

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
OFFICE OF FISCAL AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS**

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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6050

BILL NUMBER: HB 1015

NOTE PREPARED: Jul 29, 2022

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: General Assembly Sessions.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Bartlett

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State

Summary of Legislation: *New Adjournment of General Assembly*– The bill provides that during an odd-numbered year, the General Assembly shall adjourn sine die not later than the third Monday in November of that year. The bill provides that in an even-numbered year, the General Assembly shall adjourn sine die not later than the first Monday in November of that year.

Sine Die Adjournment– The bill provides that the sessions of the General Assembly are considered to adjourn sine die, by operation of law, not later than the required sine die adjournment days, if the General Assembly has not previously adjourned sine die.

Legislator Pay– The bill codifies provisions relating to the "legislative business per diem allowance", the legislative "subsistence allowance", and the legislative "mileage allowance". The bill provides that legislators are paid the subsistence allowance for each day: (1) when the General Assembly is in session, but in recess for six or more calendar days; and (2) each day after the General Assembly adjourns sine die unless the General Assembly is in special session, when a legislator is paid the legislative business per diem allowance.

Campaign Fund Raising "Prohibited Period"– The bill provides that the "prohibited period" during which campaign fundraising may not occur by candidates for election to the General Assembly and for state offices ends on the date the budget bill for the following budget period is approved by the Governor. (Under current law, the prohibited period ends the day the General Assembly adjourns sine die in an odd-numbered year.)

Repealers and Technical Changes– The bill repeals the statutes providing for technical sessions. The bill repeals the emergency sessions statute. The bill makes technical changes in statutes to reflect these substantive changes.

Effective Date: Upon passage.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *Summary*– The potential increase in expenditures would depend on the actual number of days the General Assembly would meet between the specified sine die deadlines under current law and those deadlines under the bill. The additional cost could vary from \$18,000 (for one extra day of session assuming no additional mileage allowance) to a maximum of \$4.2 M in FY 2024. The estimated maximum additional expenditure is \$2.6 M during FY 2025. The maximum estimates in both years assume the regular sessions in those years would continue to the latest sine die dates allowed under the bill (approximately November 20, 2023, and November 4, 2024). The expenditure increase includes the additional 60% of per diem that legislators would receive for being in session and one round trip of mileage allowance per week when in session.

If at least six consecutive days of recess from session were to occur during any time period between the sine die date under current law and the deadline for sine die under the bill, the legislator per diem would return to 40% of the legislative business per diem allowance as allowed by statute on the sixth and any subsequent days until the General Assembly reconvenes.

Campaign Fund Raising “Prohibited Period”– This provision would potentially extend the time of the “prohibited period” by about 10 to 12 days depending on when the Governor signs the budget bill into law. The Election Division would probably update the *Indiana Campaign Finance Manual* (ICFM) and perhaps other publications such as the annual Election Calendar to reflect the proposed change. Given that these publications are published annually and electronically, it is possible needed revisions could be incorporated with other updates as a routine matter of business.

Explanation of State Revenues: *Campaign Fund Raising “Prohibited Period”*– It is not likely that there would be a significant increase in campaign finance violations as a result of this provision. Therefore, state revenues from civil penalties should be minimally affected under this provision.

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: General Assembly; Election Division.

Local Agencies Affected:

Information Sources: House and Senate Journal Indices.

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