grandparent or great-grandparent, the parent of the child terminated the child's visits with the grandparent or great-grandparent. Establishes factors for the court to consider in determining whether granting a grandparent or great-grandparent visitation rights is in the best interests of the child. Provides that a court may order a party to an action for grandparent or great-grandparent visitation to pay a reasonable amount for the cost to the other party of maintaining or defending the action, including costs for attorney's fees and mediation. Specifies that certain agencies are not required to pay costs. Makes conforming changes.  
(Judiciary)

SB 151 (Randolph) **Foster parent intervention in CHINS proceeding.** Requires the court conducting a periodic case review of a child in need of services to grant a petition to intervene in the proceeding filed by a foster parent, long term foster parent, or former foster parent of the child if: (1) the foster parent, long term foster parent, or former foster parent has filed a petition to adopt the child; or (2) a petition has been filed to terminate the parent-child relationship of the child and the child's parents.  
(Judiciary)

SB 158 (Ruckelshaus) **Indiana youth service program.** Establishes the Indiana youth service program (program) to provide high school graduates with the opportunity to learn various skills and participate in nine months of service at host sites throughout Indiana. Establishes the Indiana youth service program fund (fund). Provides that the department of workforce development shall administer the program and the fund.  
(Pensions and Labor)

SB 168 (Ford) **Display of child abuse and neglect hotline poster.** Requires each public school, including each charter school, to post a sign that contains the toll-free telephone number for the child abuse and neglect hotline established by the department of child services to receive reports of child abuse or neglect. Establishes requirements regarding the sign.  
(Education and Career Development)
SB 195 (Kruse) Custody, parenting time, and visitation proceedings. Requires a court in a custody, parenting time, or visitation proceeding to: (1) determine the wishes of the child who is the subject of the proceeding by conducting an in chambers interview with the child; and (2) consider the wishes of the child in making the court's determination. Provides that a court shall appoint an available guardian ad litem or court appointed special advocate, or both, to represent the interests of a child in a custody or parenting time proceeding. (Judiciary)

SB 206 (Young) Child support modification. Defines, for purposes of child support modification, an order with respect to child support. (Judiciary)

SB 207 (Young) Probation. Provides that a court must require, as a condition of probation, that an offender against children not reside within 1,000 feet of a school, youth program center, or park. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 229 (Grooms) Psychotropic medication in foster care. Requires the department of child services (department) to consult with a licensed child and adolescent psychiatric consultant before consenting to a request to administer psychotropic medication to a child under the care and supervision of the department. Requires the department to develop: (1) a report to monitor prescriptions of psychotropic medication for children under the care and supervision of the department; and (2) educational materials regarding psychotropic medication that may be prescribed to children under the care and supervision of the department. Requires residential child care entities licensed by the department to: (1) obtain written instructions and consents before providing psychotropic medication to a child; and (2) maintain a record of information regarding the administration of psychotropic medication to a child. (Family and Children Services)

SB 236 (Freeman) Unauthorized adoption advertising. Provides that the unauthorized adoption advertising statute does not apply to a prospective adoptive parent who places an advertisement on their own behalf. (Judiciary)

SB 251 (Jon Ford) Foster parent reporting form. Prescribes a standardized form to be used for submission of a written statement by a foster parent in a periodic case review for a child in need of services. (Family and Children Services)

SB 258 (Mrvan) Ban on sex offenders providing child care services. Prohibits a sexually violent predator or an offender against children from working as a child care provider or babysitter. (Family and Children Services)

HB 1014 (Torr) Unauthorized adoption advertising. Provides that the law concerning unauthorized adoption advertising does not apply to: (1) a federal agency; (2) the Indiana department of child services; (3) an attorney licensed to practice law in Indiana; (4) a child placing agency licensed under the laws of Indiana; and (5) a person seeking to adopt a child on the person's own behalf. (Current law provides that: (1) only a person that is an attorney licensed to practice law in Indiana and a child placing agency licensed under the laws of Indiana may place an advertisement concerning adoption; and (2) the law concerning unauthorized adoption advertising may not be enforced against a federal agency or the Indiana department of child services.) Removes a provision that requires an attorney licensed to practice law in Indiana and a child placing agency licensed under the laws of Indiana to include certain information in an advertisement regarding adoption. Makes corresponding changes. (Courts and Criminal Code)

SB 273 (Merritt) Kids first trust fund board subsidiary corporation. Allows the Indiana kids first trust fund board to create a nonprofit subsidiary corporation. (Public Policy)
SB 278 (Leising, Becker) Statewide infant fatality review committee. Requires the state department of health (state department) to establish a statewide infant fatality review committee (committee) to study infant fatalities in Indiana until June 30, 2024, and sets forth duties and membership of the committee. Specifies confidentiality of records reviewed by the committee. Requires a health care provider or health care facility that has an infant patient die to report the death to the committee and sets forth immunity provisions for the provider or facility. Specifies records to which the committee may have access. Requires the committee to submit a report to the state department before July 1 of each year concerning the committee's reviews and requires the state department to post the report on the state department's Internet web site and make the report available for public inspection. Provides civil and criminal immunity to committee members in discussing confidential matters before the committee. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 284 (Stoops) Prohibition of conversion therapy. Prohibits a mental health provider from engaging in conversion therapy with a patient less than 18 years of age, and subjects a mental health provider who violates the prohibition to disciplinary action. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 292 (Head) Notice and hearings on child relocation. Changes certain procedures governing the relocation of a child in cases in which custody orders are issued following a determination of paternity and in cases heard under statutes governing custody and visitation. Requires parties to share certain contact information unless a court finds that disclosure of the information creates a significant risk of substantial harm to an individual otherwise required to disclose the information or to the child. Requires a relocating individual to serve a notice of intent to move on interested parties under the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure. (Current law requires a relocating individual to send a copy of the notice to nonrelocating individuals.) Specifies circumstances in which a relocating individual is not required to file a notice of intent to move. Requires a relocating individual and the nonrelocating individual to participate in mediation or another alternative dispute resolution process unless participation in an alternative dispute resolution process is waived by the court upon the motion of the relocating individual. Specifies information that must be included in the notice of intent to move. Requires a nonrelocating individual served with a notice of intent to move to file a response unless the parties have executed and filed with the court a written agreement resolving all issues related to custody, parenting time, grandparent visitation, and child support resulting from the relocation of the child. Specifies the information that must be included in the response. Allows a response to be filed without objecting to the relocation of a child. Specifies the motions that may be filed with the response in objection to the relocation of a child. (Judiciary)

SB 296 (Randolph) Adoption subsidy payment requirement. Requires the department of child services (department) to: (1) enter into an agreement with each adoptive parent of a child with special needs who is eligible for an adoption subsidy to provide an adoption subsidy for the child; and (2) allocate funds to the adoption assistance account necessary to make the adoption subsidy payments. Prohibits the department from terminating an adoption subsidy agreement with adoptive parents due to insufficient funds in the adoption assistance account. Makes conforming changes. Repeals a provision that allows the department to: (1) approve new adoption subsidy agreements only for children who are wards of the department at the time the adoption petition is filed; and (2) give priority to funding new adoption subsidy agreements for children who are or were wards of the department; if the department determines that sufficient funds are not available. (Judiciary)

SB 297 (Randolph) Lead testing of school drinking water. Requires that the drinking water in every school building in Lake County be tested annually for compliance with the national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper. (Environmental Affairs)

SB 311 (Merritt) Placement priority for foster parents. Provides that if a child in need of services is: (1) returned from an out-of-home placement to an in-home placement; and (2) subsequently removed from the in-home placement; the court and the department of child services (DCS) shall notify
the foster family with which the child was previously placed and make a reasonable attempt to place the child with that foster family. Provides that if the child has previously been placed in multiple out-of-home placements, the court and DCS shall make a reasonable attempt to place the child in the most recent out-of-home placement that is able and willing to accept the placement. Provides that for purposes of placing the child in the previous out-of-home placement, DCS shall waive the limits on the number of children who may be placed in a single foster family home if: (1) the placement would not cause the foster family home to be out of compliance with federal law; and (2) the department determines that the placement would not present a safety risk for the child or for any other resident of the foster family home. (Family and Children Services)

SB 323 (Crider, Young) Drug testing and visitation. Authorizes a court to require a parent to submit to drug testing as a condition of exercising parenting time rights if the court finds that: (1) the parent has a history of unlawful drug use within the previous five years; or (2) there is a reasonable likelihood that the parent is currently using unlawful drugs. Specifies that the parent shall pay the costs of the drug testing. (Judiciary)

HB 1142 (Shackelford) Infant mortality collaborative. Establishes the infant mortality reduction collaborative (collaborative) to be staffed by the state department of health. Sets forth duties of the collaborative. (Public Health)

HB 1231 (Chyung) Ban on conversion therapy. Prohibits a mental health provider from engaging in conversion therapy with a patient less than 18 years of age, and subjects a mental health provider who violates the prohibition to disciplinary action. (Public Health)

SB 365 (Zay) Funding for child welfare programming. Provides that the department of child services (department) may collaborate with other entities to implement or participate in programs designed to connect the department and local offices with supportive local community organizations that may provide assistance in meeting the needs of children and families in crisis. Makes an appropriation. (Family and Children Services)

SB 372 (Kruse) Grandparent visitation rights. Provides that a grandparent's right to seek visitation with a grandchild survives the grandchild's adoption by certain family members. (Current law requires a grandparent to file a petition to establish visitation rights prior to the adoption of a grandchild by certain family members in order for the grandparent's visitation rights to survive.) Removes a provision that requires a grandparent to petition for visitation with a grandchild before the date a decree of adoption by certain family members is entered. Removes requirements regarding notice to a grandparent of a grandchild's pending adoption by a family member. (Judiciary)

HB 1167 (Mahan) Children in need of services. Requires a court to: (1) provide that a foster parent or other caretaker with whom the child has been placed for temporary care has standing; and (2) allow a foster parent or other caretaker with whom the child has been placed for temporary care to present evidence to the court and make recommendations; at a detention hearing. Requires a court to: (1) provide that a foster parent or other caretaker with whom the child has been placed for temporary care has standing to appeal a decision by the court; and (2) allow a foster parent or other caretaker with whom the child has been placed for temporary care to be heard, present evidence, and make recommendations to the court; at a dispositional hearing. Requires a court to grant a petition to intervene filed in a child in need of services proceeding by a foster parent, long term foster parent, or a person who has been a foster parent of the child who is the subject of the proceeding if the petitioner has also filed: (1) a petition to adopt; or (2) a petition to terminate the parent-child relationship; concerning the child who is the subject of the child in need of services proceeding. Provides that if: (1) a child has been removed from a parent and has been under the supervision of the department of child services (department) for 15 of the most recent 22 months; and (2) a petition to terminate the parent-child relationship has not been filed; the court
shall order the department to file a petition to terminate the parent-child relationship within 15 days of the order. Provides that failure to obey the court order is punishable as contempt of court. (Family, Children and Human Affairs)

HB 1168 (Mahan) Child placement. Provides that the department of child services (department) may place a child alleged to be a child in need of services with a relative or de facto custodian if the placement is in the best interests of the child. (Family, Children and Human Affairs)

HB 1169 (Mahan) Child care background checks. Requires certain individuals who may be present on the premises of a child care facility during operating hours to meet requirements for national criminal history background checks. Specifies that results of the required background checks may be used as grounds for denial or revocation of a child care license, registration, or eligibility for a child care and development fund voucher payment. (Current law applies background check requirements to individuals who have direct contact with children.) (Family, Children and Human Affairs)

SB 398 (Niezgodski) Mandatory adoption subsidy payments. Requires the department of child services (department) to: (1) enter into an agreement with each adoptive parent of a child with special needs who is eligible for an adoption subsidy to provide an adoption subsidy for the child; and (2) allocate to the adoption assistance account funds necessary to make the adoption subsidy payments. Prohibits the department from terminating an adoption subsidy agreement with adoptive parents due to insufficient funds in the adoption assistance account. Makes conforming changes. Repeals a provision that allows the department to: (1) approve new adoption subsidy agreements only for children who are wards of the department at the time the adoption petition is filed; and (2) give priority to funding new adoption subsidy agreements for children who are or were wards of the department; if the department determines that sufficient funds are not available. (Family and Children Services)

SB 400 (Melton) Student loan forgiveness for child service workers. Establishes the department of child services student loan forgiveness fund (fund) to provide grants for student loan repayment assistance to eligible department of child services (DCS): (1) family case managers; and (2) supervisors. Provides that DCS administers the fund. Requires an applicant to: (1) be employed by DCS as a family case manager or supervisor; and (2) have been employed by DCS as a family case manager or supervisor for at least three years immediately preceding the application; to be eligible for student loan repayment assistance. Provides that a family case manager or supervisor may not receive more than four grants for student loan repayment assistance through the fund. (Appropriations)

SB 404 (Spartz) Independent children. Provides that the children in need of services statutes do not apply to the parent of a child: (1) whose basic needs are met; (2) who is of a sufficient age and maturity to avoid harm or unreasonable risk of harm; and (3) who engages in certain independent activities. (Family and Children Services)

SB 408 (Spartz) Childhood obesity report. Requires the state department of health (state department) and the department of education to: (1) before August 1, 2019, provide specified information concerning childhood obesity to the management performance hub; and (2) before September 1, 2019, submit a written report summarizing the information to the public health, behavioral health, and human services interim study committee (interim study committee). Requires, before July 1, 2020, the state department to report outcomes of Indiana's Comprehensive Nutrition and Physical Activity Plan, 2010-2020 to the interim study committee. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 410 (Breaux) CDC Youth Risk Behaviors Survey. Requires the state department of health to notify the department of education if the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) notifies the state department of health that a public high school is identified to participate in the CDC's Youth Risk Behaviors Survey (survey). Provides that the department of education is required to notify the
public high school that the school is required to participate in the survey. Requires a public high school to participate in the survey. *(Health and Provider Services)*

**SB 423 (Bohacek) Court appointed youth advocate pilot program.** Creates the youth advocate pilot program (pilot program) for purposes of providing early intervention and mentoring services for children who are adjudicated delinquent. Provides: (1) for five counties to participate in the pilot program; and (2) for the pilot program to terminate after two years if not extended. Provides that the pilot program is administered by the prosecuting attorneys council of Indiana. Provides that a youth advocate appointed under the pilot program is: (1) a volunteer; (2) appointed by a court to provide services for a child who is adjudicated delinquent; and (3) an officer of the court during the youth advocate's appointment. Provides that a youth advocate serves under the pilot program until: (1) the child for whom the youth advocate is appointed becomes 18 years of age; or (2) the court discharges the youth advocate; but may continue to serve in a volunteer capacity as a resource for the child thereafter. Provides that, except for gross misconduct, a youth advocate is immune from civil liability resulting from the youth advocate's performance of the youth advocate's duties: (1) in good faith; and (2) within the scope of the youth advocate's duties. Provides that information provided to a youth advocate by a child for whom the youth advocate is appointed: (1) is confidential; (2) may be disclosed only to the court that appointed the youth advocate or to the child's parent or guardian; and (3) may not be used against the child in a criminal or civil proceeding; except as required to report child abuse or neglect. Provides that the pilot program is funded through a combination of state, county, local, and private funding, with the state providing a dollar-for-dollar match of county and local funding, up to a maximum of $25,000 for any one county in any one state fiscal year. Provides for the reversion or return of funds upon the expiration of the pilot program. Makes an appropriation. *(Corrections and Criminal Law)*

**SB 430 (J.D. Ford) Child placement.** Provides that the best interests of the child must be considered in determining placement of an alleged child in need of services who has been taken into custody. Provides that a court shall grant a petition to request intervention as a party to a child in need of services proceeding from: (1) a foster parent; (2) a long term foster parent; or (3) a former foster parent; if the court determines intervention is in the best interests of the child. Provides that before a child who was: (1) placed in an out-of-home placement; and (2) moved from the out-of-home placement to an in-home placement; may be returned to an out-of-home placement, the court and the department shall make a reasonable attempt to place the child in the previous out-of-home placement. *(Family and Children Services)*

**HB 1198 (Frizzell) Department of child services matters.** Defines "child", for purposes of provisions regarding the filing of a petition to terminate a parent-child relationship involving a delinquent child or a child in need of services, as an individual who is: (1) less than 18 years of age; and (2) a delinquent child or a child in need of services. Updates the list of nonwaivable offenses under juvenile law in accordance with requirements for reimbursement under related federal programs. Adds department of child services employees to the list of individuals who may request that a county, municipality, or township restrict access to the individual's home address on a public property data base operated by the county, municipality, or township. *(Family, Children and Human Affairs)*

**HB 1221 (Goodrich) Funding of youth assistance programs.** Provides that the Indiana supreme court may establish a two-year pilot program to assist juvenile court judges in five Indiana counties in providing voluntary preventative programs for at-risk children. Appropriates to the Indiana supreme court $1,500,000 in the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2019, and $1,500,000 in the state fiscal year beginning July 1, 2020, for purposes of the pilot program. Requires the office of judicial administration to report to the legislative council regarding: (1) the effects of the pilot program in the counties in which the pilot program is implemented; and (2) the feasibility of implementing similar programs in additional counties. *(Ways and Means)*
HB 1242 (Pryor) Minimum age for juvenile detention. Provides that a child who is less than 12 years of age may not be held in a juvenile detention facility, unless: (1) the child is 10 years of age or 11 years of age; and (2) the court finds that: (A) there is probable cause to believe the child committed an act that would be murder if committed by an adult; and (B) it is in the best interests of the child or the community that a petition be filed alleging that the child is a delinquent child. Requires a court that orders a child 10 years of age or 11 years of age to be detained in a juvenile facility to make specified written findings and conclusions. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1247 (Davisson) Reporting of child abuse or neglect information. Provides that a child's school principal or teacher may access confidential records and other material related to a report or investigation of child abuse or neglect concerning the child. (Family, Children and Human Affairs)

HB 1276 (Mahan) Placement priority for foster parents. Provides that if a child in need of services is: (1) returned from an out-of-home placement to an in-home placement; and (2) subsequently removed from the in-home placement; the court and the department of child services (DCS) shall notify the foster family with which the child was previously placed and make a reasonable attempt to place the child with that foster family. Provides that if the child has previously been placed in multiple out-of-home placements, the court and DCS shall make a reasonable attempt to place the child in the most recent out-of-home placement that is able and willing to accept the placement. Provides that for purposes of placing the child in the previous out-of-home placement, DCS shall waive the limits on the number of children who may be placed in a single foster family home if: (1) the placement would not cause the foster family home to be out of compliance with federal law; and (2) the department determines that the placement would not present a safety risk for the child or for any other resident of the foster family home. (Family, Children and Human Affairs)

HB 1277 (Thompson) Family and juvenile law matters. Establishes a rebuttable presumption in child custody proceedings that an award of joint physical custody is in the best interest of the child. Provides that if the department of child services (DCS) or a prosecuting attorney receives two reports, made independently by separate health care providers, each of which states that the health care provider has reason to believe, based on the health care provider's medical examination of the child, that the child is a victim of child abuse or neglect, DCS or the prosecuting attorney shall: (1) request that the juvenile court authorize the filing of a petition alleging that the child is a child in need of services; and (2) request that the child be taken into custody. Provides that if the juvenile court authorizes the filing of the petition, the juvenile court shall grant the request that the child be taken into custody if the juvenile court finds that DCS or the prosecuting attorney was required to request the petition due to DCS's or the prosecuting attorney's receipt of the health care providers' reports. Provides that a court may not enter a dispositional decree that removes a child in need of services from the child's home and authorizes DCS to place the child in a facility or in another home, or that makes the child a ward of DCS, unless the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the child is a child in need of services as the result of: (1) the refusal or neglect of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or supervision despite the parent, guardian, or custodian having the financial means to do so; or (2) the inability of the child's parent, guardian, or custodian to supply the child with necessary food, clothing, shelter, medical care, education, or supervision due to the parent, guardian, or custodian lacking the financial means to do so, but refusing or neglecting to make reasonable efforts to obtain the financial means to do so. (Family, Children and Human Affairs)

SB 464 (Merritt) Homeless youth. Provides that a homeless youth may have access to: (1) the youth's birth certificate; (2) a photo identification; and (3) a driver's license; without charge or the consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian, if the homeless youth meets certain guidelines and possesses a fee and consent waiver affidavit. Provides that the department of workforce development must adopt a rule to
permit a homeless youth who presents a fee and consent waiver affidavit to register and take the high school equivalency examination without charge or the consent of a parent, guardian, or custodian.  
(Judiciary)

SB 484 (Alting) Grandparent and great-grandparent visitation. Allows great-grandparents to seek visitation rights with their great-grandchildren in certain circumstances. Allows a grandparent or great-grandparent to seek visitation if the grandparent or great-grandparent has had meaningful contact with the child but, as a result of an estrangement between the parent of the child and the grandparent or great-grandparent, the parent of the child has terminated the child's visits with the grandparent or great-grandparent. Establishes factors for the court to consider in determining whether granting a grandparent or great-grandparent visitation rights is in the best interests of the child. Provides that a court may order a party to a proceeding on a petition for grandparent or great-grandparent visitation to pay a reasonable amount of the cost to the other party of maintaining or defending the proceeding, including costs for attorney's fees and mediation. Specifies that certain agencies may not be required to pay costs. Makes conforming changes.  
(Judiciary)

SB 501 (Mrvan) Supervised visitation. Provides that if a court grants parenting time rights to a person who has been convicted of: (1) child molesting; or (2) child exploitation; within the previous five years, the court shall order that the parenting time must be supervised.  
(Judiciary)

SB 502 (Merritt) Child support and restricted driving. Provides that if a court finds that a person is delinquent as a result of an intentional violation of a child support order, the court may restrict the person's driving privileges to going to or returning from lawful employment, parenting time, and medical appointments or treatment, and other purposes permitted by the court. (Current law allows a court to suspend driving privileges.) Provides that if a Title IV-D agency finds that a person is delinquent in paying child support, the obligor's driving privileges shall be restricted to going to or returning from: (1) lawful employment; (2) parenting time; and (3) medical appointments or treatment. Makes conforming amendments.  
(Judiciary)

SB 527 (Houchin) Licensed professionals and child service agencies. Provides for the behavioral health and human services licensing board to issue a temporary permit to practice bachelor's degree social work to an individual who meets the educational requirements for a license as a bachelor's degree social worker. Exempts from licensure a person who works in the human services field in a job with a job category and classification that do not require the person to possess a degree in social work. Makes changes to the scope and types of audits the department of child services performs on contracted agencies.  
(Family and Children Services)

SB 596 (Spartz, Merritt) Juvenile court voluntary preventative programs. Provides that the Indiana supreme court may establish a two-year pilot program to assist juvenile court judges in five Indiana counties in providing voluntary preventative programs for at-risk children. Requires nonjudicial state agencies to assist the Indiana supreme court in the implementation of the pilot program. Requires the supreme court office of judicial administration to report to the legislative council specified information regarding the pilot program.  
(Family and Children Services)

SB 615 (Breaux) Lead poisoning of children. Requires the state department of health to develop and distribute to primary health care providers a one page informational form that sets forth a series of questions for a child's family concerning the child's exposure to lead and directs a primary health care provider to have a child's blood tested for lead if the child's family gives certain answers to the questions. Requires a primary health care provider who provides well child health care services to a child less than six years of age to recommend a blood lead screening test under certain circumstances and to order a blood lead screening test under certain circumstances. Provides an exception if the parents of the child object to the blood lead screening test on religious grounds. Establishes requirements for blood
lead screening tests and confirmatory blood lead screening tests. Requires a clinical laboratory that performs an analysis of the blood of a child for lead to report the results to the state health commissioner (commissioner). Provides that the commissioner, when provided test results showing that a child has a blood lead level of at least five micrograms per deciliter, is required to order a public health lead investigation to determine the source of the child's lead poisoning if the child is less than six years of age, and may order a public health lead investigation if the child is more than six but less than 16 years of age. Provides that the public health lead investigation must include an onsite investigation of the child's residential unit, child care center, or school if the child has a blood lead level of at least 10 micrograms per deciliter. Provides that the commissioner must require a public health lead risk assessment of a child's residential unit, child care center, or school upon determining that the property is a possible source of the child's lead poisoning. Provides that if the public health lead risk assessment indicates that one or more lead hazards in the residential unit, child care center, or school are contributing to a child's lead poisoning, the commissioner shall issue an order to have each lead hazard controlled. Requires the owner or manager of the residential unit, child care center, or school to choose from among certain acceptable methods to control each lead hazard specified in the commissioner's order. Requires the commissioner to issue a noncompliance order prohibiting the use of the property if the owner or manager of the residential unit, child care center, or school does not comply with the lead hazard control order. Requires the commissioner to lift a lead hazard control order when all lead hazards specified in the control order have been sufficiently controlled. *(Health and Provider Services)*

**HB 1306 (Judy, Lindauer) Presumption in favor of joint physical custody.** Provides that an award of joint legal custody of a child creates a rebuttable presumption in favor of awarding joint physical custody of the child to the individuals who are awarded joint legal custody. Provides that a finding by the court that a history of child abuse or neglect exists with respect to the child is sufficient to rebut the presumption in favor of joint physical custody. Requires a court that: (1) awards joint legal custody of a child; but (2) does not award joint physical custody of the child to the individuals who are awarded joint legal custody; to cite clear and convincing evidence that awarding joint physical custody to the individuals is unreasonable and not in the best interest of the child. Eliminates a requirement that a court consider agreement between the parties in a custody proceeding to share joint legal custody to be a primary, but not determinative, factor in determining whether awarding joint legal custody is in the best interest of a child. *(Judiciary)*

**HB 1329 (Dvorak) Testing of school age children for lead poisoning.** Requires the state department of health (state department) to identify those areas of Indiana in which the risk of lead ingestion by children is so high that, in the judgment of the state health commissioner, every school age child who resides in the area should be tested for lead poisoning. Requires the state department to provide written notice about the identification of the high lead ingestion risk areas (high risk area) to every school corporation that operates one or more schools attended by children who reside in a high risk area. Provides that if a school corporation is notified by the state department that an area served by the school corporation is a high risk area, the school corporation shall require all children who: (1) reside in that high risk area; and (2) attend or enroll in a school operated by the school corporation; to be tested for lead poisoning. *(Public Health)*

**HB 1432 (Macer) Parental incarceration.** Provides that a parent who is incarcerated must be allowed to participate in person in child in need of services (CHINS) proceedings regarding the parent's child. Provides that a CHINS case plan must include a description and discussion of: (1) the services and treatment available to an incarcerated parent at the facility at which the parent is incarcerated; and (2) how the parent and child will be afforded visitation opportunities, unless visitation with the parent is not in the best interests of the child. Requires a CHINS dispositional decree to provide a reasonable opportunity for a parent of the child who: (1) is incarcerated; and (2) has maintained a meaningful role in the child's life; to maintain a relationship with the child, subject to the safety of the community and best interests of the child. Provides factors a court may consider in deciding whether an incarcerated parent is maintaining a meaningful role in a child's life. Provides for circumstances under which a petition to terminate the
parent-child relationship between a child and an incarcerated parent of the child may be dismissed. *(Family, Children and Human Affairs)*

**HB 1433 (Jackson) Drinking water testing in schools and child care facilities.** Requires that the drinking water in every child care center, child care home, child care ministry site, child care program site, child caring institution, and school building be tested before January 1, 2022, for compliance with the national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper. Provides, however, that the testing requirement is satisfied if the drinking water of the child care facility or school building has already been tested for compliance with the national primary drinking water regulations at least once since 2016. Provides that if a test of the drinking water of a child care facility or school building indicates the presence of lead in the water equal to or greater than the federal lead action level of 15 parts per billion, the person or entity having authority over the child care facility or school building is required to take action to reduce the lead levels in the drinking water to less than 15 parts per billion. *(Environmental Affairs)*

**HB 1446 (Burton) Child placement involving siblings.** Provides that a juvenile court or the department of child services (DCS), when placing a child alleged to be a child in need of services in an out-of-home placement after detaining the child, shall consider whether the child's best interests would be served by placing the child: (1) with a relative or de facto custodian; or (2) in a household in which a sibling of the child has been placed; before considering any other placement for the child. (Current law provides that the juvenile court or DCS must consider placing the child with a relative or de facto custodian before considering any other placement for the child.) Provides that a juvenile court, when placing a child in need of services in an out-of-home placement under a dispositional decree, shall consider whether the child's best interests would be served by placing the child: (1) with a relative; or (2) in a household in which a sibling of the child has been placed; before considering any other placement for the child. (Current law provides that the juvenile court must consider placing the child with a relative before considering any other placement for the child.) *(Family, Children and Human Affairs)*

**HB 1481 (Borders) Information or performances harmful to minors.** Provides that a college, university, or museum, or its employee acting within the scope of the employee's employment, may raise a defense to a prosecution for the crime of dissemination of matter or conducting a performance harmful to minors. Prohibits any school or public library that qualifies for certain property tax exemptions to raise a defense to a prosecution for the crime of dissemination of matter or conducting a performance harmful to minors. Provides that the victim has a civil cause of action against the person convicted of the crime of dissemination of matter or conducting a performance harmful to minors. *(Courts and Criminal Code)*

**HB 1497 (Summers) Foster care services information clearinghouse.** Requires the department of child services, in collaboration with courts, juvenile courts, and school corporations, to develop, maintain, and make readily available an information clearinghouse for foster care youth and individuals who are at least 18 years of age and emancipated from the foster care program. *(Family, Children and Human Affairs)*

**HB 1498 (Summers) After care services for foster youth.** Provides that an individual who receives foster care until the individual is 18 years of age is eligible to receive collaborative care services until the individual is 21 years of age (rather than 20 years of age, under current law). Requires the department of child services to do the following: (1) Apply to the United States Secretary for Health and Human Services for funds to provide services under the John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood (Chafee services) by submitting a plan providing that Indiana shall provide assistance and services to individuals who have aged out of foster care and are less than 23 years of age. (2) If the plan is approved, provide Chafee services to individuals who have aged out of foster care and are less than 23 years of age. *(Family, Children and Human Affairs)*
**HB 1500 (Summers) Kinship care navigator pilot projects.** Requires the department of child services to: (1) collaborate with nonprofit community based agencies to develop a grant proposal for submission to potential funding sources for the purpose of establishing kinship care navigator pilot projects to assist kinship caregivers with understanding and navigating the system of services for children; and (2) report annually to the legislative council and the governor on the kinship care navigator pilot projects. Establishes requirements for: (1) the pilot projects; and (2) kinship care navigators. Provides that implementation of the kinship care navigator pilot projects is contingent upon receipt of nonstate or private funding for the projects. (Family, Children and Human Affairs)

**HB 1501 (Summers) Housing for students in foster care.** Provides that a state educational institution shall establish a program to allow foster youth students of the state educational institution to live in campus housing between academic terms. (Education)

**HB 1520 (GiaQuinta) Child support.** Provides that the duty to support a child ceases when the child becomes 19 years of age unless the child is a full-time student in a secondary school. (Judiciary)

**HB 1522 (GiaQuinta) Children's overnight camps.** Defines "overnight camp". Provides that the division of family resources (division) shall license and monitor overnight camps, including ensuring that a national criminal history background check is completed before granting a license to an applicant desiring to conduct an overnight camp or to an employee or volunteer of the applicant who has direct contact with a child participating in a program offered by the applicant. Authorizes the division to charge a fee for a license application and renewal and to adopt rules concerning the licensing and inspection of overnight camps. (Family, Children and Human Affairs)

**HB 1587 (Errington, Boy) Dwelling unit lead hazards and student testing.** Provides that, beginning with children who enroll in school for the school year beginning in 2020, the governing body of a school corporation shall require every child under six years of age who enrolls in a school operated by the school corporation to have a blood lead test. Defines "dwelling unit lead hazard" as: (1) the presence of lead-based paint on a wall of a dwelling unit; (2) the presence of lead-contaminated soil outside a dwelling unit; or (3) the presence of lead in the drinking water system of a dwelling unit. Prohibits renting a dwelling unit to a tenant family that includes a child not more than six years of age if the dwelling unit is subject to a dwelling unit lead hazard. Provides that a landlord who knowingly or intentionally: (1) violates the prohibition; (2) represents to a tenant family that the tenant family may waive the prohibition; (3) misrepresents the age of a member of a tenant family to conceal a violation of the prohibition; or (4) induces a member of a tenant family to misrepresent the age of another member of the tenant family to conceal a violation of the prohibition; commits a Class C misdemeanor. (Family, Children and Human Affairs)

**HB 1603 (Wright) Unlawful proposition of a minor.** Provides that the crime of making an unlawful proposition is a Level 6 felony if the person unlawfully propositions another person less than 18 years of age. (Courts and Criminal Code)

**HB 1607 (Hatifled, Reardon) Bullying and orders of protection.** Defines "bullying". Provides that a person who is a victim of bullying may file a petition for an order of protection against a person who commits harassment or an act of bullying. Makes the knowing or intentional violation of an order of protection against bullying a Class A misdemeanor. Makes conforming changes. (Judiciary)

**HB 1617 (Cherry) Child custody perjury.** Makes it child custody perjury, a Level 6 felony, for a person to knowingly make a material and false statement relating to the well-being of a child in connection with a child custody, parenting time, or protection order proceeding if the false statement causes the court to order the child to receive therapy or medical treatment. (Courts and Criminal Code)
Domestic Violence (7)

SB 16 (Lonnie Randolph) Protective orders and employment. Provides that: (1) an individual is not subject to disqualification from eligibility for unemployment benefits because of discharge from the individual's employment due to circumstances directly related to the individual's filing of a petition for a protective order; and (2) an employee may bring a cause of action against an employer that terminates the employee for filing a petition for a protective order. (Judiciary)

SB 269 (Head) Protective orders. Provides that, for purposes of protective orders, the court that issues a protective order shall maintain jurisdiction over the protective order unless the petitioner requests that the protective order be transferred to a different county due to the petitioner's change in residency. Provides an opportunity for the respondent to file an objection to the transfer of jurisdiction. (Judiciary)

SB 260 (Mrvan)  
Prevention of sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking. Requires each approved postsecondary educational institution to do the following: (1) Establish a comprehensive policy concerning sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking (comprehensive policy). (2) Develop a concise notice, written in plain language, regarding the rights and options of students who are victims of sexual violence, domestic violence, or stalking, and provide the notice to students from whom the approved postsecondary educational institution receives a report of a violation of the comprehensive policy. (3) Designate one or more individuals to serve as confidential advisors to provide emergency and ongoing support to students who are victims of sexual violence, domestic violence, or stalking. (4) Establish a complaint resolution procedure to resolve reports of student violations of an approved postsecondary educational institution's comprehensive policy. (5) Provide training and information concerning sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking to students and certain employees of the approved postsecondary educational institution. (6) Establish an approved postsecondary educational institution campus wide task force or participate in a regional task force to work toward improving coordination among community leaders and service providers in the prevention of sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking, and ensure a coordinated response of law enforcement and victim services. (7) Submit a report to the commission for higher education (commission) concerning an approved postsecondary educational institution's comprehensive policy, notice of student rights and options, and information regarding reports of sexual violence, domestic violence, and stalking at the approved postsecondary educational institution. Requires the commission to maintain on the commission's Internet web site a list of all the approved postsecondary educational institutions that fail to comply with the reporting requirements. (Education and Career Development)

HB 1146 (Delaney) Reporting of domestic violence convictions to NICS. Requires a court to provide certain information to the office of judicial administration for transmission to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) data base upon entering a judgment of conviction for domestic battery. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1290 (Hamilton, Errington) Surrender of firearms and ammunition. Provides that a person who: (1) has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence; and (2) knowingly or intentionally possesses a firearm; commits possession of a firearm by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Provides certain defenses. Requires a court to issue an order, upon entry of a judgment of conviction for a crime of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence, that: (1) prohibits ownership or possession of a firearm until the defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored; and (2) requires the defendant to surrender: (A) any firearm owned or possessed by the defendant; and (B) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun (license); to a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer with jurisdiction over the area where the defendant's offense occurred, where the defendant resides, or where the defendant
plans to reside. Requires a court to order an appropriate law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer to seize, within 72 hours, any firearm or license owned or possessed by a defendant convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally fails to surrender: (1) all firearms owned or possessed by the person; or (2) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun possessed by the person; after being convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence commits unlawful retention of a firearm or license by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Enhances the offense to a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction for the offense. Provides certain defenses. Specifies how a confiscated firearm or license shall be: (1) returned to the rightful owner; or (2) disposed of; if a defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1415 (Goodin) Laura's law. To honor the memory of Laura Russell, provides that if a court denies a request for an arrest warrant involving a crime of domestic violence, a prosecuting attorney may petition a court to hold an ex parte hearing to present additional evidence to establish probable cause. Requires a court to hold the ex parte hearing within 24 hours after the petition is filed. Provides that if a court denies a request for an arrest warrant after the ex parte hearing and issues a summons for the defendant, certain notice of the summons to the victim is required. Requires the service of summons on a defendant concerning an alleged crime of domestic violence to be served by a law enforcement officer. Requires a bail hearing if a person is charged with a crime of domestic violence. Enhances the penalty for invasion of privacy to a Level 6 felony if a person violates a no contact order that was issued as a condition of probation or a bond. Enhances the penalty for domestic battery to a Level 6 felony if a person has a previous conviction of domestic battery. Provides that bail must be revoked for a defendant charged with a crime of domestic violence who violates a no contact order while on bail and who is subsequently charged with invasion of privacy or a subsequent crime of domestic violence. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1559 (Smith) Surrender of firearms for domestic violence crimes. Provides that a person who: (1) has been convicted of a crime of domestic violence; and (2) knowingly or intentionally possesses a firearm; commits possession of a firearm by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Provides certain defenses. Requires a court to issue an order, upon entry of a judgment of conviction for a crime of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence, that: (1) prohibits ownership or possession of a firearm until the defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored; and (2) requires the defendant to surrender: (A) any firearm owned or possessed by the defendant; and (B) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun (license); to a law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer with jurisdiction over the area where the defendant's offense occurred, where the defendant resides, or where the defendant plans to reside. Requires a court to order an appropriate law enforcement agency or law enforcement officer to seize, within 72 hours, any firearm or license owned or possessed by a defendant convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence. Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally fails to surrender: (1) all firearms owned or possessed by the person; or (2) any valid license or permit to carry a handgun possessed by the person; after being convicted of domestic battery or a crime of domestic violence commits unlawful retention of a firearm or license by a domestic batterer, a Class A misdemeanor. Enhances the offense to a Level 6 felony if the person has a prior unrelated conviction for the offense. Provides certain defenses. Specifies how a confiscated firearm or license shall be: (1) returned to the rightful owner; or (2) disposed of; if a defendant's right to possess a firearm is restored. Defines certain terms. Makes conforming amendments. (Courts and Criminal Code)

Poverty (19)

SB 84 (Eddie Melton) Small loan finance charges. Changes the current incremental finance charge limits that apply to a small loan to a maximum annual rate. Prohibits certain acts with respect to
financing of a small loan and makes a violation a deceptive act and subject to penalties. (Insurance and Financial Institutions)

SB 104 (Greg Walker, Mark Messmer; James Tomes, Vaneta Becker, Dennis Kruse) Small loan finance charges. Changes the current incremental finance charge limits that apply to a small loan to a maximum annual rate. Prohibits making, or taking other actions with respect to, a small loan with a greater rate or amount of interest, or other fees and charges, than allowed under the statute governing small loans. (Insurance and Financial Institutions)

SB 97 (Philip Boots) Forfeiture. Establishes a new procedure for civil forfeiture, and treats seized property in which a person asserts an ownership interest differently from seized property that is abandoned or unclaimed. Permits seized property that is not abandoned or unclaimed to be forfeited to the state only if the person who owned or used the property has been convicted of a criminal offense. Establishes procedures by which a property owner may regain custody of seized property pending a final determination of the forfeiture action. Specifies which law enforcement costs are recoverable in a forfeiture action. Repeals a provision permitting the state to turn over seized property to the federal government. Makes conforming amendments and repeals an obsolete section. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 124 (Taylor) Employers and expungement. Specifies that the prohibition against questioning a person applying for: (1) employment; (2) a license; or (3) another right or privilege; concerning an expunged arrest or conviction also applies during an interview. Provides that a person who unlawfully questions an applicant about an expunged criminal record commits a Class C infraction, and increases the penalty to a Class B infraction for a subsequent violation. Limits the number of violations that may be charged to: (1) one violation against a person without a prior adjudication; and (2) not more than one violation per month against a person with one or more prior adjudications; regardless of the number of individual violations the person may have committed. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 143 (Taylor) Sales tax district for healthy food programs. Allows the fiscal body of a county (fiscal body) to adopt an ordinance to impose an additional sales tax in an area designated by the fiscal body as a special food desert district (district). Requires a district designated by a fiscal body to be located in a census tract with low median income and low access to the nearest supermarket as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture in its Food Access Research Atlas. Provides that an additional sales tax applies to retail transactions within the district. Provides that the additional sales tax rate must be imposed in an increment of .25% and may not exceed 1%. Specifies that this additional sales tax is imposed, paid, and collected in the same manner as the state sales tax. Establishes the healthy food and community development financing fund (fund) under the administration of the Indiana housing and community development authority (IHICDA). Requires the amounts received from the additional sales tax to be paid monthly by the treasurer of state to the fund. Requires the IHICDA to: (1) establish an account within the fund for each district designated by a county; (2) deposit money received from the treasurer of state from the tax collected in a district in the district's account; and (3) expend money from the account only for projects within the district in which the tax revenue is collected. Authorizes the IHICDA to conduct a healthy food and community development financing program (program), in coordination with each county that has designated a district, to provide financing in the form of grants or loans for eligible projects. Provides that the projects eligible for financing may include: (1) healthy food; (2) affordable housing; and (3) community development; projects. Provides that the fiscal body of the county that designated the district may adopt an ordinance to specify the types of eligible projects that may be financed within the district. Provides that the IHICDA may contract with one or more nonprofit organizations or community development financial institutions to administer the program through a public-private partnership. Provides that an applicant for a grant or a loan from the fund must demonstrate the capacity to implement the project successfully and the ability to repay the loan. Specifies that an applicant that is a grocery store must agree to the following: (1) To accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits. (2) To accept Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants,
and Children benefits. (3) To promote the hiring of local residents. Specifies the purposes for which financing for a project may be used. Continuously appropriates money in the fund. *(Tax and Fiscal Policy)*

**HB 1143 (Shackelford) Healthy food finance.** Establishes the healthy food financing fund (fund) and healthy food financing program (program) under the administration of the Indiana housing and community development authority (IHCDA). Provides that the purpose of the fund is to provide financing in the form of loans or grants for projects that increase the availability of fresh and nutritious food in underserved communities. Defines an "underserved community" as a census tract determined to be an area with low supermarket access: (1) by the United States Department of Agriculture; or (2) as identified through a methodology used by another healthy food initiative. Provides that the IHCDA may contract with one or more nonprofit organizations or community development financial institutions to administer the program through a public-private partnership. Provides that an applicant for a grant or a loan must demonstrate the capacity to successfully implement the project and the ability to repay the loan. Provides that an applicant for a grant or a loan must agree to satisfy certain conditions. Requires the IHCDA to monitor projects receiving financing and submit a report annually to the legislative council that includes the number and types of jobs created, and the health initiatives associated with the program. Continuously appropriates money in the fund. Makes an appropriation to the fund. *(Ways and Means)*

**HB 1152 (Harris) Student hunger and homelessness.** Establishes the student hunger and homelessness study committee (committee) for the purposes of: (1) studying the prevalence of homelessness, housing insecurity, and food insecurity among students at Indiana colleges and universities during the 2019 academic year; and (2) providing suggestions for eliminating those issues. Provides that the study must determine, as accurately as practicable, the number of Indiana college and university students who are homeless, housing insecure, or food insecure. Provides that the committee consists of: (1) an employee of the family and social services administration; (2) an employee of the department of child services; (3) an employee of the department of education; (4) an employee of the commission for higher education; (5) an employee of the Indiana housing and community development authority; (6) a member of the commission on improving the status of children in Indiana; and (7) an employee of each state educational institution. Provides that the committee may solicit assistance from private groups, colleges, and universities in performing the study. Requires the committee to report the results of the study to the governor and the legislative council not later than July 31, 2020. *(Education)*

**SB 440 (Jon Ford) TANF eligibility.** Sets the income eligibility requirements for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program at phased in specified percentages of the federal income poverty level. Requires the division of family resources to amend the state TANF plan or take any other action necessary to implement the income requirements. Increases certain payment amounts under the TANF program and requires the payments to be annually adjusted using the Social Security cost of living adjustment rate. *(Family and Children Services)*

**HB 1216 (Clere) First steps program.** Provides that, for purposes of determining a family's income under the first steps program, a family is presumed to have an income that is not more than 250% of the federal income poverty level if the family is receiving benefits under Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), or the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Makes an appropriation to the first steps program. *(Ways and Means)*

**SB 401 (Melton) Workforce housing task force.** Establishes the workforce housing task force. Provides that the task force consists of nine voting members appointed by the lieutenant governor and four nonvoting members of the general assembly. Requires the task force to study and report on the operations of workforce and affordable housing programs in other states. Requires the task force to develop recommendations to increase access to safe and affordable rental housing, create more
pathways to home ownership, and improve housing stability and opportunity through the study of certain topics. Requires the Indiana housing and community development authority to support the task force. Provides that the task force law expires June 30, 2021. (Public Policy)

HB 1260 (Pressel) Workforce housing development. Establishes the workforce housing development revolving loan fund (fund) to provide funding for loans to counties, cities, or towns for workforce housing development projects. Appropriates $1,000,000 to the fund for the 2019-2020 state fiscal year. Provides that the Indiana housing and community development authority shall administer the fund. Specifies the purposes for which money loaned from the fund must be used. Permits redevelopment commissions in counties other than Marion County to establish a program for workforce housing development and a tax increment funding allocation area for that program. Defines "workforce housing" for purposes of both the fund and the program as housing that consists of single family dwelling units that have a sales price of not more than $250,000. (Ways and Means)

SB 417 (Breaux) Pre-apprenticeship grant program for women. Establishes the pre-apprenticeship grant program for women to provide grants to attract low income women to programs that teach basic technical and job readiness skills for an apprenticeable occupation or occupational sector. Provides that the department of workforce development shall administer the program. Establishes the pre-apprenticeship grant program for women fund. (Pensions and Labor)

HB 1249 (Davisson) Medicaid prescription drug program. Requires the office of the secretary of family and social services to provide a prescription drug benefit for a Medicaid recipient under: (1) the risk based managed care program; and (2) the healthy Indiana plan. (Current law allows the office or the managed care organization to provide the prescription drug benefit.) (Public Health)

SB 214 (Tallian) Minimum wage. Increases the state minimum wage from $7.25 an hour to $11.12 an hour. Eliminates the tip credit in determining the minimum wage paid to a tipped employee. Makes a technical correction. (Pensions and Labor)

SB 476 (Sandlin, Merritt) Homelessness matters. Requires the office of the secretary of family and social services to apply for a Medicaid waiver to: (1) operate a pilot program in Indianapolis and another city determined by the office of the secretary to reimburse for the assessment of homeless individuals by a mental health care provider to determine whether the individual is gravely disabled and the emergency holding and appearance in a mental health specialty court; and (2) secure basic health care services and permanent supportive housing to assist in the identification and treatment of chronic homelessness in Indiana. Requires implementation of the pilot program and chronic homelessness waiver not later than 60 days from federal approval of the pilot program. Requires, before March 1 of each year, a township trustee to prepare a report of the township’s efforts in the previous calendar year to provide temporary emergency shelter. Requires a township trustee to: (1) place the individual temporarily in a county home; or (2) provide temporary township assistance; to an individual who does not have legal residence and is homeless. Requires each township trustee in a county to collaborate and prepare a report of public and private resources available to the homeless population for each township in the county, and for the list to be distributed and posted on the county’s Internet web site. Changes the panhandling criminal statute to apply if the individual commits panhandling of an individual within 20 feet of a public street, highway, or alley unless the person has approval of the unit of local government. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 625 (Becker, Leising) Medicaid nursing facility services. Extends the prohibition on the office of Medicaid policy and planning from including certain Medicaid recipients who receive nursing facility services in a Medicaid risk based managed care program or a capitated managed care program
through December 31, 2021. Includes Medicaid recipients who participate in certain waivers or reside in
an intermediate care facility for individuals with intellectual disabilities setting in the prohibition of being
placed into a risk based managed care program or capitated managed care program. (Health and
Provider Services)

HB 1450 (Mayfield, Shackelford) Grant program for hiring ex-offenders. Establishes a
grant program to provide grants each taxable year to an employer that hires an individual who has been
convicted of a felony. Specifies that the amount of the grant is $3,000 for each qualified individual the
employer hires during the taxable year. Provides that the maximum amount of grants allowed per state
fiscal year may not exceed $2,500,000. Requires a report on the grant program before August 1, 2022.
Provides immunity to employers for hiring ex-offenders. Provides that certain conditions of sentencing
and probation may not be construed to prevent a person from employing two or more ex-offenders at the
same location. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1538 (Hatcher) Representation of the indigent at initial hearing. Provides that an indigent
defendant has the right to consult with and be represented by counsel at the initial hearing. Provides that
prior to conducting the initial hearing, if the judicial officer determines that a person is indigent, the judicial
officer shall provide the person with sufficient time to consult with counsel prior to conducting the initial
hearing. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1589 (DeVon) Eligibility for Medicaid and SNAP. Establishes eligibility and verification
requirements that are in addition to any other requirements for the Medicaid program and the federal
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Provides that before providing assistance to an
individual, who is not presumptively eligible, under the Medicaid program or SNAP, the office of the
secretary shall verify eligibility information of the individual. Provides that on at least a quarterly basis, the
office of the secretary shall receive and review information concerning individuals enrolled in the Medicaid
program and SNAP that indicates a change in circumstances that may affect eligibility. Provides that the
division of family resources shall assign certain SNAP participants to workforce programs. Provides that
the division shall require an individual to cooperate with the child support enforcement program as a
condition of SNAP eligibility. (Ways and Means)

Drugs (39)

SB 101 (James Tomes) Commission to combat drug abuse. Adds one member of the
clergy of a religious organization appointed by the governor to the membership of the Indiana commission
to combat drug abuse. Makes a conforming change. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 11 (Mike Bohacek) Needle exchange program participation. Requires a qualified
entity to establish and maintain a syringe exchange program registry. Provides a defense to
prosecution of certain offenses related to controlled substances if: (1) a person is currently
registered under a syringe exchange program; (2) the person obtained the hypodermic syringe
or needle under a syringe exchange program; and (3) there is no more than a residual amount
of a controlled substance located in the hypodermic syringe or needle. (Corrections and
Criminal Law)

SB 23 (James Merritt) Crimes involving synthetic drugs. Makes possessing or dealing in a
substance that is a controlled substance analog an offense of the same level as possession of or dealing
in the controlled substance of which the substance is an analog. Defines "substance represented to be a
controlled substance" and establishes certain factors the trier of fact may consider to determine if a
substance meets the definition. Repeals crimes concerning synthetic drug lookalike substances. Provides that convictions for synthetic drug offenses will, in certain cases, no longer be treated the same as marijuana offenses. Makes conforming amendments. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 28 (Mike Bohacek) Crimes involving synthetic drugs. Makes certain offenses involving synthetic drugs an enhancing circumstance. Removes certain misdemeanor prosecutions concerning synthetic drugs and synthetic lookalike drugs from eligibility for conditional discharge. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 33 (James Merritt) Comprehensive addiction recovery centers. Establishes a comprehensive addiction recovery center grant program (grant program) to be administered by the division of mental health and addiction (division). Sets forth requirements for a grant. Requires entities that are awarded a grant to report specified data to the division. Appropriates $9,000,000 to the division from the state general fund for the biennium beginning July 1, 2019, for purposes of the grant program. Provides that the division may award only one grant per congressional district, and specifies that not more than $1,000,000 may be granted per congressional district. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 110 (Eric Koch) Drug dealing. Adds an item to the existing list of enhancing circumstances for offenses relating to controlled substances. Provides that an enhancing circumstance means that the person committed the offense in, on, or within 500 feet of a facility: (1) created and funded under IC 12-23-14 or IC 33-23-16; (2) certified under IC 12-23-1-6; or (3) used for the purpose of conducting a recovery or support group meeting; at which a drug abuser may be provided with treatment, care, or rehabilitation. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 111 (Koch) Substance abuse prevention grant programs. Requires the division of mental health and addiction to establish and administer the: (1) community and faith based substance abuse programs grant; and (2) community and faith based substance abuse transportation assistance grant program. Sets forth requirements and establishes accounts for the grants. Appropriates $100,000 annually to the community and faith based substance abuse programs grant. Appropriates $50,000 annually to the community and faith based substance abuse transportation assistance grant program. (Family and Children Services)

SB117 (Merritt) Waiver training reimbursement pilot program. Establishes the physician waiver training reimbursement pilot program to reimburse qualified physicians who undergo certain training, for the purpose of increasing the number of physicians in Indiana allowed under the federal Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 to prescribe certain controlled substances to treat opioid dependency in settings other than an opioid treatment program. Establishes requirements for participation in the pilot program. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 133 (Leising) Prescription drug listed as an opioid on label. Provides that if a pharmacist dispenses a prescription drug that contains or is derived from opium, the prescription label must bear a statement that the drug is an opioid. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 141 (Houchin) Office based opioid treatment providers. Specifies requirements that a health care provider that prescribes for a patient in an office based opioid treatment setting must meet in the treatment of the patient. Requires the medical licensing board of Indiana, in consultation with the state department of health and the office of the secretary of family and social services, to adopt rules or protocols concerning office based opioid treatment providers and: (1) treatment agreements; (2) periodic scheduled patient visits; (3) urine toxicology screenings; (4) HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C testing; and (5) the medical record documentation required for the prescribing of buprenorphine over a specified dosage. (Health and Provider Services)
SB 146 (Merritt) Prescribing of controlled substance. Requires that a controlled substance prescription be issued electronically after June 30, 2020, and establishes a Class B infraction for a prescriber who fails to comply. Requires a prescriber to obtain three hours of continuing education every two years on the prescribing of opioid medication in order to continue issuing prescriptions for opioid medication, and establishes a Class B infraction for failure to comply. Requires the medical licensing board of Indiana to study and determine, before November 1, 2019, whether a waiver is necessary for the electronic prescription requirement and to report back to the general assembly. Sets forth requirements for the report. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 159 (Merritt) Defenses relating to controlled substance offenses. Provides a defense to prosecution of certain offenses relating to controlled substances if: (1) before a law enforcement officer performs a search of the person or the person's property, the person informs the law enforcement officer that the person is in possession of a hypodermic syringe or needle; and (2) there is no more than a residual amount of a controlled substance located in the hypodermic syringe or needle. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 173 (Crider) Expungement of addiction related convictions. Establishes a procedure to permit a person: (1) with an addiction disorder related conviction; and (2) who has completed a high intensity residential treatment program; to have the person's addiction disorder related conviction expunged. (Judiciary)

SB 176 (Grooms) Transfer of prescription drugs. Allows a pharmacy to transfer, upon the request of a patient, a prescription for the patient that the pharmacy has received but not filled to another pharmacy. Sets forth exceptions. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 198 (Bohacek) Controlled substances in penal facilities. Makes committing a controlled substance offense on the property of a penal facility or juvenile facility an enhancing circumstance. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 217 (Merritt) Behavioral health and addiction services. Makes an appropriation to the integrated behavioral health and addiction treatment development program account. (Health and Provider Services)

SB 225 (Crider) Controlled substances in a penal or juvenile facility. Increases the penalty for committing a controlled substance offense on the property of a penal facility or a juvenile facility. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 237 (Freeman) Suspension of a sentence for a felony. Provides that a court may suspend only that part of a sentence that is in excess of the minimum sentence for a person convicted of a Level 2 or Level 3 felony who has a prior unrelated felony conviction, other than a conviction for a felony involving marijuana, hashish, hash oil, or salvia divinorum. (Current law provides that a court may suspend any part of a sentence for certain Level 2 and Level 3 felony convictions, including drug related convictions.) (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 238 (Freeman) Indiana criminal justice institute. Expands the possible recipients of grants from the Indiana criminal justice institute (institute) beyond a county government or the state government. Changes the institute’s responsibility from administering sexual offense services, domestic violence programs, and assistance to victims of human sexual trafficking to administering funds to support those programs and services. Requires the state police department to establish, maintain, and operate an Internet web site containing a list of properties that have been used in the illegal manufacture of a controlled substance. Abolishes the institute's: (1) meth watch program; (2) responsibility for developing guidelines concerning reporting of methamphetamine abuse; (3) gang crime witness protection program;
(4) gang crime witness protection fund; and (5) sexual assault victim advocate standards and certification board. Makes conforming amendments.  (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 268 (Head) Study committee on addiction professionals. Urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate interim study committee topics concerning the addiction treatment workforce and overlapping education, experience, and scope of practice for master's level occupations regulated by the behavioral health and human services licensing board.  (Health and Provider Services)

SB 272 (Merritt) Lifeline law. Provides immunity from arrest, prosecution, probation or parole revocation, and civil forfeiture for an offense involving: (1) delivering alcohol to a minor or providing a place for a minor to consume alcohol; (2) possession of paraphernalia; (3) possession of a syringe; (4) possession of a controlled substance; or (5) delivery of a controlled substance for no consideration; if the law enforcement contact with the person was due to the reporting of a medical emergency or relates to the person being the victim of a sex crime, or to the reporting of a crime, and certain other conditions are met. Specifies that the arrest and criminal immunity provisions of the lifeline law also apply to the person requiring medical attention. Specifies that a person to whom the lifeline law currently applies is also immune to: (1) civil forfeiture; and (2) probation and parole revocation. Repeals an obsolete provision.  (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 274 (Merritt) Opioid addiction recovery. Changes the opioid addiction recovery pilot program for pregnant women and women with newborns into a permanent program. Makes an appropriation.  (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 276 (Raatz) Opioid treatment pilot program. Extends the opioid treatment pilot program until 2022. (Under current law the pilot program will expire in 2020.) Removes Marion County from the pilot program.  (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 288 (Stoops) Lifeline law. Provides immunity from arrest, prosecution, probation or parole revocation, and civil forfeiture for an offense involving: (1) delivering alcohol to a minor or providing a place for a minor to consume alcohol; (2) possession of paraphernalia; (3) possession of a syringe; (4) possession of a controlled substance; or (5) delivery of a controlled substance for no compensation; if the law enforcement contact with the person was due to the reporting of a medical emergency or relates to the person being the victim of a sex crime, or to the reporting of a crime, and certain other conditions are met. Specifies that the arrest and criminal immunity provisions of the lifeline law also apply to the person requiring medical attention. Specifies that a person to whom the lifeline law currently applies is also immune to: (1) civil forfeiture; and (2) probation and parole revocation. Repeals an obsolete provision.  (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 310 (Merritt) Outpatient based opioid treatment providers. Specifies requirements that a health care provider that prescribes for a patient in an office based opioid treatment setting must meet in the treatment of the patient.  (Health and Provider Services)

SB 418 (Zay) Transitional addiction care in nursing homes study. Requires the state department of health (state department) to study before September 1, 2019, the feasibility of establishing a transitional housing program that would allow a health facility to use a portion of its facility for the temporary housing of individuals recovering from substance use disorder upon the individual's discharge from an inpatient facility substance use disorder treatment program. Sets forth requirements of the study. Requires the state department to submit a written report to the general assembly not later than October 1, 2019.  (Health and Provider Services)

SB 434 (Jon Ford) Police assisted addiction and recovery initiative. Allows a local law enforcement agency to institute a police assisted addiction and recovery initiative or a similar program
(program) to connect individuals suffering from a substance use disorder with treatment. Provides that if a local law enforcement agency establishes a program, the local law enforcement agency may establish a protocol to connect individuals who suffer from a substance use disorder with certain 211 services. Establishes the police assisted addiction and recovery initiative fund to assist a local law enforcement agency in establishing a program. Makes an annual appropriation to the fund.  

(Health and Provider Services)

HB 1186 (Negele) Crimes involving synthetic drugs. Makes possessing or dealing in a substance that is a controlled substance analog an offense of the same level as possession of or dealing in the controlled substance of which the substance is an analog. Defines "substance represented to be a controlled substance" and establishes certain factors the trier of fact may consider to determine if a substance meets the definition. Repeals crimes concerning synthetic drug lookalike substances. Provides that convictions for synthetic drug offenses will, in certain cases, no longer be treated the same as marijuana offenses. Makes conforming amendments.  

(Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1294 (Zent) INSPECT program. Moves existing language concerning the central repository for controlled substances data from Title 35 to Title 25 and makes conforming changes. Authorizes a practitioner's board to discipline the practitioner when there is a complaint or the director of the Indiana scheduled prescription electronic collection and tracking program (INSPECT) brings a notice of violation for a practitioner who fails to query the INSPECT program data base (data base) before prescribing a controlled substance or benzodiazepine. Decreases the instances in which a Class A misdemeanor is a violation to when a practitioner discloses confidential information without authorization. (Current law provides for a Class A misdemeanor for any violation of the chapter.) Provides for instances in which a practitioner is not required to obtain information from the data base.  

(Public Health)

SB 462 (Merritt) Funding of NAS pilot project. Extends the expiration date of the maternal neonatal opioid addiction project to January 1, 2022. Makes an appropriation from the state general fund to the project.  

(Health and Provider Services)

SB 519 (Koch) Drug penalties. Provides that if a person commits the offense of: (1) dealing; or (2) an attempt or conspiracy to commit dealing; in a controlled substance, the person may be tried in any county where the person performed an act in furtherance of the offense. Replaces heroin with cocaine or a narcotic drug in certain offense enhancements in the offense of dealing in cocaine or a narcotic drug. Adds an element to certain offense enhancements relating to controlled substances by aggregating the weight of a drug over a period of not more than 90 days. Provides that a court may suspend only that part of a sentence that is in excess of the minimum sentence for a person convicted of a Level 2 or Level 3 felony who: (1) is convicted of certain offenses relating to controlled substances as a Level 2 or Level 3 felony; and (2) has a prior unrelated felony conviction.  

(Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 531 (Leising) EMT seizure of drugs and paraphernalia. Requires the Indiana emergency medical services commission, after consultation with the state police department, to adopt a protocol concerning the seizure, transportation, and temporary storage of illegal controlled substances and drug paraphernalia. Authorizes an emergency medical services provider who has administered an overdose intervention drug to a patient to seize illegal controlled substances and drug paraphernalia that the provider observes in plain view. Provides immunity to the provider for acts or omissions occurring in connection with the seizure, transportation, and storage of illegal controlled substances and drug paraphernalia.  

(Health and Provider Services)

SB 577 (Merritt) Addiction counselors. Urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate interim study committee the task of studying the need to have additional addiction counselors in Indiana
by allowing certain qualified individuals to be able to practice as addiction counselors. (Health and Provider Services)

HB 1379 (Fleming, Clere)
Drug crisis task force. Establishes the drug crisis task force to prepare an evidence based comprehensive plan that prioritizes the one time and annual funding needed over a 10 year period to address the drug crisis. Sets forth membership and duties of the task force. (Public Health)

HB 1383 (Fleming)
Contraceptives at drug abuse treatment programs. Requires: (1) opioid treatment programs; (2) office based opioid treatment providers; and (3) syringe exchange programs; to have contraceptives immediately available for patients and individuals receiving program services. (Public Health)

HB 1393 (McNamara) Drug offenses. Removes, adds, or amends certain elements from offenses involving dealing in cocaine or a narcotic drug, dealing in methamphetamine, manufacturing methamphetamine, and dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance. Increases the penalties in the offense of dealing in a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1499 (Summers) Study impact of the opioid crisis. Requires the legislative council to assign to the appropriate interim study committee the study of the impact of the opioid crisis, particularly the unforeseen consequences of the opioid crisis. (Public Health)

HB 1542 (Kirchofer) Mental health and addiction services. Requires that the office of the secretary of family and social services prepare and submit a report that: (1) identifies certain administrative and reporting requirements that are unnecessary or overly burdensome; and (2) makes recommendations. Requires the office of Medicaid policy and planning to include a clinical social worker, mental health counselor, and marriage and family therapist as eligible providers for the supervision of a plan of treatment for a patient's outpatient mental health or substance abuse treatment services, if the supervision is in the provider's scope of practice, education, and training. Provides that a managed care organization may not require a licensed psychiatrist to be certified by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology for purposes of credentialing or contracting with the psychiatrist while the psychiatrist is practicing at a community mental health center. Prohibits the division of mental health and addiction from implementing certain federal regulations concerning home and community based standards before the final date required by the United States Department of Health and Human Services to implement the regulation. Requires the behavioral health and human services licensing board to meet monthly. (Public Health)

HB 1543 (Kirchofer) Inpatient addiction treatment. Provides that when determined by the treatment plan to be medically necessary, the office of Medicaid policy and planning shall provide coverage for inpatient detoxification using the American Society of Addiction Medicine Patient Placement Criteria. (Public Health)

Crime - Human Trafficking (3)

SB 18 (James Merritt) Penalties for human trafficking offenses. Increases by one felony level the penalty for: (1) promotion of human labor trafficking; (2) promotion of human sexual trafficking; (3) promotion of child sexual trafficking; (4) promotion of sexual trafficking of a younger child; and (5) human trafficking. (Corrections and Criminal Law)
HB 1038 (Bartlett) **Study of human trafficking.** Urges the legislative council to assign the task of studying human trafficking to an appropriate study committee. *(Courts and Criminal Code)*

HB 1075 (Engleman) **Child victim of human or sexual trafficking.** Eliminates the requirement that the child admit or deny being a victim of human or sexual trafficking during an initial hearing on a child in need of services petition. *(Family, Children and Human Affairs)*

**Crime - Penalties (9)**

SB 20 (James Merritt) **Sentencing.** Makes Level 2 through Level 4 felonies nonsuspendible if the person has a prior unrelated felony conviction. Increases the maximum penalty for a Level 1 felony from 40 to 50 years. Makes the penalty for a Level 3 felony six to 20 years, with an advisory sentence of 12 years. *(Under current law, the penalty is three to 16 years, with the advisory sentence being nine years.)* Raises the minimum penalty for a Level 4 felony from two to four years, and increases the advisory sentence from six to eight years. Increases the maximum penalty for a Level 6 felony from two and one-half years to three years, and raises the advisory sentence from one year to one and one-half years. Makes conforming amendments. *(Judiciary)*

SB 35 (James Merritt) **Immunity under the lifeline law.** Extends immunity under the lifeline law to the individual on whose behalf emergency medical assistance was requested. Repeals an obsolete provision. *(Corrections and Criminal Law)*

SB 90 (James Merritt) **Immunity under the lifeline law.** Specifies that a law enforcement officer may not arrest a person for an offense involving possession of paraphernalia, a syringe, or a controlled substance if the officer's contact with the person was due to the reporting of a medical emergency and certain other conditions are met. *(Corrections and Criminal Law)*

SB 78 (Jack Sandlin) **Public order offense enhancement.** Allows the court to sentence a person to an additional fixed term of imprisonment between six months and 2 1/2 years if a person is found guilty of committing a public order offense and the person concealed the person's identity by wearing a mask or face covering while committing the offense. *(Corrections and Criminal Law)*

SB 235 (Freeman, Young) **Expungements.** Permits the expungement of civil forfeiture records if a related arrest or conviction is expunged. Allows a person to expunge all records related to the person's expunged conviction. Provides that the court shall order the central repository for criminal history information maintained by the state police department to seal a person's expunged records for a misdemeanor or Class D and Level 6 felony conviction including: (1) information related to an arrest or offense in which no conviction was entered and that was committed as part of the same episode of criminal conduct as the case ordered expunged; and (2) any other references to any matters related to the case ordered expunged. Provides that a person convicted of a felony that resulted in death to another person may not seek expungement of that felony. Establishes a method for a person to expunge a protection order. *(Corrections and Criminal Law)*

HB 1016 (Bacon, Moseley) **Battery on a utility worker.** Provides that battery is a Level 6 felony, instead of a Class B misdemeanor, if the offense is committed against a utility worker who is acting in the ordinary course of the utility worker's employment. Provides that battery is a Level 5 felony, instead of a Class B misdemeanor, if the offense results in bodily injury to a utility worker who is acting in the ordinary course of the utility worker's employment. Provides that battery committed: (1) by placing bodily fluid or waste on another person; and (2) with knowledge, or reckless failure to know, that the
bodily fluid or waste is infected with hepatitis, tuberculosis, or human immunodeficiency virus; is a Level 5 felony, instead of a Level 6 felony, if the offense is committed against a utility worker. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1017 (Frye) Civil and criminal immunity. Provides that a civilian who, in good faith, takes an action to prevent serious bodily injury to or to prevent a forcible felony against a law enforcement officer who is engaged in the execution of the law enforcement officer's duties is immune from civil and criminal liability, unless the civilian's acts or omissions amount to gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. Provides that the governmental entity that employed the law enforcement officer must indemnify the civilian against any cause of action that may arise out of the civilian's assistance to the law enforcement officer. (Judiciary)

HB 1031 (Harris) Certificate of employability. Creates a certificate of employability for persons convicted of misdemeanors and certain felonies. Provides that a court shall issue a certificate of employability to persons convicted of misdemeanors and Class D or Level 6 felons under certain circumstances, and that a court may issue a certificate of employability to persons convicted of certain more serious felonies. Establishes a procedure to petition for a certificate of employability and requires payment of the civil filing fee to petition for a certificate of employability. Provides that a petition for a certificate of employability may be filed not earlier than: (1) six months after the date of conviction, in the case of a misdemeanor; (2) one year after the date of conviction, in the case of Class D or Level 6 felonies; (3) three years after the date of conviction or one year after the date the sentence is completed, in the case of more serious felonies; and (4) six years after the date of conviction or two years after the date the sentence is completed, in the case of the most serious felonies. Prohibits the granting of a certificate of employability to sex and violent offenders and persons convicted of specified serious crimes. Provides immunity to employers in negligent hiring cases who hire persons with a certificate of employability under certain circumstances. (Courts and Criminal Code)

SB 304 (Koch) Intimidation against utility workers. Provides that a person who communicates a threat to another person with the intent of interfering with the provision of utility service or communications service for a dwelling, building, or other structure commits intimidation, a Class A misdemeanor. Provides that the offense is a Level 6 felony if the person to whom the threat is communicated is an employee or agent of: (1) a utility company; or (2) a communications service provider; and is engaged in the performance of the person's duties on behalf of the utility or the communications service provider. Defines the following terms for purposes of these provisions: (1) "Communications service". (2) "Communications service provider". (3) "Utility company". (4) "Utility service". (Corrections and Criminal Law)

Crime - Public Safety Officials (2)

SB 19 (James Merritt) Crimes against public safety officials. Increases the penalty for battery if it is committed against a public safety official or a relative of a public safety official because of the official's status or perceived status as a public safety official, and increases the penalty for criminal recklessness if it is committed against: (1) a public safety official while the official is engaged in the official's official duties; or (2) a public safety official or a relative of a public safety official if the offense is committed because of the official's status or perceived status as a public safety official. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 24 (James Merritt) OWI and public safety officials. Makes operating while intoxicated a Level 6 felony if the operator causes bodily injury to a public safety official or property damage to an authorized emergency vehicle. (Corrections and Criminal Law)
Crime - Sexual Misconduct (12)

SB 27 (Vaneta Becker, Randall Head, John Ruckelshaus)
Punitive damages. Provides that limitations on punitive damages do not apply to civil actions in which the person requesting the punitive damages was injured as a result of conduct described in certain criminal sexual misconduct statutes. (Judiciary)

SB 81 (Mike Bohacek) Lewd touching. Provides that a person who, without the consent of the other person, rubs or fondles another person’s covered or uncovered genitals, buttocks, pubic area, or female breast commits lewd touching, a Class A misdemeanor. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

SB 219 (Merritt) Statute of limitations. Extends the statute of limitations for a civil cause of action against a person or entity whose negligent or intentional act or omission led to the sexual abuse of a child. (Judiciary)

SB 264 (Mrvan) Age of consent. Adds the criminal offense of indiscretion, which is committed when a person who is at least 22 years of age engages in sexual intercourse or other sexual conduct, fondling, or touching with a child who is at least 16 years of age but less than 18 years of age. Adds indiscretion to the list of: (1) sex offenses; and (2) offenses that would determine if a child is a child in need of services. Makes conforming amendments. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

HB 1035 (Pryor) Disseminating material harmful to minors. Requires a person convicted of disseminating material harmful to minors to register as a sex offender if the person is a child care worker and distributes the material to a child who is under the person’s care or supervision or who attends a school at which the person is employed. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1046 (Pryor) Sexual harassment prevention training. Provides that sexual harassment prevention training is annually required for: (1) the secretary of state and each employee of the secretary of state; (2) the attorney general and each employee of the attorney general; (3) the auditor of state and each employee of the auditor of state; (4) the treasurer of state and each employee of the treasurer of state; and (5) the superintendent of public instruction and each employee of the superintendent of public instruction. (Government and Regulatory Reform)

HB 1489 (Errington, Campbell) Rape and sexual battery. Defines “consent”. Provides that a person commits rape if the person engages in sexual activity without the consent of the victim, and that a person commits sexual battery if the person, with intent to arouse sexual desires, touches another person without the consent of the person. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1490 (Errington, Negele) Sexual assault victims. Repeals (from Title 16) and replaces (in Title 35) a chapter relating to victims of sexual assault. Specifies that law enforcement officers, providers, or victim advocates shall order medical forensic examinations to be conducted at a sexual assault treatment center (rather than at a general hospital) when practicable. Specifies that all nonanonymous sexual assault kits be transferred to the Indiana state police crime laboratory or the Marion County crime laboratory, as appropriate, for analysis and entry into the Combined DNA Index System not later than 30 days after law enforcement obtains the sexual assault kit. Provides for the establishment of a sexual assault response team (SART) in a county without a SART, and specifies members of a SART. Defines “sexual assault forensic examiner” (SAFE) and specifies the duties of a SAFE. Requires SARTs to develop a plan for the treatment of sexual assault crime victims, and specifies certain provisions that must
be included in the plan. Establishes mandatory sexual violence response training requirements. Makes
conforming amendments. Establishes mandatory sexual violence response training requirements.
(Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1532 (Stutzman, Huston) **Nonconsensual pornography.** Defines "intimate image" and makes it a Class A misdemeanor for a person to distribute or display an intimate image of an individual whom the person knows or reasonably should know does not consent to the distribution or display of the intimate image. Increases the penalty to a Level 6 felony for a second or subsequent offense. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1574 (Candelaria Reardon) **Lewd touching.** Provides that a person who, without the consent of the other person, knowingly or intentionally rubs or fondles another person's covered or uncovered genitals, buttoks, pubic area, or female breast, commits lewd touching, a Class A misdemeanor. Enhances the penalty for lewd touching if: (1) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force; (2) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon; (3) the commission of the offenses is facilitated with a drug or controlled substance; (4) it is committed by an officeholder; or (5) it is committed by an individual who has a previous unrelated conviction for the offense. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1584 (Schaibley) **Elements of rape.** Provides that a person who knowingly or intentionally has sexual intercourse with another person or knowingly or intentionally causes another person to perform or submit to other sexual conduct when the person knows or reasonably should have known that the other person believed that the person is the other person's spouse or significant other, commits rape. Makes conforming amendments. (Courts and Criminal Code)

**Crime - Terrorism (1)**

SB 240 (Freeman) **Terrorism and extortion.** Repeals and replaces in a new article the offense of: (1) possession, use, or manufacture of a weapon of mass destruction; (2) agricultural terrorism; (3) terrorist mischief; and (4) terrorist deception. Specifies that "terrorism" includes the unlawful threat or use of force to affect the conduct of a government. Makes providing material support to a terrorist a Level 5 felony, and increases the penalty to a Level 2 felony if the material support includes the commission of a felony or if the act of terrorism is reasonably likely to cause serious bodily injury to another person. Makes concealing or harboring a person who has committed a terrorist act a Level 6 felony, and increases the penalty to a Level 3 felony if the terrorist act resulted in serious bodily injury or death. Makes committing a criminal offense with the intent to benefit a terrorist organization or to increase the person's standing in a terrorist organization a Level 5 felony, and increases the penalty to a Level 3 felony if the offense involves the unlawful use of a firearm or a weapon of mass destruction. Provides that a person who commits an offense with the intent to assist another person in the commission of a felony terrorist offense is subject to an additional sentence enhancement equal to the sentence imposed for the underlying offense. Makes it extortion, a Class A misdemeanor, to threaten to expose any person to hatred, contempt, disgrace, or ridicule, or to falsely harm the credit or business reputation of any person, with the intent that the other person engage in conduct against the other person's will, and enhances the penalty under certain circumstances. (Corrections and Criminal Law)
Senior Citizens (1)

**SB 36 (Randell Head) Elder abuse registry.** Defines "crime of elder or adult abuse" and requires the office of judicial administration to establish an electronic elder and adult abuse registry containing information relating to persons convicted of a crime of elder or adult abuse. *(Family and Children Services)*

Workers’ Rights (35)

**SB 25 Lonnie Randolph Use of consumer reports for employment purposes.** Prohibits an employer from using a consumer report for employment purposes unless certain conditions apply. Allows a consumer to bring a civil action against an employer for a violation of this provision. Provides that if the attorney general has reason to believe that an employer has violated the provision, the attorney general may bring one or both of the following: (1) An action to enjoin the violation. (2) An action to recover damages sustained by Indiana residents as a result of the violation. Makes it: (1) a Class B infraction for a knowing or intentional violation of the provision; or (2) a Class A infraction if an employer has a prior unrelated judgment for a violation of the provision. *(Commerce and Technology)*

**SB 99 (Philip Boots) Wage assignments for clothing and tools.** Provides that a wage assignment may be made to pay for the rental or use of uniforms, shirts, pants, other job-related clothing, equipment, or tools necessary to fulfill the duties of employment. *(Pensions and Labor)*

**SB 130 (Doriot) Unemployment insurance matters.** Excludes from the definition of "employment", for purposes of the unemployment compensation system, service performed by a driver who provides drive away operations when: (1) the vehicle being driven is the commodity being delivered; and (2) the driver has entered into an agreement with the party arranging for the transportation that specifies the driver is an independent contractor and not an employee. *(Pensions and Labor)*

**SB 231 (Messmer) Direct sales.** Excludes a direct seller from the definition of "employee" for purposes of the minimum wage law. Excepts, under certain conditions, an individual engaged as a direct seller from receiving unemployment benefits. Excludes services by direct sellers from the definition of "employment" under the unemployment compensation system. *(Pensions and Labor)*

**SB 259 (Mrvan) Wage discrimination.** Provides that it is an unlawful employment practice to: (1) pay wages that discriminate based on sex for substantially similar work; (2) discharge, discipline, discriminate against, coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any employee or other person because the employee inquired about, disclosed, compared, or otherwise discussed the employee’s wages; (3) require as a condition of employment nondisclosure by an employee of the employee’s wages; or (4) require an employee to sign a waiver or other document that purports to deny the employee the right to disclose the employee’s wage information. Provides that the civil rights commission has jurisdiction for the investigation and resolution of complaints of these employment actions. *(Pensions and Labor)*

**SB 262 (Mrvan) Minimum wage.** Increases, after June 30, 2020, the minimum wage paid to certain employees in Indiana from $7.25 an hour to $15 an hour. Provides that, after June 30, 2021, and each subsequent June 30, the hourly minimum wage increases at the same percentage as any increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year. Makes technical corrections and corresponding changes. Removes outdated language. *(Pensions and Labor)*
HB 1046 (Jackson) Equal pay and wage disclosure protection. Provides that it is an unlawful employment practice to: (1) pay wages that discriminate based on sex for substantially similar work; (2) discharge, discipline, discriminate against, coerce, intimidate, threaten, or interfere with any employee or other person because the employee inquired about, disclosed, compared, or otherwise discussed the employee's wages; (3) require as a condition of employment nondisclosure by an employee of the employee's wages; or (4) require an employee to sign a waiver or other document that purports to deny the employee the right to disclose the employee's wage information. Provides that the civil rights commission has jurisdiction for the investigation and resolution of complaints of these employment actions. (Government and Regulatory Reform)

HB 1062 (Leonard) Unemployment matters. Makes various changes to unemployment compensation law concerning confidentiality, the method of sending notices to claimants and employers, the removal of the cap on expenditures from the special employment and training services fund, employing units subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, and appeals regarding seasonal determinations. Updates and eliminates outdated language. Makes technical corrections. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1073 (Engleman, Negele, Shackleford) Pregnancy and childbirth discrimination. Prohibits an employer from discriminating against a pregnant job applicant or employee. Requires an employer to provide reasonable employment accommodations for a pregnant employee. Requires the civil rights commission to investigate complaints and attempt to resolve complaints. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1082 (Macer) Civil rights enforcement. Expands the definition of "employer", for purposes of civil rights enforcement, to include any person employing one or more persons within the state. (Current law defines "employer" to include any person employing six or more persons within the state.) Expands the remedies available to a complainant if the civil rights commission (commission) finds that a person engaged in an unlawful discriminatory practice. Requires the commission to issue a right to sue letter if requested by the complainant, in lieu of an investigation and hearing. Permits a civil rights action to be tried by a jury. Removes the requirement that both parties must consent before a civil rights claim is heard as a civil cause of action. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1085 (Morrison) Device implantation as a condition of employment. Prohibits an employer from requiring a candidate for employment or an employee to have a device implanted or otherwise incorporated into the candidate's or employee's body as a condition of employment, as a condition of employment in a particular position, or as a condition of receiving additional compensation or benefits. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

SB 289 (Niezgodski) Reporting on worker misclassification. Requires the department of state revenue, the state department of labor, the worker's compensation board of Indiana, and the department of workforce development to report before November 1 of each year for three years, beginning November 1, 2019, to the interim study committee on employment and labor for the immediately preceding state fiscal year: (1) the number of employers that each department or the board determined during the immediately preceding state fiscal year improperly classified at least one worker as an independent contractor; (2) the total number of improperly classified workers employed by those employers; (3) the department's or board's estimate of the revenue not collected or the additional costs to the state that the department or board attributes to the improperly classified workers; and (4) the amount of the penalties and interest assessed against those employers by each department or the board, and the amount of the penalties and interest assessed that has been collected. Requires that the reports include only information in the form of aggregate statistics and not include information that can be used to identify specific employers or workers. (Pensions and Labor)
SB 290 (Niezgodski) Prevailing wage. Requires that, whenever the actual costs for the construction of a public improvement are at least $150,000, a contractor or subcontractor shall pay the workers employed in the performance of work for the construction of the public improvement a rate of wages that is not less than the prevailing wage determined by the commissioner (commissioner) of the department of labor. Requires that employer contributions for fringe benefits paid under a bona fide collective bargaining agreement be included in the prevailing wage determination unless a contractor or subcontractor is required by federal, state, or local law to provide the fringe benefit. Provides that a prevailing wage determination is conclusive for one year from the date of the determination unless the determination is superseded by a later determination. Requires that all prevailing wage determinations be publicly available. Requires that a contract or subcontract for the construction of a public improvement contain a provision stating that the contractor or subcontractor is required to pay a rate of wages that is not less than the prevailing wage, and that, if it is determined that a worker has been paid less than the prevailing wage, the public body may terminate the contract or part of the contract and continue the work with the public body's own work force or another contractor or subcontractor. Requires a contractor or subcontractor to make full payment of wages without any deductions, except for deductions required by federal or state law and deductions agreed to by the worker and approved by the contracting public body as fair and reasonable. Provides that if a contractor or subcontractor fails to provide records requested by the commissioner concerning the payment of a prevailing wage, the commissioner may direct the fiscal or financial officer of the contracting public body to withhold from payment up to 25% of the contract amount and pay the workers directly any wages and fringe benefits due and payable. Requires the commissioner to distribute to all public bodies in the state a list of persons and firms that the commissioner can determine have not paid prevailing wages and prohibits a public body from awarding a contract or subcontract to a person or firm on the list for three years after the list is published. Provides mechanisms for the commissioner, workers, or an interested body to enforce violations of the prevailing wage law. Requires a contractor or subcontractor that fails to pay prevailing wages to pay as a civil penalty 75% of the difference between the prevailing wage rate and the wages paid to the workers. Deposits the civil penalties into a prevailing wage penalty enforcement fund to be used to pay expenses incurred by the commissioner in the administration and enforcement of the prevailing wage law. Prohibits a person from requesting or demanding all or a portion of a worker's wages in exchange for employment on the construction of a public improvement. Prohibits a public body from dividing the construction of a public improvement into two or more contracts to avoid paying the prevailing wage. (Pensions and Labor)

HB 1145 (Delaney) Living wage. Replaces all references to the state minimum wage with "living wage". After June 30, 2019, increases the living wage paid to certain employees from $7.25 per hour to $15 per hour. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

SB 355 (Mrvan) Minimum wage. Increases the minimum wage paid to certain employees in Indiana as follows: (1) after June 30, 2020, from $7.25 an hour to $10 an hour; (2) after June 30, 2021, from $10 an hour to $13 an hour; and (3) after June 30, 2022, from $13 an hour to $15 an hour. Provides that after June 30, 2023, and each subsequent June 30, the hourly minimum wage increases at the same percentage as any increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year. Makes technical corrections and corresponding changes. Removes outdated language. (Pensions and Labor)

SB 371 (Boots) Presumption of worker status. Establishes a presumption that a worker performing work at a licensed premises is an independent contractor if certain conditions are met. Provides that the presumption applies for purposes of construing statutes concerning the minimum wage, frequency of wage payments, wage claims, employee breaks, worker's compensation and occupational diseases compensation, unemployment compensation, the Indiana Occupational Safety and Health Act, and civil rights enforcement. Provides that the presumption may be rebutted with competent evidence and that a meeting or hearing held to rebut the presumption may be held as an executive session under the public meetings law. Provides that, if a worker does not satisfy the conditions and the presumption does not apply to the worker, a presumption is not created that the worker is an employee. (Pensions and Labor)
SB 395 (Stoops) Fair pay in employment. Provides that it is an unlawful employment practice to: (1) pay wages that discriminate on the basis of sex for substantially similar work; (2) provide less favorable employment opportunities to an employee on the basis of sex; (3) take an adverse employment action against an employee or other person because the employee inquired about, disclosed, compared, or otherwise discussed the employee's wages; and (4) require an employee to sign a waiver or other document that purports to deny the employee the right to disclose the employee's wage information. Provides that an employer may, under certain circumstances, limit discussion of employee wages. Provides that the civil rights commission has jurisdiction for the investigation and resolution of complaints of these employment actions. (Pensions and Labor)

SB 409 (Breaux) Fair pay in employment. Provides that: (1) it is an unlawful employment practice to pay wages that discriminate based on sex, race, or national origin for the same or equivalent jobs; and (2) the civil rights commission has jurisdiction for investigation and resolution of complaints of these employment actions. (Pensions and Labor)

HB 1182 (Lehman, Soliday) Worker's compensation. Provides that, for worker's compensation purposes, an employee who leaves work to serve as a volunteer firefighter or member of a volunteer emergency medical services association (volunteer member) is considered an employee of the firefighting unit while in the performance of duties as a volunteer firefighter or volunteer member. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1202 (Boy) Right to work. Repeals the chapter prohibiting an employer from requiring: (1) labor organization membership; (2) payment of dues or fees to a labor organization; or (3) payment to a charity or other third party an amount equivalent to fees required by a labor organization; as a condition of employment. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1206 (Boy) Wage study. Urges the legislative council to commission Ball State University to conduct a study to be submitted to the legislative council concerning the effects of the enactment of the Indiana right to work law in 2012 on overall wages in traditionally unionized industries or sectors in Indiana. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1282 (Errington) Pay equity. Provides that an employer may not discriminate between employees on the basis of sex by paying to employees a rate less than the rate at which the employer pays wages to employees of the opposite sex for substantially similar work on jobs under similar working conditions, unless the payment is made pursuant to: (1) a seniority system that is not affected by pregnancy or by parental, family, or medical leave; (2) a merit system; (3) a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production, as long as that system is not being used as a pretext for discrimination; or (4) a bona fide occupational qualification that is not discriminatory, but that is job related and consistent with a business necessity. Defines "business necessity". Prohibits, with certain exceptions, an employer from using an applicant's salary history in the hiring process. Prohibits an employer from discriminating or retaliating against an employee for discussing or disclosing wages. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

SB 9 (Ruckelshaus) Worker career enhancement tax credit. Provides a credit against state tax liability to an eligible employer of an employee who earns the federal or state minimum wage, completes a career enhancement training program, receives a wage increase following completion of the program, and remains employed for at least a year after receiving the wage increase. Provides that the amount of the credit is 50% of the difference between the employee's compensation before and after the employee receives the wage increase. (Pensions and Labor)
SB 496 (Tallian, Ruckelshaus) Voluntary family leave insurance program. Requires the department of insurance (department) to establish, not later than January 1, 2020, a voluntary family leave insurance program (program) for the purpose of providing benefits to employees who elect to participate in the program. Requires that: (1) the program be voluntary for employees; (2) employees make contributions to the program to fund benefits; (3) employee contributions be made by payroll deduction; (4) the benefit eligibility requirements established for the program include, at a minimum, the requirements that qualify an employee for leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act (Act); and (5) an employee have the option to select whether the employee's benefit is equal to 100%, 75%, or 50% of the employee's salary and the number of weeks that a benefit will be paid. Allows the department to contract with an outside vendor to administer the program. Allows an employer to pay some or all of an employee's contribution. Allows an employer exempt from the Act to participate in the program. Requires the department, not later than November 1, 2019, to submit a report to the legislative council and the budget committee concerning the proposed program. Establishes the voluntary family leave insurance program trust fund (trust fund) for the purpose of paying program benefits. Transfers and appropriates the balance in the political subdivision risk management fund to the trust fund. Provides that certain employers are entitled to an adjusted gross income tax deduction equal to the total amount of contributions made by the employer to the fund during the taxable year multiplied by 200%. (Pensions and Labor)

SB 500 (Becker, Tomes, Ruckelshaus) Incentives for an inclusive workforce. Requires the Indiana economic development corporation to review and evaluate the terms and conditions of job creation incentives to encourage and ensure an inclusive workforce that offers opportunities for people with different skills and abilities. (Commerce and Technology)

SB 512 (Niezgodski) Exemption from overtime pay. Provides that the requirement to pay an employee who works more than 40 hours in a work week at least 150% of the employee's regular rate for the overtime hours does not apply to an employee of an air carrier to the extent that the hours worked by the employee during a work week in excess of 40 hours are not required by the air carrier but are arranged through a voluntary agreement between employees to trade or reassign their scheduled work hours. Removes outdated language. Relocates language concerning the tip credit. Makes conforming amendments. (Pensions and Labor)

SB 541 (Bassler) Religious exemption from worker's compensation. Provides for an exemption from worker's compensation and occupational diseases coverage for a member of certain religious sects or a division of a religious sect who meets certain requirements and obtains a certificate of exemption (certificate) from the worker's compensation board (board). Provides that, if an employee for whom a certificate is issued no longer meets the requirements for a certificate, the employee and the employee's employer are required to notify the board in writing. Requires the employer to provide worker's compensation and occupational diseases coverage for that employee beginning on the date of the notice. (Pensions and Labor)

SB 595 (Mrvan) Improper worker classification. Authorizes the department of state revenue, the department of labor, the worker's compensation board, and the department of workforce development to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of records and to question witnesses under oath when conducting an investigation of any suspected improper worker classification by a construction contractor. Allows the worker's compensation board to issue a stop work order as an additional remedy against an employer that does not have the required insurance and has not furnished satisfactory proof of self-insurance. Provides that service of a stop work order on a worksite is effective as to the employer's operations on that worksite, and that service of a stop work order on an employer is effective as to all of the employer's worksites where the employer has not complied with the insurance or self-insurance requirements. Provides a civil penalty of $1,000 for each day an employer violates a stop work order. (Pensions and Labor)
SB 607 (Raatz) Workforce diploma reimbursement program. Establishes the: (1) workforce diploma reimbursement program (program); and (2) workforce diploma reimbursement program fund. Provides that the governor's workforce cabinet (cabinet), in coordination with the department of workforce development (department), shall administer the program. Provides that the purpose of the workforce diploma reimbursement program fund is to provide payments to eligible program providers that assist adults who are more than 22 years of age in: (1) developing employability and career technical skills; and (2) obtaining high school diplomas. Provides that: (1) the cabinet shall approve eligible program providers to participate in the program; and (2) the department shall publish a list of approved eligible program providers on the department's Internet web site. Requires the cabinet to include in the report the cabinet submits concerning workforce related programs the cabinet's review, analysis, and evaluation of the program, including the cabinet's and department's activities related to the development of the program. Requires the department to transfer annually to the workforce diploma reimbursement program fund an amount equal to $2,500,000 of the money appropriated by the general assembly for adult education. (Education and Career Development)

HB 1302 (Shackelford) Paid family and medical leave program. Requires the department of workforce development to establish a paid family and medical leave program to provide payments for employees who take family and medical leave. Establishes the family and medical leave fund to be funded with appropriations from the general assembly and payroll contributions. Specifies requirements for administration of the paid family and medical leave program. Provides for the department of workforce development to approve an employer's use of a private plan to meet the program obligations. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1316 (Dvorak) Personal leave. Provides that certain employees of certain employers are entitled to accrue one hour of personal leave for every 30 hours worked, but may not accrue more than 60 hours of personal leave in a 12 month period, unless the employer allows for a higher accrual. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1401 (Karickhoff) Reporting on worker misclassification. Requires the department of state revenue, the state department of labor, the worker's compensation board of Indiana, and the department of workforce development to report before November 1 of each year for three years, beginning November 1, 2019, to the interim study committee on employment and labor for the immediately preceding state fiscal year: (1) the number of employers that each department or the board determined during the immediately preceding state fiscal year improperly classified at least one worker as an independent contractor; (2) the total number of improperly classified workers employed by those employers; (3) the department's or board's calculation of the revenue not collected or the additional costs to the state that the department or board attributes to the improperly classified workers; and (4) the amount of the penalties and interest assessed against those employers by each department or the board, and the amount of the penalties and interest assessed that has been collected. Excepts residential contractors from the term "employer" for purposes of the reporting requirements. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1410 (Jordan) Wage assignments for uniform rentals. Provides that a wage assignment by an employee may be made for the rental of uniforms necessary to fulfill the duties of employment. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

HB 1577 (Candelaria Reardon) Workplace discrimination. Expands the definition of "employer", for purposes of civil rights enforcement, to include any person employing one or more persons within the state. (Current law defines "employer" to include any person employing six or more persons within the state.) (Judiciary)

HB 1608 (Hatfield, Moed) Overtime compensation for certain employees. Provides that, after December 31, 2019, certain employees must be paid compensation for employment in certain
circumstances at a rate not less than 1.5 times the regular rate at which the employee is employed and, under certain circumstances, not less than two times the regular rate at which the employee is employed. Removes outdated language. Relocates language concerning the tip credit. Makes conforming amendments. (Employment, Labor and Pensions)

Government Employees (5)

SB 22 (Philip Boots) Pension matters. Makes additional conforming changes with previous legislation for the purpose of allowing a retired member of PERF or TRF to make partial withdrawals from the member's annuity savings account. Rephrases provisions concerning the election to begin receiving PERF or TRF benefits while employed that applies to certain elected officials and other employees who have attained the age of 70. Rephrases the method for calculating service credit for leaves of absence taken by PERF members. Provides that money in the pension relief fund may be used for reasonable administrative expenses approved by the Indiana public retirement system. Rephrases certain provisions in the statutes governing the public employees' defined contribution plan and the teachers' defined contribution plan to remove references to the annuity savings accounts in PERF and TRF, which are no longer used to implement the two defined contribution plans. Provides that the teachers' defined contribution plan applies to certain retired members of TRF that begin a period of full time reemployment with a school corporation in a full time position covered by the teachers' defined contribution plan. Adds the public employees' defined contribution plan and the teachers' defined contribution plan to the list of public pension and retirement funds that comprise the Indiana public retirement system. Provides that assets of the judges' retirement system and the prosecuting attorneys retirement fund are exempt from legal process and that a member may assign benefit payments only for certain medical insurance premiums and association dues for certain associations. Specifies that any postretirement benefit increase to the PERF part of a prosecuting attorney's retirement benefit has no effect on the part of the retirement benefit that is paid from the prosecuting attorneys retirement fund. Makes clarifying additions to certain provisions of the 1977 police officers' and firefighters' pension and disability fund relating to the purchase of service credit by or on behalf of members. (The introduced version of this bill was prepared by the interim study committee on pension management oversight.) (Pensions and Labor)

SB 79 (Jack Sandlin) Rights of firefighters and police officers. Expands certain representation provisions to include police officers, along with firefighters. Repeals certain notice and representation provisions pertaining to firefighters and replaces these with provisions establishing minimum due process and personnel rights of a full-time, paid, nonprobationary member of a fire department or a police department relating to: (1) interrogation; (2) political activity; (3) disclosure of property and assets; (4) use of polygraph examinations and voice stress tests; and (5) personnel files. (Local Government)

SB 85 (Jon Ford) 1977 fund retirement and surviving spouse benefits. Increases the basic monthly pension benefit payable to a member of the 1977 police officers' and firefighters' pension and disability fund (1977 fund) who retires after June 30, 2019, with 20 years of service from 50% to 52% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year the member ended active service. Increases from 60% to 70% of the member's monthly benefit the monthly benefit paid to a surviving spouse of a 1977 fund member who dies after June 30, 2019, other than in the line of duty. (The introduced version of this bill was prepared by the interim study committee on pension management oversight.) (Pensions and Labor)

SB 82 (Eddie Melton) Employment benefits. Repeals the prohibition of local units from establishing, mandating, or requiring certain employee benefits. Allows for local units to maintain a higher minimum wage rate than the state's minimum wage. After December 31, 2019, increases the minimum wage paid to certain employees from $7.25 per hour to $9 per hour, then annually increases the minimum wage in $0.50 increments to $12 per hour through January 1, 2026. (Pensions and Labor)
SB 347 (J.D. Ford) Implicit bias training. Requires members of the general assembly to complete not less than one hour of implicit bias training. Specifies that the training must be comparable to the implicit bias training provided to law enforcement officers employed by a consolidated city. (Public Policy)

State Government (8)

HB 1046 (Pryor, Reardon) Sexual harassment prevention training. Provides that sexual harassment prevention training is annually required for: (1) the secretary of state and each employee of the secretary of state; (2) the attorney general and each employee of the attorney general; (3) the auditor of state and each employee of the auditor of state; (4) the treasurer of state and each employee of the treasurer of state; and (5) the superintendent of public instruction and each employee of the superintendent of public instruction. (Government and Regulatory Reform)

HB 1232 (Chyung) Members of the general assembly. Provides that an individual who is a member of the general assembly after November 6, 2018, may not be registered as a lobbyist during the period that begins on the day the individual ceases to be a member of the general assembly and ends 1,825 days after the date the individual ceases to be a member of the general assembly. (Rules and Legislative Procedures)

HB 1233 (Chyung) Legislative sessions. Changes the legislative session cycle beginning in 2021 to require: (1) the first regular session of the general assembly to reconvene in May after organization day and to adjourn sine die not later than September 1; and (2) the second regular session of the general assembly to reconvene in May after organization day and to adjourn sine die not later July 15. Requires the legislative services agency and the code revision commission to prepare conforming legislation for introduction in the 2020 session of the general assembly. (Rules and Legislative Procedures)

HB 1269 (Gutwein) Boards. Provides that members appointed to boards staffed by the professional licensing agency: (1) have four year term limits; (2) may serve multiple terms; (3) serve at the pleasure of the governor; (4) must be removed in certain instances; and (5) in certain instances, may not have more than two members from the same congressional district. Removes members from the following boards: (1) Indiana board of accountancy. (2) Indiana board of optometry. (3) Speech-language pathology and audiology board. (4) Board of registration for architects and landscape architects. (5) Indiana plumbing commission. (6) Home inspectors licensing board. (7) Board of chiropractic examiners. (8) State board of registration for professional surveyors. (9) Indiana athletic trainers board. (10) State psychology board. (11) State board of funeral and cemetery service. (12) Board of podiatric medicine. (13) Indiana state board of health facility administrators. (14) Manufactured home installers. Repeals the following boards: (1) Committee of hearing aid dealer examiners. (2) Indiana auctioneer commission. (3) Private investigator and security guard licensing board. Repeals the midwifery committee and transfers all duties performed by the medical licensing board of Indiana to the Indiana state board of nursing. Repeals the Indiana dietitians certification board and transfers the duties to the medical licensing board of Indiana. Repeals the boiler and pressure vessel rules board and regulated amusement device safety board and transfers all duties to the fire prevention and building safety commission. Provides that the department of homeland security may grant variances to rules adopted by the fire prevention and building safety commission, the Indiana emergency medical services commission, and the board of firefighting personnel standards and education. Repeals the counterterrorism and security council and the emergency alert
system advisory committee. Establishes the governor's security council. *(Select Committee on Government Reduction)*

**SB 539 (Bassler) Session adjournment deadlines.** Changes the latest day for the general assembly to adjourn sine die in the first regular session from April 29 to March 31 beginning with the 2021 session. Changes the latest day for the general assembly to adjourn sine die in the second regular session from March 14 to February 14 beginning with the 2020 session. Makes conforming changes. *(Rules and Legislative Procedure)*

**HB 1429 (Huston) Legislative sessions.** Requires the second regular session of the general assembly to adjourn sine die not later than February 28 of an even-numbered year. *(Under current law, the second regular session must adjourn sine die not later than March 14 of an even-numbered year.)* *(Rules and Legislative Procedures)*

**HB 1573 (Candelaria Reardon) Removal of elected officials.** Provides that disorderly behavior, which can be the basis of expulsion from the general assembly, includes sexual misconduct, committing certain sex crimes, and engaging in conduct that is inconsistent with the high ethical standards of the general assembly. Creates the officeholder oversight commission, which may remove certain statewide officeholders from office for engaging in sexual misconduct, committing certain sex crimes, or engaging in conduct inconsistent with the high ethical standards of their office. Provides that a person who, without the consent of the other person, knowingly or intentionally rubs or fondles another person's covered or uncovered genitals, buttocks, pubic area, or female breast, commits lewd touching, a Class A misdemeanor. Enhances the penalty for lewd touching if: (1) it is committed by using or threatening the use of deadly force; (2) it is committed while armed with a deadly weapon; (3) the commission of the offenses is facilitated with a drug or controlled substance; (4) it is committed by an officeholder; or (5) it is committed by an individual who has a previous unrelated conviction for the offense. *(Government and Regulatory Reform)*

**HB 1581 (Candelaria Reardon) Private representation of public officials.** Prohibits a public official who: (1) is sued in the public official's personal capacity and is alleged to have acted outside the scope of the public official's duties; or (2) is charged with a crime unrelated to the public official's duties; from using public funds to pay for private legal counsel. Prohibits the public official from using public funds to pay a judgment or settlement under certain circumstances. Declares certain nondisclosure agreements entered into after June 30, 2019, involving sexual assault, sexual harassment, and sexual discrimination as against public policy and void. *(Judiciary)*

**Local Government (40)**

**SB 83 (Eddie Melton) Tax increment financing.** Allows a redevelopment commission (including the Indianapolis metropolitan development commission) to the use up to 15% of the property tax proceeds allocated to a redevelopment district in a fiscal year for ongoing maintenance and repair of: (1) public ways; and (2) sewers, utility services, off street parking facilities, and levees; that are located in an allocation area and that were funded in whole or in part with tax proceeds allocated to the redevelopment district. *(Tax and Fiscal Policy)*

**SB 94 (Philip Boots) Annexation.** Provides, with certain exceptions, that the following apply to annexations for which an annexation ordinance is adopted after April 30, 2019: (1) A municipality initiating an annexation must file a petition with the court signed by at least: (A) 51% of the owners of land that is not exempt from property taxes in the annexation territory; or (B) the owners of more than 75% in assessed valuation of land that is not exempt from property taxes in the annexation territory. (2) If the
petition filed by the municipality has enough signatures, the court must hold a hearing to review the annexation. (3) Adds provisions regarding the validity of a signature on an annexation petition. (4) Eliminates the remonstrance procedure for annexations and reimbursement of remonstrator's attorney's fees and costs. (5) Voids remonstrance waivers. (6) Provides that a settlement agreement in lieu of annexation that is executed after April 30, 2019, is void. (7) Eliminates provisions regarding the contiguity of a public highway. (Local Government)

SB 109 (Ronald Grooms) Clarksville food and beverage tax. Authorizes the town of Clarksville to adopt a town food and beverage tax. Provides that the tax rate may not exceed 1%. Provides that money received from the tax shall be distributed by the treasurer of state to the town of Clarksville. Specifies the uses to which receipts from the food and beverage tax may be applied. (Tax and Fiscal Policy)

SB 118 (Bohacek) County council and commissioner salaries. Allows the president of the county executive and the president of the county fiscal body in a county other than Marion County to receive a salary that is more than that of the other members as compensation for extra services performed as president. Legalizes and validates any action taken by the bodies or members of the bodies before July 1, 2019, regarding the fixing or receipt of a president's salary that includes compensation for extra services. (Local Government)

SB 142 (Bohacek) Building permits. Prohibits a building commissioner, building code official, or inspector for a local unit of government (unit) from issuing a building permit when the building commissioner, building code official, or inspector has a direct or indirect financial interest in the issuance of the permit. Requires a unit to adopt an ordinance to establish a procedure to address instances where a building commissioner, building code official, or inspector has a direct or indirect financial interest in the issuance of a permit. (Local Government)

SB 215 (Boots) County redevelopment commission appointments. Provides that for appointments made to a five member county redevelopment commission after December 31, 2019: (1) the county executive appoints two (instead of three) members; and (2) the county fiscal body appoints three (instead of two) members. Provides that for appointments made to a seven member county redevelopment commission after December 31, 2019: (1) the county executive appoints three (instead of four) members; and (2) the county fiscal body appoints four (instead of three) members. (Local Government)

SB 221 (Koch) Township boards of merged townships. Eliminates the requirement that one member of the township board of a merged township must reside within each of the townships that merged. (Local Government)

HB 1018 (Soliday) County park board membership. Eliminates a circuit court judge's appointment of members to the county park board and increases the county executive's appointment of members to the county park board. Provides that a county park board member appointed before July 1, 2019, may serve the unexpired remainder of the member's term. Makes stylistic changes. (Local Government)

HB 1019 (Pressel) Public construction. Increases, from $100,000 to $150,000, the ceiling under which a board of aviation commissioners or an airport authority board may perform certain public construction projects with its own workforce. Increases, from $75,000 to $150,000 the ceiling under which a county drainage board may obtain quotes rather than advertise for bids for certain projects under the drainage law. (Local Government)
HB 1034 (Thompson) Political subdivision controlled projects and debt. Provides that for a controlled project subject to approval by referendum, the political subdivision proposing the controlled project may issue a request for proposals under the design-build process before completing the referendum process. Modifies the threshold amounts used for determining whether a political subdivision's project is a controlled project and whether the petition and remonstrance process or the referendum process applies. Bases these threshold amounts on gross assessed value. Provides that for a road or street project, only the costs paid from property taxes are considered when applying these threshold amounts. Provides that if the estimated increase in a political subdivision's property tax levy for debt service for a proposed controlled project will be offset in whole or in part because of the retirement of existing debt of the political subdivision, the proper officers of the political subdivision may adopt a resolution that includes certain information and statements. Specifies the ballot language for the referendum on such a proposed controlled project. Provides that the restrictions on supporting a position on a controlled project apply to any political subdivision that has assessed value within the same taxing district as the political subdivision proposing the project. (Ways and Means)

HB 1042 (Bacon) Township trustees and board members. Provides that in a county other than Marion County, an individual may not be a candidate for township trustee or a member of the township board if a member of the individual's immediate family (parent, sibling, or spouse) is the township trustee or a member of the township board and whose term of office does not end after that election. Provides that in a county other than Marion County, if an immediate family member of a candidate for election to a township board is elected as the township trustee, the candidate for election to the township board is not elected to the township board (if the township board candidate would otherwise be elected). Provides that in a county other than Marion County, if two or more candidates for election to a township board are immediate family members, only one of the candidates can be elected. Provides that if an individual is an immediate family member of the township trustee of a township, or of a member of the township board of the township, that individual is not eligible to fill a vacancy in the office of township trustee or township board member. (Local Government)

SB 270 (Head) Recusal of local government officials. Provides that county, city, town, and township elected officials (local officials) are disqualified from participating in a matter regarding a decision or vote if the local official has a direct or indirect financial interest in the outcome of a decision before the body the local official serves that is related to the local official's conflict of interest. Provides that a local official who is disqualified from participating in such a matter may not attempt to persuade or otherwise influence another local official's vote on a matter for which the local official has a conflict of interest. (Local Government)

SB 285 (Stoops) Public transit funding. Allows counties to impose an additional local income tax rate to fund the operations of a public transportation corporation and the operations of a rural transportation assistance program. Provides that the rate must be adopted by the county council and must be at least 0.1% but not more than 0.25%. Excludes from this provision any county that is eligible to hold a referendum on funding transportation projects under the central Indiana public transportation projects statute. (Tax and Fiscal Policy)

SB 294 (Randolph) Local air pollution control agency contracts. Authorizes a county, city, or town to establish or designate an agency to act for the county, city, or town as a local air pollution control agency (agency). Requires the commissioner of the department of environmental management (department) to enter into a contract with the agency of a county, city, or town if the agency is willing to enter into the contract. Provides that a contract between the department and the agency of a county, city, or town must: (1) require the department to advise, cooperate with, and provide technical assistance to the agency; (2) authorize the agency to undertake air pollution control activities on behalf of the department or in enforcement of ordinances of the county, city, or town; and (3) provide for the payment of fair monetary compensation for the air pollution control activities performed by the agency. Provides that: (1) the compensation paid to an agency must be at least sufficient to cover the agency's staffing and
operating costs; and (2) the rate of compensation must be adjusted each year according to changes in the Consumer Price Index.  *(Environmental Affairs)*

**SB 313 (Niemeyer) Publication of township abstract.*** Eliminates the requirement that a township publish its annual abstract of receipts and expenditures.  *(Local Government)*

**HB 1102 (Cherry, Thompson) Local income tax rate.*** Increases the maximum portion of the local income tax expenditure rate that a county fiscal body may allocate for correctional and rehabilitation facilities from 0.2% to 0.4%. Extends the maximum time period for the allocation from 20 to 22 years.  *(Ways and Means)*

**HB 1103 (Cherry, Thompson) Plan commission executive director.*** Provides that: (1) the county executive may appoint the executive director of an area plan commission; and (2) if the county executive does not appoint the executive director within 45 days of a vacancy in the position, the area plan commission may appoint the executive director. (Under current law, the area plan commission appoints the executive director.)  *(Local Government)*

**HB 1116 (Karickhoff) Various local government matters.*** Allows the governing body of a state or local government agency to discuss in an executive session strategy regarding a real estate transaction by the governing body. Allows the fiscal officer of a political subdivision to appropriate funds received from any private entity or individual for the purpose of repairing or replacing damaged property. (Current law allows only appropriation of funds from an insurance company.) Eliminates political party affiliation requirements for members of a utility service board, storm water management board, or board of aviation commissioners. Provides that if a board of aviation commissioners has four members, the executive of the county, city, town, or other municipal corporation or district that operates the airport serves as an ex officio member of the board for purposes of breaking a tie vote. Allows a political subdivision to receive electronic bids for public work projects that exceed a certain amount, if the bid solicitation states the procedure for transmitting the electronic bid and the means of transmission protects the bid contents. Requires a political subdivision that receives electronic bids to electronically publish a bid solicitation through the computer gateway administered by the state office of technology in addition to newspaper publication. Requires the head of the department of law of a second or third class city to reside within Indiana (instead of within the county). Provides that a hazardous tract of land containing a building that is not an unsafe building constitutes an unsafe premises and is subject to the unsafe building law. Eliminates the requirement that a negotiable note for a public work project or eligible efficiency project be repaid by a political subdivision on January 1 and July 1 of each year of the note’s term.  *(Local Government)*

**HB 1140 (Pryor) Transitions of newly elected officials.*** Requires the department of local government finance (department) to adopt rules that describe, for each elected local office, the information relating to that local office that is important and useful for a successor to that local office to have access to before the successor assumes office. Requires an incumbent of a local elected office to provide to the successor, not later than 10 days after the successor’s election is certified, access to the information described by the department. Provides that not later than 10 days after the successor requests access to information relating to the local office, other than information described in rules adopted by the department, the incumbent shall provide the successor access to that information unless federal or Indiana law otherwise prohibits the successor’s access to the information before the successor assumes the office. Provides that if an incumbent denies access to information to which the successor is required or requested to have access, the successor has a cause of action to mandate the incumbent to provide the information.  *(Local Government)*

**SB 366 (Zay) Interim committee on township consolidation.*** Urges the legislative council to assign to an appropriate interim study committee the task of studying the reduction of township government where economic efficiencies can be obtained. Requires the county executive or county...
SB 435 (Zay) **Publication of local government notices.** Allows a political subdivision, which includes an agency of a political subdivision, to publish legal notices on a legal notice web site instead of in a newspaper. Establishes requirements regarding availability and accessibility of a legal notice web site. Requires a political subdivision to designate an official responsible for the electronic publication of legal notices, if the political subdivision publishes legal notices electronically. Provides that if a political subdivision does not have an official web site, legal notices may be published on an official web site of the county government. Establishes requirements for the duration of the posting of a legal notice and proof of posting. *(Local Government)*

HB 1166 (Cook, Mahan) **Redevelopment commission membership.** Requires one member of a municipal or county redevelopment commission (commission) appointed by the executive of the municipality or county after December 31, 2019, to be: (1) a member of the governing body of a school corporation; or (2) an individual recommended by the governing body of a school corporation; that is located within the commission's territory. Provides that if there is more than one school corporation within the commission's territory, the individual must be a member of, or recommended by, the governing body of the school corporation having the largest average daily membership. Effective January 1, 2020, eliminates the appointment of and term of office of a nonvoting adviser to the commission. Provides that the executive of the municipality for a municipal redevelopment commission, or the president of the county executive for a county redevelopment commission, serves as an ex officio member of the commission to cast the deciding vote to break a tie. *(Local Government)*

HB 1177 (Ziemke, Mahan) **Township government issues.** Requires a township to prepare a capital improvement plan for the ensuing three years if the balance in certain capital improvement funds in the preceding year exceeds 150% of the township's annual budget estimate. Prohibits the township from collecting property taxes for certain capital improvement funds in the ensuing year unless the township has adopted a capital improvement plan. Requires the legislative council to assign to the appropriate interim study committee the study of: (1) the level of preparedness of volunteer fire departments; and (2) whether volunteer fire departments have the necessary resources to perform their duties. *(Local Government)*

HB 1178 (Ziemke, Mahan) **Township cemetery ownership and maintenance.** Transfers from townships to counties the current provisions concerning cemetery establishment, ownership, and maintenance. Requires townships to transfer to the county in which the township is located cemetery related property and responsibilities before January 1, 2020. *(Government and Regulatory Reform)*

HB 1227 (Chyung) **Establishing a new township.** Provides that if a municipality's petition for transfer of its territory from its current township to an adjacent township is rejected or not accepted by an adjacent township, the municipality may establish a new township consisting of the territory within the municipality. Requires the municipality to prepare a comprehensive plan and fiscal impact analysis regarding the new township. Requires the department of local government finance to review and comment on the fiscal impact analysis. Requires the new township to be governed by the municipality's executive (a mayor for a city, the president of the town council for a town) exercising the duties of a township trustee and the municipality's legislative and fiscal body exercising the duties of a township board. Repeals a provision that provides that the transfer of territory of a municipality to an adjacent township may not take effect in the year preceding a decennial census. *(Government and Regulatory Reform)*
HB 1230 (Chyung) **Repeal of statutes preempting local action.** Repeals statutes that prohibit a unit of local government from doing the following: (1) Mandating employee benefits, scheduling, or leave policy that exceed federal or state requirements. (2) Regulating firearms, ammunition, and firearm accessories. (3) Requiring a landlord to participate in a housing program. (4) Regulating the manufacture or use of bags, bottles, and other single use containers. (5) Regulating the leasing or sale of real property. *(Government and Regulatory Reform)*

SB 523 (Melton) **Waive of interest and penalties.** Provides that the fiscal body of a county may adopt an ordinance to establish a property tax amnesty program and require a waiver of interest and penalties added before January 1, 2019, on delinquent taxes and special assessments on real property in the county if: (1) all of the delinquent taxes and special assessments on the real property were first due and payable before January 1, 2019; and (2) before July 1, 2020, the taxpayer has paid all of these delinquent taxes and special assessments and has also paid all of the taxes and special assessments that are first due and payable after December 31, 2018. Requires the waiver of interest and penalties in these circumstances, notwithstanding any payment arrangement entered into by the county treasurer and the taxpayer. *(Tax and Fiscal Policy)*

SB 535 (Boots) **Extraterritorial powers of cities and towns.** Repeals the general authority of a city or town (municipality) to exercise the following powers outside of its corporate boundaries: (1) Regulating conduct or property use endangering public health, safety, and welfare. (2) Capturing and destroying animals and maintaining and operating animal shelters. (3) Operating recreational parks and exercising eminent domain to acquire property for park purposes. Provides that a municipality may only exercise eminent domain within the municipality unless a statute expressly provides otherwise. Repeals a provision that allows a municipality to exercise powers regarding watercourses within 10 miles outside its corporate boundaries. Eliminates the ability of a municipal advisory plan commission to exercise planning and zoning jurisdiction, including approval or denial of applications for improvement permits and other permits for property located in the unincorporated area on July 1, 2019, except with regard to approving or denying: (1) pending petitions and applications; or (2) appeals of petitions or applications; filed before July 1, 2019. Provides that a pending petition or application that is not approved or denied by the municipality before July 1, 2020, is considered approved. Provides that a petition or application is considered approved if an appeal of the municipality’s determination of the petition or application is pending on July 1, 2020. Allows a petitioner to withdraw a petition filed with the municipality before July 1, 2019, and file a new petition with the appropriate county department, if any, if the petition has not been approved or denied by the municipality. Allows a municipality to maintain and operate an animal shelter established outside its boundaries before July 1, 2019. Allows a municipality to continue to exercise eminent domain to acquire property outside its boundaries, if it has reached a specified point in the eminent domain proceedings on January 1, 2019. *(Local Government)*

SB 556 (Buck) **Annexation.** Allows a county executive to approve or deny an annexation ordinance adopted after June 30, 2019, if, for the assessment date in the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the annexation ordinance is adopted, the total gross assessed value of all property annexed by the municipality by all ordinances adopted on the same date is more than 5% of the total gross assessed value of the municipality (without considering the territory to be annexed in the ordinance or ordinances). Provides that if the annexation is denied, the annexation proceedings are terminated. Requires the county executive to approve or deny an annexation ordinance adopted after June 30, 2019, if, for the assessment date in the calendar year preceding the calendar year in which the annexation ordinance is adopted, the total gross assessed value of all property annexed by the municipality by all ordinances adopted during the calendar year is more than 15% of the total assessed value of the municipality (without considering the territory to be annexed in the ordinance or ordinances). Provides that if the annexation is denied, all annexation ordinances adopted by a municipality during the calendar year are void. Requires a fiscal plan prepared after June 30, 2019, to address any estimated effects of the annexation on taxing units not included in the annexation. Requires after June 30, 2019, that notice be given of certain annexation proceedings to taxing units and political subdivisions evaluated for purposes of the fiscal plan. *(Local Government)*
HB 1309 (Saunders, Frye, Goodin, Macer) Study of funding township firefighting. Urges the legislative council to assign to the appropriate interim study committee the task of studying issues related to the funding of township firefighting services. (Government and Regulatory Reform)

HB 1343 (Leonard, Sullivan) Libraries. Provides that a public library outside Marion County, the library board of which is comprised of a majority of officials who are not elected, is subject to binding review and approval of the public library's budget by a county, city, or town fiscal body, as appropriate. (Current law requires binding review and approval only if the library's budget is increasing faster than the assessed value growth quotient.) Provides that if a public library that is required to submit the library's budget for binding review and approval wants to make an additional appropriation, the additional appropriation must first be approved by a city, town, or county fiscal body, as appropriate under the binding review and approval statute. (Current law requires that the additional appropriation must be approved only if the additional appropriation would result in the budget for the library for that year increasing, as compared to the previous year, by a percentage that is greater than the assessed value growth quotient percentage.) (Local Government)

HB 1359 (Mahan) Annexation. Provides that if an annexation petition is filed with the municipality by 100% of the landowners within the annexation territory, the municipality must: (1) hold a public hearing on the annexation not later than 60 days (instead of 30 days) after the filing; and (2) adopt an annexation ordinance not later than 90 days (instead of 60 days) after the filing; or landowners may file the petition in court. Provides the following with regard to annexation remonstrance waivers (waivers): (1) Waivers executed before July 1, 2015, expire not later than July 1, 2034. (2) A real estate sales disclosure form must disclose whether the property is subject to a waiver. Allows some tax exempt agricultural property to be: (1) noncontiguous; or (2) used to annex additional property. (Government and Regulatory Reform)

HB 1389 (Ellington) Annexation waivers and fire protection districts. Provides the following with regard to a waiver of remonstrance of annexation: (1) A waiver executed before, on, or after July 1, 2019 expires 10 years after the waiver is executed. (2) A waiver executed before, on, or after June 30, 2019, is void if the waiver is recorded more than 90 business days after the date the waiver was executed. Provides that an area located within certain fire protection districts (including any area added to the fire protection district after the district is established) remains within the fire protection district after the annexation. (Current law provides that the annexed area ceases to be a part of the fire protection district when the municipality begins to provide fire protection services to the area.) (Government and Regulatory Reform)

HB 1391 (Goodrich) Controlled projects. Provides that the term "controlled project" in the statute applicable to the issuing of bonds and other evidences of indebtedness by political subdivisions does not include: (1) an infrastructure project; or (2) a project for the construction of a data center. Increases from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000 the aggregate limit of costs of controlled projects for any 365 day period above which a political subdivision is required to conduct a referendum for additional proposed controlled projects. (Ways and Means)

HB 1403 (Ellington) Annexation. Provides that after June 30, 2019, an annexation may be initiated only as follows: (1) By a petition requesting annexation that is signed by 100% of the affected property owners. (2) By a municipality, if the territory is contiguous and 100% of the affected property owners consent to the annexation. (3) By a municipality, if the territory is noncontiguous and contains certain facilities that are owned or operated by the municipality or owned by a property owner that consents to the annexation. Establishes requirements for a property owner to consent to an annexation. Provides that the following provisions do not apply to an annexation for which an ordinance is adopted after June 30, 2019: (1) Annexation remonstrances. (2) Reimbursement of remonstrators' attorney's fees and costs. (3)
Municipal outreach programs. (4) Annexations requested by petition of at least 51% of property owners. Provides that a settlement agreement in lieu of annexation that is executed after June 30, 2019, is void. Eliminates provisions regarding the contiguity of a public highway. (Government and Regulatory Reform)

HB 1436 (Engleman) Duties of county auditors. Makes the filing deadlines for property tax deductions applicable to mobile homes and manufactured homes that are not assessed as real property the same as the filing deadlines for property tax deductions applicable to real property. Provides that weed control charges incurred by counties, cities, towns, and townships for removal of noxious weeds and detrimental vegetation on private property are to be collected in the manner that municipal sewer charges are collected and imposes an additional $20 collection fee. Increases, from $5 to $10, the maximum amount of the county option fee that a county auditor may charge for endorsing a real estate conveyance document and provides that the fee revenue must be used for developing or maintaining plat books, in traditional or electronic format. Provides that a redevelopment commission or other entity that creates a tax increment financing area shall file the resolution and supporting documents that create the tax increment financing area with the county auditor in which the tax increment financing area is located within 30 days after the redevelopment commission or other entity takes final action on the resolution. Provides that if a redevelopment commission or other entity that creates a tax increment financing area fails to file the resolution and supporting documents with the county auditor before the first anniversary of the effective date of the tax increment financing area, the county auditor shall use the assessment date immediately preceding the date on which the documents were filed to compute the base assessed value of the tax increment financing area. Urges a legislative study of the advisability of eliminating the mortgage property tax deduction and the advisability of increasing the homestead standard deduction. (Ways and Means)

HB 1437 (Engleman) Training for local government officers. Provides for various grant-in-aid subsidies to each county that employs a county highway supervisor who is enrolled in the Indiana Local Technical Assistance Program road scholar program and is working to achieve, or has achieved, the master road builder designation. Increases the grant-in-aid subsidy to each county that employs a county highway engineer. Makes an appropriation. Requires the Indiana office of community and rural affairs (office) to develop and make available courses to train members of the following county, city, and town bodies: (1) The executive, legislative, and fiscal bodies. (2) A plan commission and board of zoning appeals. (3) A county drainage board. Provides that the office may work in cooperation with public and private organizations and state educational institutions in developing and making the training courses available. Requires a member of a county, city, or town body to complete the training by the later of the following dates: (1) Six months after the member is elected or appointed. (2) March 1, 2020. Allows a county, city, or town to fix the compensation of a building inspector that has attained certification from the International Code Council at a salary that is higher than a building inspector that has not attained certification. Provides that an individual elected to the office of county auditor, treasurer, recorder, or surveyor must take a newly elected official training course before the individual first takes the office. Provides that money in the county elected officials training fund (fund) may be used to provide to county auditors, treasurers, recorders, and surveyors the following: (1) Travel, lodging, and related expenses associated with any training paid for from the fund. (2) Training of one or more designees of a county elected official if sufficient funds are appropriated by the county fiscal body. Provides that money in the fund may be used for the newly elected official training course expenses. Provides that the failure of an individual to complete the required training does not prevent the individual from taking an office to which the individual was elected. (Local Government)

HB 1531 (Ellington) Local regulation of natural resource development. Provides that a municipal plan commission's inclusion in a comprehensive development plan of an unincorporated area within two miles of the corporate boundaries of the municipality does not authorize the municipal plan commission or a board of zoning appeals to regulate: (1) The sale or removal of merchantable timber; or (2) the extraction of mineral resources; on private property located in the unincorporated area. Provides, for purposes of a local planning and zoning law stating that a plan commission is not authorized to
prevent the use and alienation of mineral resources or forests outside of urban areas, that an area in which there are at least 20 residences within a quarter mile square (instead of eight residences within a quarter mile square) is an "urban area." Prohibits a county, city, town, or township from regulating the sale or removal of merchantable timber on private property. Provides that a county, city, town, or township may charge a fee to a person who removes merchantable timber from private property, but provides that the fee may not exceed the fee that the unit charges in connection with a road cut or other access to a highway for purposes of new commercial construction. Provides that a county, city, town, or township may require a person who removes merchantable timber from private property to post a bond, but provides that the amount of the bond may not exceed the amount of the bond that the unit requires in connection with a road cut or other access to a highway for purposes of new commercial construction. Prohibits a county or municipality from regulating the extraction of mineral resources on private property located outside the corporate boundaries of a municipality. (Local Government)

HB 1582 (Candelaria Reardon) Local government matters. Allows a political subdivision to provide for automatic enrollment of employees hired after June 30, 2019, in the political subdivision's deferred compensation plan, if the employee does not reject enrollment in the plan within a specified time period. Allows political subdivisions (except school corporations) that make a preliminary determination after June 30, 2019, as to whether a project is a controlled project to deduct from the project cost any funds segregated for use in the project that are in the political subdivision's capital improvement plan or other plan. (Current law applies only to political subdivisions other than school corporations in Hamilton County.) Allows a municipality to make deposits to a vendor or service provider to ensure the municipality's performance of a contract for the purchase of: (1) personal property having a cost of more than $150,000; or (2) the services of a performer or performers that a municipality contracts with for performing at an entertainment, cultural, or recreational event or activity. Allows the board governing a: (1) municipal water or sewer provider; (2) municipal department of sanitation; or (3) sewage disposal plant service provider; to fix the time within which service charges become delinquent and service may be discontinued due to nonpayment of charges. (Currently these time periods are provided by statute.) (Local Government)

HB 1592 (Hamilton) Regulated drains and environmental concerns. Authorizes a county surveyor to classify a regulated drain as a drain in need of reconstruction if: (1) the functionality of the drain is compromised; and (2) the drain could, at a reasonable cost, be reconstructed to perform the function for which it was designed while also better serving the interests of public health or significantly reducing undesirable environmental effects, or while also providing flood reduction benefits. Authorizes a county surveyor to classify a regulated drain as a drain in need of periodic maintenance if the drain can be made: (1) to perform the function for which it was designed and constructed; (2) to properly drain affected land; and (3) to better serve the interest of public health, produce fewer undesirable environmental effects, or provide flood reduction benefits; through periodically cleaning, spraying, removing obstructions from, and making minor repairs, additions, or alterations to the regulated drain. Provides that the maintenance fund established for a regulated drain or combination of regulated drains may be used to: (1) better serve the interests of public health; (2) reduce undesirable environmental effects; (3) provide flood reduction benefits; (4) improve drainage control; or (5) provide drainage water storage infrastructure or technology associated with water that flows in or into a particular regulated drain or combination of regulated drains. Authorizes a county surveyor, when determining the best method of reconstructing a regulated drain or the best method of drainage for the area to which a petition to establish a new regulated drain relates, to consider cost effective drainage designs that limit undesirable environmental effects, improve public health, or provide flood reduction benefits. (Local Government)
Hate Crimes and Discrimination (14)

SB 12 (Bohacek, Alting) Bias motivated crimes. Makes it an aggravating circumstance (for purposes of imposing a criminal sentence) that a crime was committed with the intent to harm or intimidate an individual or a group of individuals because of certain perceived or actual characteristics of the individual or group of individuals. Requires law enforcement agencies to report bias motivated crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Rules and Legislative Procedure)

HB 1020 (Cook, Schaibley, Ziemke) Hate crimes. Makes it an aggravating circumstance (for purposes of imposing a criminal sentence) that the crime was committed with the intent to harm or intimidate an individual or a group of individuals because of certain perceived or actual characteristics of the individual or group of individuals. Requires law enforcement agencies to report hate crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Requires the law enforcement training board to adopt, not later than January 1, 2020, minimum standards for training of law enforcement officers regarding: (1) identifying hate crimes; (2) responding to hate crimes; and (3) reporting hate crimes. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1093 (Steuerwald, McNamara, Hatfield) Bias crimes. Makes it an aggravating circumstance (for purposes of imposing a criminal sentence) that a crime was committed with bias and with the intent to harm or intimidate: (1) an individual; (2) a group of individuals; (3) the property of an individual; or (4) the property of a group of individuals; because of the individual's or the group's real or perceived characteristic, trait, belief, practice, association, or other attribute the court chooses to consider. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1159 (Porter, Clere) Bias motivated crimes. Provides that a bias motivated crime is a crime in which the person who commits the crime knowingly or intentionally selects: (1) the individual against whom the crime was committed; or (2) any property damaged or otherwise affected by the crime; in whole or in part because of the actual or perceived race, color, religion, ethnicity, national origin, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity or expression, or disability of the individual or a group of individuals, whether or not the person's belief or perception was correct. Amends the law that requires law enforcement agencies to collect and report information concerning bias motivated crimes. Makes it an aggravating circumstance that may be considered by a judge when the judge imposes a sentence for a crime if the crime is a bias motivated crime. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1203 (Boy) Bias motivated crimes. Establishes a sentencing procedure that requires a court, when sentencing an individual who has committed a crime that is motivated by a bias against another individual's actual or perceived age, ancestry, color, creed, disability, ethnicity, familial status, gender identity, military service, national origin, race, religion, sex, or sexual orientation to impose an additional fixed term of imprisonment not to exceed five years, if the offense is a felony, or three years, if the offense is a misdemeanor. Requires law enforcement agencies to report bias motivated crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Courts and Criminal Code)

SB 402 (Lanane) Prohibited discrimination in civil rights statutes. Extends certain antidiscrimination and civil rights statutes to prohibit discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, disability, veteran status, and ancestry. (Judiciary)

HB 1050 (Pryor) Racial profiling and pretextual stops. Prohibits a law enforcement agency or a law enforcement officer from engaging in racial profiling or conducting pretextual stops. Requires a law enforcement agency to adopt a detailed policy that defines the elements of racial profiling and pretextual stops, and requires a law enforcement agency to collect certain data relating to stops made by
law enforcement officers. Requires cultural diversity awareness training and training on unlawful racial profiling and pretextual stops for law enforcement officers. Specifies that a law enforcement agency shall transmit to the attorney general information concerning racial profiling complaints, investigations, and any action taken, as well as data collected relating to stops made by the law enforcement agency. Requires the attorney general to: (1) submit an annual report to the legislative council based on the information; (2) submit the data to a third party for statistical analysis; and (3) publish the results of the analysis on the attorney general's Internet web site. Establishes the racial profiling review commission to review complaints of unlawful racial profiling and unlawful pretextual stops. Permits a person to bring a civil action based on unlawful racial profiling and unlawful pretextual stops. Permits a law enforcement agency to use certain federal funds to purchase vehicle cameras and body cameras, and establishes training standards and standards for use. Makes a technical correction. (Veterans Affairs and Public Safety)

SB 75 (Bray, then Glick, Ruckelshaus, Merritt) Bias motivated crimes. Makes it an aggravating circumstance (for purposes of imposing a criminal sentence) that the crime was committed with the intent to harm or intimidate an individual because of certain perceived or actual characteristics of the individual. Requires law enforcement agencies to report bias motivated crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Rules and Legislative Procedures)

SB 469 (Taylor) Bias crimes. Allows an individual who suffers a personal injury or property damage because of a criminal offense or delinquent act to bring a civil action to recover damages, including punitive damages, if the person who committed the criminal offense or delinquent act that caused the injury or property damage selected the individual because of the individual's actual or perceived race, color, creed, disability, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity. Establishes a sentencing procedure that requires a court, when sentencing an individual who has committed a crime that is motivated by a bias against another individual's race, color, creed, disability, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity, to impose an additional fixed term of imprisonment not to exceed five years, if the offense is a felony, or three years, if the offense is a misdemeanor. (Rules and Legislative Procedures)

SB 599 (Young) Bias motivated crimes. Enhances the sentence for a crime committed: (1) due to a real or perceived immutable characteristic or religious belief of the victim; and (2) with intent to cause bodily injury, or to cause the victim to feel terrorized, frightened, intimidated, or threatened. (Rules and Legislative Procedures)

HB 1320 (Moed) Bias motivated crimes. Makes it an aggravating circumstance (for purposes of imposing a criminal sentence) that the crime was committed with the intent to harm or intimidate an individual because of certain perceived or actual characteristics of the individual. Requires law enforcement agencies to report bias motivated crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1337 (Speedy) Religious motivated crimes. Provides that a person commits the offense of a religious motivated crime if the person knowingly or intentionally: (1) causes bodily injury to another person; or (2) damages the property of another person; because of the other person's actual or perceived religion or creed. Provides that the state may seek either a death sentence or a sentence of life imprisonment without parole if the murder was a result of a religious motivated crime. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1371 (Campbell) Bias motivated crimes. Establishes a sentencing procedure that requires a court, when sentencing an individual who has committed a crime that is motivated by a bias against another individual's perceived or actual age, color, creed, disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, race, religion, sexual orientation, or veteran status, to impose an additional fixed term of
imprisonment not to exceed five years, if the offense is a felony, or three years, if the offense is a misdemeanor. Requires law enforcement agencies to report bias motivated crimes to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (Courts and Criminal Code)

HB 1607 (Hatfield, Reardon) Bullying and orders of protection. Defines "bullying". Provides that a person who is a victim of bullying may file a petition for an order of protection against a person who commits harassment or an act of bullying. Makes the knowing or intentional violation of an order of protection against bullying a Class A misdemeanor. Makes conforming changes. (Judiciary)

Consumer Protection (6)

SB 140 (Niezgodski) Call center worker and consumer protection. Requires the Indiana economic development corporation (IEDC) to compile a list of all employers that relocate a call center to a foreign country and to disqualify employers on that list from state grants, loans, and tax credits. Requires an employer receiving a state grant, loan, or tax credit to notify the IEDC if it intends to relocate a call center. Imposes a civil penalty on an employer that does not notify the IEDC. (Pensions and Labor)

SB 153 (Randolph) Health facility employee criminal background check. Requires a health facility to obtain a national criminal history background check or an expanded criminal history check for the health facility's employees. Provides immunity to persons: (1) for denying or terminating employment because of another person's criminal history; or (2) for reporting to or participating in the proceedings of the state department of health or the registry of nurse aides. (Judiciary)

SB 232 (Walker) Preparation and sale of homemade food. Provides that the preparation, sale, and delivery of a livestock product, poultry product, or dairy product are not subject to inspection, oversight, certification, registration, licensing, permitting, packaging, or labeling requirements or regulations of the state or any political subdivision of the state if: (1) the sale and delivery of the product are directly between the producer of the product and an informed end consumer; (2) the preparation, sale, and delivery of the product are in accordance with a formal contract that meets certain requirements; (3) the product is prepared and sold exclusively for home consumption; and (4) the preparation, sale, and delivery of the product occur exclusively in Indiana and do not constitute interstate commerce. (Agriculture)

SB 257 (Taylor) Use of credit information in insurance. Prohibits an insurer's use of credit information in underwriting or rating risks. Repeals obsolete provisions. (Insurance and Financial Institutions)

HB 1012 (Torr) Product liability actions. Specifies causes of action that may constitute a product liability action. Repeals provisions pertaining to product liability actions that are based on: (1) property damage resulting from asbestos; and (2) personal injury, disability, disease, or death resulting from exposure to asbestos. (Judiciary)

SB 320 (Head) Misleading or inaccurate caller identification. Provides that the attorney general can collect attorney fees and costs in a civil action for a violation of the law prohibiting misleading or inaccurate caller identification. Makes technical changes to the deceptive consumer sales act (act) to: (1) include in the list of acts constituting deceptive acts for purposes of the act, a reference to a violation of the statute concerning misleading or inaccurate caller identification information; and (2) include a reference to the Indiana Code provision that specifies the civil penalty that the attorney general may recover for a knowing or intentional violation of the statute concerning misleading or inaccurate caller
identification. Makes the following changes to the statute prohibiting misleading or inaccurate caller identification: (1) Provides that after June 30, 2019, the statute applies to the transmission of information through a caller identification service only with respect to commercial telephone solicitations. (2) Defines "commercial telephone solicitation" as an unsolicited call that is made to a subscriber and with respect to which: (A) neither: (i) the person initiating the call; nor (ii) the employer or person for whom the person initiating the call is acting as an employee, an agent, or a contractor; has had a prior business or personal relationship with the subscriber; and (B) the purpose of the call is to solicit the purchase of goods or services. Specifies that the term does not include calls made in response to a call initiated by a subscriber. (Judiciary)

**Women’s Issues (7)**

**SB 201 (Liz Brown) Health provider ethical exemption.** Includes health care providers in the prohibition from being required to perform an abortion or assist or participate in procedures intended to result in an abortion if the health care provider objects to the procedures on ethical, moral, or religious grounds. (Current law applies only to physicians and employees.) (Health and Provider Services)

**HB 1211 (Mayfield, Stutzman) Abortion matters.** Provides that a person may not knowingly or intentionally perform a dismemberment abortion unless a physician reasonably believes that performing the dismemberment abortion is necessary to: (1) prevent serious health risks to the mother; or (2) save the mother's life. Provides that the penalty for performing a dismemberment abortion is a Level 5 felony. Provides that certain individuals: (1) may petition for an injunction; (2) may bring an action for the recovery of damages; and (3) are entitled to attorney's fees; if a dismemberment abortion is performed. Provides anonymity safeguards in court or administrative actions for a woman on whom a dismemberment abortion was performed. Amends the definition of "abortion complication". (Public Policy)

**SB 589 (Breaux) Reproductive rights.** States that every individual has a fundamental right to: (1) choose or refuse contraception or sterilization; (2) parent the individual's child; and (3) choose, if the individual is pregnant, whether to carry a pregnancy to term, give birth, place the child for adoption, or have an abortion. Prohibits the state from denying or interfering with the individual's specified rights. Specifies that a fertilized egg, embryo, and fetus do not have independent rights in Indiana. (Judiciary)

**SB 590 (Becker, Grooms, Breaux) Pregnancy and childbirth discrimination.** Prohibits an employer from discriminating against a pregnant job applicant or employee. Requires an employer to provide reasonable employment accommodations for a pregnant employee. Requires the civil rights commission to investigate complaints and attempt to resolve complaints. (Pensions and Labor)

**HB 1326 (Summers) Patient rights for pregnant women.** Requires certain health care providers providing obstetric services to a pregnant woman to provide the woman with written information concerning the pregnant woman's rights for pregnancy care. Requires the state department of health to establish a program to educate women on a woman's rights when pregnant. (Public Health)

**HB 1383 (Fleming)**

**Contraceptives at drug abuse treatment programs.** Requires: (1) opioid treatment programs; (2) office based opioid treatment providers; and (3) syringe exchange programs; to have
contraceptives immediately available for patients and individuals receiving program services. (Public Health)

HB 1430 (Nisly) **Protection of life.** Repeals the statutes authorizing and regulating abortion. Finds that human physical life begins when a human ovum is fertilized by a human sperm. Asserts a compelling state interest in protecting human physical life from the moment that human physical life begins. Provides that court decisions to enjoin the law are void. Specifies the duty of Indiana officials to enforce the law. Specifies that federal officials attempting to enforce contrary court orders against Indiana officials enforcing the law shall be subject to arrest by Indiana law enforcement. Redefines "human being" for purposes of the criminal code to conform to the finding that human physical life begins when a human ovum is fertilized by a human sperm. Makes other conforming changes. (Public Policy)

**Privatization (1)**

SB 340 (Melton) **Moratorium on privately operated facilities.** Prohibits the department of correction from contracting with a private organization for the incarceration of committed persons or immigration detainees in a facility owned by the private organization, and for the operation by the private organization of a correctional facility or immigration detention center owned by the state. Prohibits a unit of local government from contracting with a private organization for the incarceration of prisoners or immigration detainees in a facility owned by the private organization or for the operation by the private organization of a correctional facility or immigration detention center owned by the unit of local government. Provides exceptions for centers providing reentry services as part of a community transition program. (Corrections and Criminal Law)

**Refugees (1)**

HB 1493 (Delaney) **Grants for refugee assistance organizations.** Provides that the office of community and rural affairs may use money in the rural economic development fund to provide grants to nonprofit organizations that assist in refugee resettlement and receive federal funds to assist in refugee resettlement. (Ways and Means)

**Notes (as of January 20, 2019)**

**Senate Bills (SB):**
Reviewed: 1-639
Missing: 98, 122, 161
Vehicle bills (watch for these to change to something): 38-39, 41-54, 56-74, 76-77, 445-458

**House Bills (HB):**
Reviewed: 1001-1625
Missing: 1081, 1107