

To All ISAHU Members -

The attached document has been supplied to us by our ISAHU Lobbying firm - Bose Public Affairs Group (BPAG). It is a wrap up of all legislative activities in the 2011 legislative session at the Statehouse. Please pay particular attention to the Insurance related bills section. BPAG works very hard to represent us in the various legislative discussions and we are indeed fortunate to have them as our spokesperson.

Should you have any questions, please feel welcome to contact anyone on your Local or State Legislative Committee.

Thanks so much for your support during the session as it did make a difference.

Dwight "D" Hall
ISAHU Legislative Chair

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Session Summary

The 2011 Indiana General Assembly shaped up to be a memorable session after Republicans experienced a huge success in the November elections. As a result of those elections, there were 25 new Republicans in the General Assembly. In the Senate, Republicans expanded their majority, picking up four additional seats to reach 37. The 37-13 margin pushed the Senate GOP well beyond the 34 vote quorum proof majority mark, meaning Democrats were not needed on the floor to conduct business. The Indiana House flipped to a Republican majority from 48-52 to 60-40.

This session was defined by the five-week House Democrat walkout which began on February 22, just before second and third reading deadlines. While temporarily residing in Urbana, Illinois, Minority Leader Pat Bauer issued a list of bills his caucus opposed and wanted killed. The list consisted of eleven bills; however, the most contentious bill was [HB 1468](#) which, in the introduced version, made Indiana a "Right to Work" state – loosely defined as a state in which no employee may be forced to join or contribute funds to a union or its educational programs. After weeks at a standstill in the House, agreements were made between the caucuses and House Democrats returned to the Statehouse on March 28. In response to the Democrat walkout, Senate Republicans amended the state budget ([HEA 1001](#)) to include civil penalties of \$1,000 per day for a legislator missing more than three consecutive unexcused days of session and provided a private civil right of action to the constituents of any such legislator.

Before the session began in January, Governor Daniels made education reform a priority for his agenda. These reforms were split into various bills which faced a barrage of testimony, amendments, and teacher rallies at the Statehouse opposing them. The educational issues included limiting teacher collective bargaining rights ([SEA 575](#)), merit pay standards for teachers ([SEA 1](#)), the expansion of charter schools ([HEA 1002](#)), and a charter school voucher program ([HEA 1003](#)). By the end of session on April 29, legislators approved all of these major reform items initiated by Governor Daniels.

However, Governor Daniels was unable to achieve success with his criminal sentencing reform proposals as those initiatives were blocked by the legislature. A Pew Research Center study on Indiana's criminal sentencing policies suggested changes to shift low-level drug and theft offenders out of prison and into community-based programs to save state dollars. These recommendations faced criticism from Indiana's prosecutors who called these reforms too soft on crime and thus, [SB 561](#) failed to pass.

Many legislators remarked about the number of large pieces of legislation being heard this session while this year's session also dealt with the legislative and congressional redistricting, which occurs every 10 years. What ended up passing both chambers for the Governor's approval includes a tax reform bill and reduction in corporate income tax from 8.5 percent to 6.5 percent, phased in over

the next three years (HEA 1004), illegal immigration reform focused on employers (SEA 590), a bill preempting local firearm regulations (SEA 292), a fix to Indiana's burdened unemployment insurance system (HEA 1450), a clean energy bill (SEA 251), ending government assistance to abortion facilities (HEA 1210), a ban on texting while driving (HEA 1129), and a constitutional ban on gay marriage (HJR 6) which still must pass both chambers again in 2013 and face a voter referendum.

The only constitutionally-mandated legislation that had to pass this session was a state budget, HEA 1001. The budget includes an automatic taxpayer refund Governor Daniels had pushed. If state reserves exceed 10 percent of budgeted spending, half of the extra money would be used for pension funds and half would be given back to taxpayers. The budget increases funding for public schools by 0.5 percent in 2012 and 1 percent in 2013 and increases funding for full-day kindergarten programs by \$47 million over the two-year budget. A main area of contention between Republicans and Democrats was the goal of at least \$1 billion in state reserves, which Republicans adamantly favored.



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Agriculture

For the Indiana Pork Producers and other livestock groups, it was an excellent legislative session. The fall election results muffled agriculture detractors during this session. HEA 1187 provides several needed definitions and clarification to streamline processes. Central in the bill is construction of satellite manure storage or expansion may not occur without obtaining the prior approval of IDEM. Pork supports policing its own industry as high-quality livestock care has always been a mainstay for producers.

Business

Lieutenant Governor Becky Skillman kicked-off McDonald's National Hiring Day on April 19 with Central Division President Mike Andres in the audience of local McDonald's owner/operators. The full General Assembly supported a Concurrent Resolution recognizing this important nationwide event for our respected client.

A new client and builder of long-term care facilities asked us to stop legislation filed to place a moratorium on all building of nursing home beds, including private pay. We successfully accomplished this request.

On behalf of the Indiana Funeral Directors Association, BPAG was able to thwart detrimental industry legislation and pass proactive legislation, SEA 146, clarifying who may determine the final disposition of the remains if a decedent did not have a funeral planning directive.

For the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, BPAG successfully negotiated an amendment to the franchise law with the Auto Dealers Association of Indiana. This

process began in July of 2010 and culminated with the passage of [SEA 494](#) in the 2011 session. It has long been our objective to negotiate all differences prior to the beginning of the session so as to avoid intra-industry squabbles during the session. So far, this has worked for the Alliance and its members, as well as for the Automobile Dealers Association of Indiana and its members.

With the help of BPAG, the Casino Association of Indiana steered through [SEA 47](#), which accomplished five reforms to gaming law that will permit casinos and racinos to operate more efficiently and effectively. Chief among the five reforms is the creation of a permanently moored craft permit, which will, when implemented, permit the riverboats to dispense with the marine crews and certain navigational equipment. This very important new opportunity comes along at just the time that Indiana's industry is facing new and significant competition from Ohio, Illinois, and Indian gaming in Michigan. More is needed, but the enactment of SEA 47 is a very significant start.

Education

For McGraw-Hill Education (MHE), it was another successful legislative session. [HEA 1429](#) changes the definition of textbooks. When BPAG pointed out that the language did not meet federal guidelines for Americans with Disabilities Act and material licensing laws, legislators agreed to amend the bill. This legislative session saw extensive education reform. On behalf of various clients, BPAG was able to minimize the overall impact of drastic changes. Education bill highlights are included below:

HEA 1001: Budget Bill (Rep. Jeff Espich, R-Uniondale) – as it pertains to education, the school funding formula is included and has the dollars directed to following the child. This is a significant change and detractors say could harm schools with already shrinking enrollment. There is also language passed in the budget to allow authority for the state to intervene when schools are failing (called Turnaround Academies), and provide early graduation scholarships and textbook purchase on a per capita basis.

It also includes funding for the 21st Century Scholars program at \$44.5 million for 2011-2012 and \$63.2 million for 2012-2013. It will be up to the SSACI to allocate this money based on commitments and report to the appropriate entities.

A trailer to SEA 575 Teacher Collective Bargaining is included in this budget as well. The changes were technical to assist school corporations with initial implementation.

The budget has been signed by the Governor.

HEA 1002: Charter Schools (Rep. Bob Behning, R-Indianapolis) – this bill was concurred upon and no changes were made when it passed the Senate. It allows significant expansion of charter schools, including the creation of a new statewide charter board that can issue charters, holds charters to rigorous accountability standards, and gives charters more access to unused facilities owned by traditional public schools. This bill was changed significantly throughout the legislative process and appears to have the least amount of impact on traditional public schools in its final form.

This bill has been signed by the Governor and is part of Indiana's education reform package.

HEA 1003: School Scholarships (Rep. Bob Behning, R-Indianapolis) – this is the

very controversial voucher bill and the author concurred on the Senate changes. The law provides the criteria that an eligible student in the through the 12th grade is entitled to a state-funded scholarship to pay the cost of non-public school tuition or transfer tuition beginning in the 2011-2012 school year.

This bill has been signed by the Governor and is part of Indiana's education reform package.

HEA 1340: Adult Education (Rep. Bob Behning, R-Indianapolis) – it gives DOE more authority over adult education, especially career and technical schools. This law was signed by the Governor on April 1 and became effective upon passage. It is now Public Law 7-2011.

HEA 1429: Textbooks and other curricular material (Rep. David Yarde, R-Garrett) – the bill expands the definition of "textbook" to include digital devices such as e-readers and textbooks in digital format that can be accessed using an e-reader. It also changes the adoption process. The State Board of Education will now begin the process of eliminating current rules dealing with the state adoption process.

SEA 1: Teacher evaluations (Sen. Dennis Kruse, R-Auburn) – this is commonly known as the education licensing bill. Many of the provisions codify the REPA standards and hold teachers "accountable".

- Requires locally developed teacher evaluations that include student achievement and growth in student learning.
- Permits school corporations to develop systems that reward great teachers with more pay.
- Performance is now a factor to determine hiring, promotion, salary, and dismissal decisions. Seniority and academic degrees may count for one-third of the consideration used for pay increases.
- Does not allow a student to be taught by a teacher rated ineffective two years straight without parent approval.
- Permits schools to pursue action against parents whose children are habitually absent and requires them to report the children to juvenile court or the Department of Child Services.

This bill has been signed by the Governor and is also part of the education reform package.

SEA 577: Financial Aid (Sen. Luke Kenley, R-Indianapolis) – names certain private colleges that qualify as approved post-secondary educational institutions. Specifies that students with associate degrees shall be treated the same as other applicants for scholarship awards.

- Requires attainment of a minimum cumulative grade point average to retain certain scholarships.
- Specifies that certain applicants must attend an academic success program and meet certain financial need criteria.
- Limits scholarships and tuition remission programs to courses for an undergraduate degree and requires the scholarships be used in not more than eight years.
- Permits a scholarship to be used for summer classes and provides special rules for professional degree students. Provides a formula for calculating

certain scholarships and tuition remission programs. Indicates that changes affecting tuition remissions for children of certain veterans apply only to children of veterans who enlist after July 1, 2011. Establishes a program for the collection of data from private colleges. Provides civil immunity to persons who provide the student data. Merges the higher education award fund and the freedom of choice grant fund.

This bill has been signed by the Governor.

SEA 575: Teacher Collective Bargaining (Sen. Phil Boots, R-Crawfordsville) – this is the bill that makes significant changes to the current collective bargaining agreements.

- Focuses contract negotiations between school corporations and teachers' unions on salaries and wage-related benefits.
- Contracts may be for no more than two years and may not extend beyond December 31 of the second year of the state's budget, which ends June 30.
- Provides for a collective bargaining process, including steps when a contract cannot be resolved easily.

A trailer amendment to make some clean up to this bill is included in the HEA 1001. This bill has been signed by the Governor and is being touted as one of the most important items of education reform in Indiana.

SEA 85: Graduation Rate Study (Sen. Jean Leising, R-Oldenburg) – will create the education issues study committee to study the causes of low graduation rates in Indiana high schools and to identify and highlight certain ways of improving graduation rates. Our client, the Indiana Association of School Counselors, is pleased with their inclusion in the study. During conference committees, several changes were agreed upon including the removal of a provision requiring the education roundtable to study the issue of low graduation rates, the addition of a provision establishing a legislative study committee to study the issue of low graduation rates, and the removal of provisions concerning seatbelt and evacuation drills for school buses and special purpose buses.

This bill has been signed by the Governor.

HB 1369: Pay for performance for school administrators (Rep. Ed Soliday, R-Valparaiso) – the final conference committee report for this bill included the following provisions:

- Provided that a school corporation that employs a licensed curriculum director may hire as superintendent an individual who is not licensed as a superintendent but has at least 10 years' experience in education.
- Required school corporations to set performance goals for improvement in:
 - (1) standardized testing;
 - (2) retention of students and graduation rates;
 - (3) budgeting and fiscal performance; and
 - (4) teacher and administrator professional development.
- Required a contract of employment entered into between the governing body of the school corporation and a school administrator to include provisions concerning compensation based on the individual's performance in meeting the goals for improvement for certain criteria.

This provision also included the option for a 5 percent bonus in addition to the contracted salary.

- Repealed a requirement that a county superintendent of schools must have five years of successful teaching experience and hold a superintendent's license.
- Requested the legislative council to assign a study of superintendent compensation, including severance payments, to an interim study committee during the 2011 legislative interim.

This conference committee report died on the Senate floor after receiving only nine votes in support. BPAG expects this language to resurface during the next legislative session.

Gun Legislation

The National Rifle Association was back in Indiana during the 2011 session to close "loopholes" to the 2010 law prohibiting workplace firearms laws. Two bills were filed in the Senate by Sen. Jim Tomes (R-Wadesville) to further regulate workplace firearms regulations. Both of these bills passed and received broad support from the members of the General Assembly. This legislation was of great concern to many BPAG clients, including the Indianapolis Colts and the Indiana Library Federation. We were able to work with interested parties to minimize the impact for these clients and others.

The legislature expanded the regulation of firearms beyond private property to include public entities. The provisions of [SEA 292](#), Pre-emption of Local Firearm Regulation, prohibits with certain exceptions a political subdivision from regulating the ownership, possession, transportation, registration, transfer, and storage of firearms and ammunition. The bill also prohibits the taxation of firearms and ammunition by a political subdivision. Pro-gun legislators argued that the limitations being placed on local units of government will bring consistency to Indiana's firearms laws.

The exemptions in SEA 292 are important because they give a very limited number of local units flexibility in the regulations of firearms. One very important exception is the ability to prohibit firearms at an event where the private vendor wishes to not allow firearms. For example: the Indianapolis Colts may ask the Indianapolis Capital Improvements Board to prohibit firearms at Lucas Oil stadium on game day.

Among others, this gives some locals flexibility, but from a public safety standpoint, what is most important is what SEA 292 does not say. The final version of the bill did not speak to a political subdivision's ability to regulate the discharge of a firearm. The lack of clarity on this issue gives locals the ability to continue to regulate the discharge of firearms at the local level.

Under the provisions of [SEA 411](#), an employee may bring civil action against an employer that requires an applicant for employment to disclose information about whether they own, possess, and use or transport firearms. This bill passed the Senate with a vote of 38-11 on February 8 and passed the House with a vote of 80-17 on April 5. The Governor signed SEA 411 into law on April 15.

The Assembly also passed legislation expanding the rights of unlicensed citizens to carry firearms in Indiana. According to [SB 506](#), a person who does not have a handgun license may carry a handgun on their own property, on private property if they have the consent of the property owner, in their own vehicle, in another person's vehicle if they have consent of the owner, or at a shooting range. This bill

passed the Senate with a vote of 43-7 on February 17 and passed the House with a vote of 84-13 on April 13. The House made some minor changes dealing with federal firearms law and the Senate passed a concurrence vote of 43-4 on April 27.

Insurance

It was an active session for our insurance clients with several pieces of legislation successfully passing, as well as numerous undesirable bills that did not pass. The following is a list of the more notable insurance bills that were passed:

HEA 1015: Long-Term Care Insurance Commissions (Rep. Jerry Torr, R-Carmel) – removes the current limitation on producer commissions for long-term care insurance and provides that the commission paid in years after the first year must be determined based on the premium charged for the long-term care insurance policy during the first year. The bill also provides technical corrections to HEA 1486 regarding variable annuity licensing and limited purpose life subsidiary companies.

HEA 1024: UM/UIM (Rep. Matt Lehman, R-Berne) – exempts coverage for certain motor vehicles used for authorized purposes in connection with a commercial policy from the law requiring an insurer to make available uninsured and underinsured motorist coverage. The bill also removes the requirement that an insurance producer's contact information be included in a written notice concerning a change in a residential home insurance policy.

HEA 1221: Life Insurance and Medicaid (Rep. Tim Brown, R-Crawfordsville) – allows the state to use federal or state Medicaid funds to pay life insurance premiums on a policy of a Medicaid application or recipient who irrevocably (1) names as beneficiary or (2) assigns the policy to the state. The bill only applies to Medicaid recipients over the age of 55 and limits the benefit to the debt owed to Medicaid by the insured.

HEA 1385: Discrimination in Premium Rates (Rep. Matt Lehman, R-Berne) – provides that certain property and casualty insurance premium rate differences are not unfairly discriminatory, unfair or deceptive acts or practices, or premium rebating.

HEA 1486: Various Insurance Matters (Rep. Matt Lehman, R-Berne) – an IDOI requested bill containing everything from corporate governance matters necessary for accreditation to conformance to HIPAA and the PPACA. The bill also includes language dealing with "netting", limited purpose life subsidiary companies, and reinsurance collateral.

SEA 360: Retained Asset Accounts (Sen. Vi Simpson, D-Bloomington) – a bill that requires certain disclosures on life insurers who offer retained asset accounts. This is an NCOIL model bill that has been amended to include certain NAIC disclosure language and removes redundant reporting requirements.

SEA 524: Public Employees' Defined Contribution Plan (Sen. Greg Walker, R-Columbus) – provides for the optional participation in a defined contribution plan by new state employees and directs the Pension Management Oversight Commission to study extending the plan to all state employees.

SEA 578: Surplus Lines Insurance Compact (Sen. Vi Simpson, D-Bloomington) – provides for the enactment of a surplus lines insurance compact and specifies the requirements for compacting and contracting states. At least 10 states must pass

similar legislation and agree to sign on to the compact before it becomes effective. The bill also provides for the collection of premium taxes on surplus lines insurance.

The following is a list of insurance related bills that did not pass:

SB 97: Litigation Funding (Sen. Randy Head, R-Logansport) – an initiative advanced by Oasis Legal Finance to allow for unchecked and unregulated financial lending to support litigation.

SB 349: Sales Tax on Insurance (Sen. Michael Young, R-Indianapolis) – the bill would have expanded the sales tax to all services (including insurance transactions) except for legal services, health and mental services, and services provided for charitable tax exempt purposes.

SB 400 & 415: Life Settlements (Sen. Johnny Nugent, R-Lawrenceburg; Sen. Vi Simpson, D-Bloomington) – although the bills varied slightly, they would have provided certain disclosure requirements upon life insurers in discussing with insureds the availability of life settlement options.

SB 489: Proof of Collateral Source Payments (Sen. Brent Steele, R-Bedford) – an ITLA initiated bill intended to overturn the Indiana Supreme Court's ruling allowing the introduction of the amount actually paid for medical treatment as opposed to the amounts originally billed by health providers during the damages phase of a personal injury trial.

Labor

The area of labor could be easily cited as the major cause for the five-week departure of the House Democrat caucus. Labor unions descended upon the Statehouse in record numbers. As a result, there were only a few major labor provisions that completed the legislative process.

HEA 1450: Unemployment Insurance (Rep. Dan Leonard, R-Huntington) – was on the fast track from the beginning. This bill was signed by the Governor prior to the "Democrat Walkout". Some provisions are retroactive and remaining provisions will take effect July 1, 2011. Now, Public Law 2 includes a rate reduction on unemployment taxes for employers that will continue through 2020. In addition, it changes the classification of on-call or as-needed employees. These individuals will likely be unable to receive benefits because they are still considered employed. It also makes changes to provisions regarding vacation pay, benefit calculations, rate schedules, income taxes, and severe financial hardship.

The bill passed along party lines throughout the process, but was unchanged in the Senate. Several amendments were offered by Democrats in the House, but none of them received a favorable vote. The bill was signed by the Governor on February 24.

SEA 576: Workers Compensation (Sen. Phil Boots, R-Crawfordsville) – will make several changes to the Worker's Compensation Board. Those changes include a provision that will require employers to submit an injury or disablement report within seven days after the first day of a disability arising from a workplace injury or disablement by occupational disease (rather than the occurrence of the injury or disablement). In addition, it will require employers to show evidence of worker's compensation and occupational diseases compensation coverage upon the request of the Worker's Compensation Board and establishes a civil penalty of

\$50 per employee per day for an employer's failure to provide proof of coverage. This bill was widely supported by the legislature, receiving only two votes in opposition throughout the legislative process. This bill has been sent to the Governor for his signature.

SEA 86: Unemployment Benefits authored by (Sen. Jean Leising, R-Oldenburg) – affecting only unemployment recipients, specifies conditions for payment extensions of benefits. In addition, it considers a positive drug test as a refusal of employment and will negatively impact the recipients' unemployment benefits. The author of this bill hopes that it will be a deterrent for individuals receiving unemployment benefits. This bill passed with virtually no opposition and has been signed by the Governor.

Local Government

It was a successful year for the Office of the Marion County Prosecutor. BPAG was instrumental in shaping legislation that brings transparency and accountability to forfeiture actions. By educating Members of the Courts and Criminal Code Committee, we were able to defeat a number of measures that would have been detrimental to criminal prosecutions. In an effort to maintain a clear separation of power on the local level, BPAG successfully eliminated a provision in a bill that would have given the Office of the Mayor of Indianapolis veto authority of the Office of the Marion County Prosecutor, a separately elected, constitutionally created office.

Once again this session, BPAG was able to shape discussion surrounding Marion County township reform. While [HB 1469](#) (Rep. Jerry Torr, R-Carmel) was originally offered to reform township government statewide, it also proposed to eliminate the office of the Marion County Township Constable. Through the legislative process, statewide reform attempts were defeated but we were able to have [SB 526](#) (Sen. Jim Merritt, R-Lawrence) amended to include valuable Constable's office reforms on training and transparency and the bill was pursued until the final day of the legislature. Ultimately, the bill passed by one vote in the House of Representatives but was defeated by one vote in the Senate.

As a part of enhanced efforts to slow meth production, BPAG's client, the Indiana Sheriffs' Association, worked with the legislature to adopt new precursor tracking requirements. [SEA 503](#) provides real-time tracking of over the counter drug purchases.

Two years ago, language was passed to save taxpayer dollars on indigent inmate health care. This year, BPAG was successful in removing the sunset in order to make the reimbursement formula permanent.

BPAG continued to tweak the tool box for our client, the Indiana Economic Development Association. At IEDA's urging, [HEA 1005](#), which deals with Industrial Recovery Tax Credit, commonly known as the dinosaur buildings, was authored by Rep. Ed Clere (R-New Albany) and sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Ed Charbonneau (R-Valparaiso) and Sen. Jim Arnold (D-LaPorte). As passed, the language lowers the square foot threshold from 250,000 to 50,000 for three years and then increases the threshold to 100,000 square feet. When the law takes effect upon signing, this enhances an effective tool and should create more jobs. Furthermore, BPAG is pleased to report that another looming sunset was pushed out to 2017 – the personal property abatement for Enterprise Class Information Technology Equipment. A perfect storm hit when language was first passed in 2009, and now that the economy is improving, this tool will be very attractive to site selectors.

Tax & Fiscal Policy

The effort to reduce Indiana's corporate income tax has been ongoing for years around the state capitol. Legislators got down to business this year and introduced the proposal as [SB 589](#) by Sen. Brandt Hershman (R-Monticello). To offset any impact that reducing the corporate income tax would have on the state, Sen. Hershman included the elimination of a long list of state tax credits in the proposal. The elimination of the tax credits roused statewide opposition from economic development interests, who utilize the credits as local economic development incentives. Hershman's proposed SB 589 was amended in committee and passed the Senate with vote of 39-10 on February 22.

In the House, fiscal leadership was much less eager to reduce the corporate income tax rate and eliminate local economic development incentives. House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Rep. Jeff Espich (R-Uniondale) made major changes to SB 589 by phasing in the corporate income tax reduction over four years and restoring the economic development incentives that were eliminated in Hershman's original proposal. Espich retained a provision passed by the Senate eliminating net operating loss carry-backs as a revenue preserving compromise. Though it had changed, the House supported SB 589 and the reduction of the corporate income tax with an April 21 vote of 62-34.

The changes that Chairman Espich made in the House were not well received by Sen. Hershman, who took the liberty to amend his original language from SB 589 into [HEA 1007](#). In conference committee, HEA 1007 would prove to be the focus of the debate. As House and Senate leadership debated the corporate income tax reduction, the ball moved several times. In the end, it was Rep. Eric Turner (R-Westfield) who would amend the corporate income tax reduction language into [HEA 1004](#).

The final conference committee on HEA 1004 report includes a reduction in the corporate income tax phase in over four years from 8.5 percent to 6.5 percent, the elimination of net operating loss carry-backs, and the preservation of valuable economic development incentives. Other provisions of the compromise include extending the Economic Development Study Committee to four years expiring in 2014, requires the Indiana Economic Development Corporation to work with local economic development entities, and requires the budget agency to study the use of local economic development incentives. The conference committee report for HEA 1004 passed the House with a vote of 66-32 and the Senate with a vote of 40-10.

The proposed language authorized the Department to enter into a contract with outside parties to establish the proper distribution, apportionment, or allocation of income and deductions between and among two or more organizations, trades or businesses owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same interests. The concern was that these contract auditors would have a financial incentive to recommend maximum amounts of tax to increase their fees and thus force the company into expensive litigation. Working with a coalition of other companies, including GE, Eli Lilly, and the Indiana Manufacturers Association, BPAG fought this language at every stage in the process. In the end, BPAG was successful in having the language deleted in the final conference committee report on HEA 1004.

Final Bill List

Below is a list of **all** bills that completed the legislative process:

Senate

- [SB 0001](#) – Teacher evaluations and licensing.
- [SB 0004](#) – Suicide prevention training for school personnel.
- [SB 0006](#) – Interstate mutual aid agreements.
- [SB 0012](#) – PERF and TRF administrative matters.
- [SB 0019](#) – Invasion of privacy by photography.
- [SB 0026](#) – Local government reorganization and merger.
- [SB 0032](#) – Vote centers.
- [SB 0034](#) – Interstate compact for juveniles.
- [SB 0036](#) – Horse racing permits.
- [SB 0039](#) – Taxation of civil service annuities.
- [SB 0047](#) – Various riverboat matters.
- [SB 0054](#) – Local regulation of video service franchises.
- [SB 0057](#) – Synthetic cannabinoids and salvia.
- [SB 0059](#) – Credit agreements.
- [SB 0060](#) – Local government issues.
- [SB 0062](#) – Local option income tax adoption dates.
- [SB 0066](#) – Utility matters.
- [SB 0067](#) – Procedures in administrative proceedings.
- [SB 0071](#) – Coal bed methane and other oil and gas issues.
- [SB 0076](#) – PERF administrative matters.
- [SB 0078](#) – Alcoholic beverage matters.
- [SB 0079](#) – Motor fuel theft.
- [SB 0080](#) – Public inspection of provisional ballot materials.
- [SB 0085](#) – Graduation rate study.
- [SB 0086](#) – Unemployment benefits.
- [SB 0088](#) – Various mental health issues.
- [SB 0090](#) – Criminal law study committees.
- [SB 0093](#) – Concussions and head injuries in student athletes.
- [SB 0094](#) – Purchase of firearms.
- [SB 0096](#) – Cass County deputy prosecuting attorneys.
- [SB 0107](#) – Disposal of state owned real estate.
- [SB 0123](#) – Use of private services for tax bill delivery.
- [SB 0127](#) – Driver's education.
- [SB 0146](#) – Disposition and interment of human remains.
- [SB 0154](#) – Firearms on off-road vehicles or snowmobiles.
- [SB 0155](#) – Tax liens.
- [SB 0157](#) – Great Lakes task force.
- [SB 0159](#) – Streamlined environmental rule-making procedures.
- [SB 0169](#) – Probate, trusts, and transfer on death transfers.
- [SB 0176](#) – Teacher training.
- [SB 0178](#) – Outpatient benefit study.
- [SB 0180](#) – Limited partnerships and liability companies.
- [SB 0199](#) – County hospital matters.
- [SB 0200](#) – Environmental general permits.
- [SB 0201](#) – Libraries.
- [SB 0205](#) – Capital ratio requirement for public depositories.
- [SB 0214](#) – State use of contingency fee counsel.
- [SB 0215](#) – Forfeiture.
- [SB 0216](#) – Access to child pornography in criminal discovery.
- [SB 0217](#) – Official misconduct.

- [SB 0223](#) – Medical licensing board investigations.
- [SB 0248](#) – Indiana National Guard.
- [SB 0251](#) – Clean energy.
- [SB 0255](#) – Carryout of alcoholic beverages.
- [SB 0256](#) – Updates date references in the statute relating to legislative redistricting.
- [SB 0257](#) – Updates references establishing general provisions relating to redistricting.
- [SB 0258](#) – Establishes general provisions relating to establishing congressional districts.
- [SB 0262](#) – Psychiatrist examination requirement for insanity defense.
- [SB 0266](#) – Non-code statutes project trailer provisions.
- [SB 0267](#) – Local travel advisories.
- [SB 0292](#) – Pre-emption of local firearm regulation.
- [SB 0293](#) – License branch contractor insurance.
- [SB 0295](#) – Technical corrections bill.
- [SB 0306](#) – Boat patrol grants.
- [SB 0325](#) – Local development agreements.
- [SB 0327](#) – Dental practice matters.
- [SB 0331](#) – FSSA matters.
- [SB 0334](#) – Registry of previously uninsured motorists.
- [SB 0337](#) – Traffic control signals.
- [SB 0338](#) – Work zone safety.
- [SB 0340](#) – Charity gaming.
- [SB 0346](#) – Environmental legal action statute of limitations.
- [SB 0347](#) – Underground storage tank issues.
- [SB 0360](#) – Retained asset accounts.
- [SB 0363](#) – Criminal background checks of licensed professionals.
- [SB 0366](#) – State department of health matters.
- [SB 0374](#) – Land surveyors.
- [SB 0375](#) – Sustainable natural resource task force.
- [SB 0381](#) – Tax representatives.
- [SB 0388](#) – Swap agreements.
- [SB 0411](#) – Disclosure of firearm or ammunition information.
- [SB 0418](#) – Common construction wage.
- [SB 0429](#) – Type II gaming.
- [SB 0431](#) – Department of toxicology.
- [SB 0433](#) – Environmental issues.
- [SB 0434](#) – Retail handgun dealer's licenses.
- [SB 0458](#) – Motor carriers and commercial drivers' licenses.
- [SB 0459](#) – Streamlined sales and use tax conformity.
- [SB 0461](#) – Federal health care matters.
- [SB 0463](#) – Mandatory retirement age for trial court judges.
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- [SB 0465](#) – Department of child services.
- [SB 0473](#) – Various transportation issues.
- [SB 0478](#) – State fair foundation.
- [SB 0480](#) – Various communications matters.
- [SB 0481](#) – Wind power device exemption.
- [SB 0484](#) – Lupus education.
- [SB 0485](#) – State library foundation.
- [SB 0490](#) – Non-code statutes.
- [SB 0494](#) – Vehicle manufacturers and distributors.
- [SB 0495](#) – Lawsuits by school corporations.
- [SB 0503](#) – Sale of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine.
- [SB 0506](#) – Handgun possession.
- [SB 0521](#) – State deferred compensation plan.
- [SB 0523](#) – Commuter rail service fund.

- [SB 0524](#) – Public employees' defined contribution plan.
- [SB 0525](#) – Bail agent education and reporting.
- [SB 0528](#) – Various motor vehicle issues.
- [SB 0532](#) – Various natural resources matters.
- [SB 0533](#) – Design-build public works projects.
- [SB 0537](#) – State museum and historic sites.
- [SB 0549](#) – Indiana public retirement system.
- [SB 0559](#) – Conflict of interest.
- [SB 0575](#) – Teacher collective bargaining.
- [SB 0576](#) – Worker's compensation.
- [SB 0577](#) – Financial aid.
- [SB 0578](#) – Surplus lines insurance compact.
- [SB 0581](#) – HIV testing of pregnant women.
- [SB 0582](#) – Settlement conferences in residential foreclosures.
- [SB 0590](#) – Illegal immigration matters.

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- [HB 1002](#) – Charter schools.
- [HB 1003](#) – School scholarships.
- [HB 1004](#) – State and local administration.
- [HB 1005](#) – Industrial recovery tax credit.
- [HB 1006](#) – Entrepreneurial know-how.
- [HB 1007](#) – State and local administration.
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- [HB 1017](#) – Unused medication.
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- [HB 1046](#) – Property tax deduction for new unsold residences.
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- [HB 1055](#) – Probate matters.
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- [HB 1097](#) – Lake management work group.
- [HB 1098](#) – Regional water, sewage, or solid waste districts.
- [HB 1102](#) – Synthetic cannabinoids and salvia.
- [HB 1107](#) – Preventative programs for at-risk children.
- [HB 1109](#) – Military service information on BMV documents.
- [HB 1112](#) – Land application of industrial waste products.
- [HB 1117](#) – Display of license plates.
- [HB 1121](#) – Unused medication.
- [HB 1124](#) – Railroad statutes.
- [HB 1128](#) – Renewable energy resources.
- [HB 1129](#) – Use of telecommunications device while driving.
- [HB 1131](#) – Video service franchise fees.
- [HB 1132](#) – Farm wineries and direct wine sellers.
- [HB 1133](#) – Agritourism liability.
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- [HB 1150](#) – General assembly license plate registration date.
- [HB 1153](#) – Problem solving courts.
- [HB 1171](#) – Medicaid verification and claims.
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- [HB 1177](#) – Board of trustees for universities.
- [HB 1180](#) – Zero interest mortgages by nonprofit entities.
- [HB 1182](#) – Consumer protection assistance fund.
- [HB 1183](#) – Indiana business price preferences.
- [HB 1187](#) – Satellite manure storage structures.
- [HB 1190](#) – Ballots and voting systems.
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- [HB 1197](#) – Regional water, sewage, and solid waste districts.
- [HB 1200](#) – Immunity for certain surficial activities.
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- [HB 1216](#) – Public works projects.
- [HB 1221](#) – Life insurance and Medicaid.
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- [HB 1242](#) – Various election law matters.
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- [HB 1265](#) – River Ridge Commerce Corridor.
- [HB 1266](#) – Various provisions concerning courts.
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- [HB 1310](#) – Purdue University fire department.
- [HB 1311](#) – Numerous changes to planning and zoning law.
- [HB 1313](#) – Referendum taxes imposed in allocation area.
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- [HB 1321](#) – Secured transactions.
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- [HB 1329](#) – Liability for county detainee health care services.
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- [HB 1340](#) – Adult education.
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- [HB 1348](#) – Soil and water conservation districts and conservancy districts.
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- [HB 1371](#) – Joint committee on transportation infrastructure.
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- [HB 1386](#) – Commercial feed certification.
- [HB 1387](#) – Commodity market development councils.
- [HB 1393](#) – Firefighter certification tests.
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- [HB 1405](#) – Tobacco matters.
- [HB 1406](#) – Jurisdiction of university and college police.
- [HB 1416](#) – Credit time.
- [HB 1422](#) – Notice to parent, guardian, or custodian.
- [HB 1427](#) – Claiming child as dependent for tax purposes.
- [HB 1429](#) – Textbooks and other curricular material.
- [HB 1432](#) – Disinterment of human remains.
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- [HB 1548](#) – Recognition of foreign country money judgments.
- [HB 1558](#) – Unauthorized adoption facilitation.
- [HB 1601](#) – Legislative redistricting.
- [HB 1602](#) – Congressional redistricting.

For more information



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