

## **HOUSE BILL No. 1375**

DIGEST OF HB 1375 (Updated January 30, 2019 6:15 pm - DI 87)

**Citations Affected:** IC 5-11; IC 5-14; IC 5-28; IC 6-1.1; IC 33-32; IC 36-2; IC 36-4; IC 36-5; IC 36-6.

Synopsis: State board of accounts. Makes various changes to statutes concerning the state board of accounts (board). Provides that an examination of an entity shall be limited to matters relevant to the use of public money received by the entity. Relocates language addressing examinations of certain not-for-profit corporations. Provides that an examination of a not-for-profit corporation that derives at least 50% but less than \$750,000 (rather than \$200,000, under current law) of its disbursements from appropriations, public funds, taxes, and other sources of public expense shall be limited to matters relevant to the use of the public money received by the entity. Provides that an individual may confidentially report suspected malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance that involves an individual who has responsibility for administering public funds on behalf of an entity. Expands the list of individuals to whom the board may disclose examination workpapers and investigation records. Makes changes to the procedure governing the payment of delinquent property taxes and specifies how delinquent property tax payments are to be applied. Eliminates a requirement that the county auditor transmit a monthly financial report to the board. Authorizes a county fiscal body to establish a salary schedule that includes greater compensation for the presiding officer or secretary of the county fiscal body or county executive if certain conditions are satisfied. Defines "compensation" for purposes of statutes concerning compensation paid to elected county, city, town, and township officials (local elected officials). Provides that certain information must be included in an ordinance establishing compensation for local elected officials. Makes corresponding changes.

Effective: July 1, 2019.

# Lehman, Porter

January 14, 2019, read first time and referred to Committee on Government and Regulatory Reform.

January 31, 2019, amended, reported — Do Pass.



First Regular Session of the 121st General Assembly (2019)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2018 Regular and Special Session of the General Assembly.

## **HOUSE BILL No. 1375**

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

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

SECTION 1. IC 5-11-1-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.237-2017,
SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 9. (a) The state examiner, personally or through
the deputy examiners, field examiners, or private examiners, shall
examine all accounts and all financial affairs of every public office and
officer, state office, state institution, and entity. However, an
examination of an entity under this subsection shall be limited to
matters relevant to the use of the public money received by the
entity.

- (b) An examination of an entity that is organized as a not-for-profit corporation deriving:
  - (1) less than fifty percent (50%); or
  - (2) subject to subsection (h), (i), at least fifty percent (50%) but less than two seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$200,000) (\$750,000); if the entity is organized as a not-for-profit corporation;
- of its disbursements during the period subject to an examination from



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appropriations, public funds, taxes, and other sources of public expense shall be limited to matters relevant to the use of the public money

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2	shall be limited to matters relevant to the use of the public money
3	received by the entity.
4	(c) The examination of an entity described in subsection (b) may be
5	waived by the state examiner if the state examiner determines in
6	writing that:
7	(1) all in consideration of the applicable risk based
8	examination criteria described in and approved under section
9	25 of this chapter; and
10	(2) based on submitted information;
11	there are no compelling reasons to conclude that disbursements of
12	public money during the period subject to examination were made for
13	inconsistent with the purposes for which the money was received.
14	However, the state examiner may revoke a waiver granted under
15	this subsection if the state examiner determines that revocation of
16	the waiver is necessary in accordance with the risk based
17	examination criteria set forth in section 25 of this chapter. The
18	state examiner shall communicate the determination to grant or
19	revoke a waiver under this subsection to the entity in writing.
20	(d) Notwithstanding any other law, the:
21	(1) Indiana economic development corporation created by
22	IC 5-28-3 and the corporation's funds, accounts, and financial
23	affairs shall be examined by the state board of accounts unless the
24	examination is waived under subsection (i); (j); and
25	(2) department of financial institutions established by
26	IC 28-11-1-1 and the department's funds, accounts, and financial
27	affairs shall be examined by the state board of accounts.
28	(d) (e) On every examination under this section, inquiry shall be
29	made as to the following:
30	(1) The financial condition and resources of each municipality,
31	office, institution, or entity.
32	(2) Whether the laws of the state and the uniform compliance
33	guidelines of the state board of accounts established under section
34	24 of this chapter have been complied with.
35	(3) The methods and accuracy of the accounts and reports of the
36	person examined.
37	The examinations may be made without notice.
38	(e) (f) If during an examination of a state office under this chapter
39	the examiner encounters an inefficiency in the operation of the state
40	office, the examiner may comment on the inefficiency in the examiner's
41	report.
42	(f) (g) The state examiner, deputy examiners, any field examiner, or



any private examiner, when engaged in making any examination or when engaged in any official duty devolved upon them by the state examiner, is entitled to do the following:

- (1) Enter into any state, county, city, township, or other public office in this state, or any entity, agency, or instrumentality, and examine any books, papers, documents, or electronically stored information for the purpose of making an examination.
- (2) Have access, in the presence of the custodian or the custodian's deputy, to the cash drawers and cash in the custody of the officer.
- (3) During business hours, examine the public accounts in any depository that has public funds in its custody pursuant to the laws of this state.
- (g) (h) The state examiner, deputy examiner, or any field examiner, when engaged in making any examination authorized by law, may issue subpoenas for witnesses to appear before the examiner in person or to produce books, papers, or other records (including records stored in electronic data processing systems) for inspection and examination. The state examiner, deputy examiner, and any field examiner may administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath orally or by interrogatories concerning the matters under investigation and examination. Under the authority of the state examiner, the oral examinations may be transcribed with the reasonable expense paid by the examined person in the same manner as the compensation of the field examiner is paid. The subpoenas shall be served by any person authorized to serve civil process from any court in this state. If a witness duly subpoenaed refuses to attend, refuses to produce information required in the subpoena, or attends and refuses to be sworn or affirmed, or to testify when called upon to do so, the examiner may apply to the circuit court having jurisdiction of the witness for the enforcement of attendance and answers to questions as provided by the law governing the taking of depositions.
- (h) (i) The definitions in IC 20-24-1 apply throughout this subsection. Appropriations, public funds, taxes, and other sources of public money received by a nonprofit corporation as a charter school or organizer of a charter school for the purposes of a charter school may not be counted for the purpose of applying subsection (b)(2). Unless the nonprofit corporation receives other public money that would qualify the nonprofit corporation for a full examination of all accounts and financial affairs of the entity under subsection (b)(2), an examination of a charter school or organizer of a charter school must be limited to matters relevant to the use of the public money received



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1	for the charter school. This subsection does not prohibit the state
2	examiner, personally or through the deputy examiners, field examiners,
3	or private examiners, from examining the accounts in which
4	appropriations, public funds, taxes, or other sources of public money
5	are applied that are received by a nonprofit corporation as a charter
6	school or organizer of a charter school relating to the operation of the
7	charter school.
8	(i) (j) The state examiner may waive the examination of the Indiana
9	economic development corporation and a nonprofit subsidiary
10	corporation established under IC 5-28-5-13 if:
11	(1) an independent certified public accounting firm conducts an
12	examination under IC 5-28-3-2(c) of:
13	(A) the Indiana economic development corporation and the
14	Indiana economic development corporation's funds, accounts,
15	and financial affairs; and
16	(B) the nonprofit subsidiary corporation:

- (B) the nonprofit subsidiary corporation;
- for the year;

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- (2) the Indiana economic development corporation submits the examination report to the state board of accounts; and
- (3) the state board of accounts reviews the examination report and determines that the examination and examination report comply with the uniform compliance guidelines, directives, and standards established by the state board of accounts.
- (i) (k) Notwithstanding the waiver of an examination of the Indiana economic development corporation and its nonprofit subsidiary corporation by the state examiner, the state board of accounts may examine the Indiana economic development corporation and its nonprofit subsidiary corporation at any time.
- SECTION 2. IC 5-11-1-9.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.52-2015, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 9.5. (a) An individual may report suspected malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance by:
  - (1) a public officer; or

### (2) an individual who has responsibility for administering public funds on behalf of an entity;

- to the state board of accounts. The individual's identity is confidential unless a civil proceeding is pending under IC 5-11-5-1(a) and the court orders disclosure.
- (b) The state examiner may not undertake an examination of a public office, officer, entity, or institution based on the allegation of an individual, organization, entity, or institution that a violation of the law has occurred unless:



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1	(1) the individual or representative of the organization, <b>entity</b> , or
2	institution makes the allegation in the form of a sworn statement
3	that the individual or representative believes the allegation to be
4	true; or
5	(2) the state examiner has probable cause to believe that a
6	violation of the law has occurred.
7	(c) A public office, officer, entity, or institution may not retaliate
8	against an employee of the state or a political subdivision for making
9	a report under subsection (a) or a sworn statement described in
10	subsection (b).
11	(d) An individual who has been discharged, demoted, suspended,
12	threatened, harassed, or otherwise discriminated against by the
13	individual's employer in the terms and conditions of employment as a
14	result of the individual's good faith reporting actions under this section
15	is entitled to all relief necessary to make the individual whole.
16	(e) Relief under subsection (d) for an individual bringing an action
17	against a person who is not a state officer or state agency includes the
18	following:
19	(1) Reinstatement with the same seniority status the individual
20	would have but for the act described in subsection (d).
21	(2) Two (2) times the amount of back pay that is owed to the
22	individual.
23	(3) Interest on the back pay that is owed to the individual.
24	(4) Compensation for any special damages sustained by the
25	individual as a result of the act described in subsection (d),
26	including costs and expenses of litigation and reasonable
27	attorney's fees.
28	(f) An individual may bring an action against a person who is not a
29	state officer or state agency for the relief provided in this section in a
30	court with jurisdiction.
31	SECTION 3. IC 5-11-5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.188-2016,

SECTION 3. IC 5-11-5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.188-2016, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 1. (a) Whenever an examination is made under

this article, a report of the examination shall be made. The report must include a list of findings and shall be signed and verified by the examiner making the examination. A finding that is critical of an examined entity must be based upon one (1) of the following:

- (1) Failure of the entity to observe a uniform compliance guideline established under IC 5-11-1-24(a).
- (2) Failure of the entity to comply with a specific law.

A report that includes a finding that is critical of an examined entity must designate the uniform compliance guideline or the specific law



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upon which the finding is based. The reports shall immediately be filed with the state examiner, and, after inspection of the report, the state examiner shall immediately file one (1) copy with the officer or person examined, one (1) copy with the auditing department of the municipality examined and reported upon (if the subject of the report is a municipality), and one (1) copy in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 with the legislative services agency, as staff to the audit committee and the general assembly. Upon filing, the report becomes a part of the public records of the office of the state examiner, of the office or the person examined, of the auditing department of the municipality examined and reported upon, and of the legislative services agency, as staff to the audit committee and the general assembly. A report is open to public inspection at all reasonable times after it is filed. If an examination discloses malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance in office or of any officer or employee, a copy of the report, signed and verified, shall be placed by the state examiner with the attorney general and the inspector general. The attorney general shall diligently institute and prosecute civil proceedings against the delinquent officer, or upon the officer's official bond, or both, and against any other proper person that will secure to the state or to the proper municipality the recovery of any funds misappropriated, diverted, or unaccounted for.

(b) Before an examination report is signed, verified, and filed as required by subsection (a), the officer or the chief executive officer of the state office, municipality, or entity examined must have an opportunity to review the report and to file with the state examiner a written response to that report. If a written response is filed, it becomes a part of the examination report that is signed, verified, and filed as required by subsection (a). As part of the review of the examination report, the state examiner shall hold a gathering of the officer or chief executive officer of the state office, municipality, or entity examined, any employees or agents of the state office, municipality, or entity examined who are requested to attend by the officer or chief executive officer of the state office, municipality, or entity examined, and the members of the legislative and fiscal bodies of the municipality or entity examined. Such a gathering is referred to as an "exit conference" for purposes of this subsection. The following apply to an exit conference:

(1) All information discussed and materials presented or delivered by any person during an exit conference are confidential and may not be discussed or shared publicly until the earliest of the occurrences set forth in subsection (g). However, the information



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1	discussed and materials presented or delivered during an exit
2	conference may be shared with an officer, employee, consultant
3	adviser, or attorney of the officer or chief executive officer of the
4	state office, municipality, or entity examined who was not presen
5	at the exit conference. An individual with whom information and
6 7	materials are shared must maintain the confidentiality of the
8	information and materials as provided in this subdivision until the earliest of the occurrences set forth in subsection (g).
9	(2) An individual attending an exit conference may no
10	electronically record the exit conference.
11	(3) If a majority of a governing body (as defined in
12	IC 5-14-1.5-2(b)) is present during an exit conference, the
13	governing body shall be considered in an executive session under
14	IC 5-14-1.5. However, the governing body has no obligation to
15	give notice as prescribed by IC 5-14-1.5-5 when it participates in
16	the exit conference.
17	(4) If the state examiner determines after the exit conference tha
18	additional actions must be undertaken by a deputy examiner, field
19	examiner, or private examiner with respect to information
20	discussed or materials presented at the exit conference, the state
21	examiner may call for an additional exit conference to be held.
22	(5) Not more than thirty (30) days after the initial exit conference
23	is held under this subsection, the legislative body of the
23 24	municipality or entity examined and reported upon may adopt a
25	resolution, approved by at least a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the
26	legislative body, requesting that an additional exit conference be
27	held. The legislative body shall notify the state board of accounts
28	if the legislative body adopts a resolution under this subdivision
29	If a legislative body adopts a resolution under this subdivision, the
30	state board of accounts shall conduct an additional exi
31	conference not more than sixty (60) days after the state board or
32	accounts receives notice of the adoption of the resolution. The
33	municipality or entity examined must pay the travel and staff
34	costs incurred by the state board of accounts in conducting ar
35	additional exit conference under this subdivision.
36	(6) Except as provided in subdivision (7), a final report under
37	subsection (a) may not be issued earlier than forty-five (45) days
38	after the initial exit conference is held under this subsection.
39	(7) If:
10	(A) the state examiner does not call for an additional exi
11 12	conference to be held as described in subdivision (4); and
12	(B) the:



1	(i) legislative body of the municipality or entity examined
2	and reported upon provides written notice to the state
3	examiner that the legislative body waives an additional exit
4	conference described in subdivision (5); or
5	(ii) state examiner determines that a final report under
6	subsection (a) must be issued as soon as possible;
7	the final report may be issued earlier than forty-five (45) days
8	after the initial exit conference is held under this subsection.
9	(c) Except as provided by subsections (b), (d), and (e), it is unlawful
10	for any person, before an examination report is made public as
11	provided by this section, to make any disclosure of the result of any
12	examination of any public account, except:
13	(1) to the state examiner;
14	(2) if directed to give publicity to the examination report by the
15	state examiner or by any court;
16	(3) to another deputy examiner, field examiner, or private
17	examiner engaged in conducting the examination; or
18	(4) if directed by the state examiner, to the chair of the audit
19	committee or the members of the audit committee acting in
20	executive session, or both.
21	If an examination report shows or discloses the commission of a crime
22	by any person, it is the duty of the state examiner to transmit and
23	present the examination report to the prosecuting attorney of the county
24	in which the crime was committed. The state examiner shall furnish to
25	the prosecuting attorney all evidence at the state examiner's command
26	necessary in the investigation and prosecution of the crime.
27	(d) If, during an examination under this article, a deputy examiner,
28	field examiner, or private examiner acting as an agent of the state
29	examiner determines that the following conditions are satisfied, the
30	examiner shall report the determination to the state examiner:
31	(1) A substantial amount of public funds has been
32	misappropriated or diverted.
33	(2) The deputy examiner, field examiner, or private examiner
34	acting as an agent of the state examiner has a reasonable belief
35	that the malfeasance or misfeasance that resulted in the
36	misappropriation or diversion of the public funds was committed
37	by the officer or an employee of the office.
38	(e) After receiving a preliminary report under subsection (d), the
39	state examiner may provide a copy of the report to the attorney general.
40	The attorney general may institute and prosecute civil proceedings
41	against the delinquent officer or employee, or upon the officer's or

employee's official bond, or both, and against any other proper person



1	that will secure to the state or to the proper municipality the recovery
2	of any funds misappropriated, diverted, or unaccounted for.
3	(f) In an action under subsection (e), the attorney general may attach
4	the defendant's property under IC 34-25-2.
5	(g) Except as permitted in this section, the information and materials
6	that are part of an exit conference under subsection (b) and the results
7	of an examination, including a preliminary report under subsection (d),
8	are confidential until the occurrence of the earliest of the following:
9	(1) The final report is made public under subsection (a).
10	(2) The results of the examination are publicized under subsection
11	(c)(2).
12	(3) The attorney general institutes an action under subsection (e)
13	on the basis of the preliminary report.
14	(h) Except as permitted in this section, an individual, a public
15	agency (as defined in IC 5-14-3-2), a public employee, a public official,
16	or an employee or officer of a contractor or subcontractor of a public
17	agency that knowingly or intentionally discloses information in
18	violation of subsection (b) or (g), regardless of whether the information
19	is received orally or by any other means, is subject to the following:
20	(1) A public agency (as defined in IC 5-14-3-2), a public
21	employee, a public official, or an employee or officer of a
22	contractor or subcontractor of a public agency commits a Class A
23	infraction under IC 5-14-3-10.
24	(2) If the disclosure is by a person who is not described in
25	subdivision (1), the person commits a Class A infraction.
26	(i) Unless in accordance with a judicial order or as otherwise
27	provided in this section, the state board of accounts or its employees,
28	former employees, counsel, or agents, or any other person may not
29	divulge the examination workpapers and investigation records of a
30	deputy examiner, a field examiner, or a private examiner acting as an
31	agent of the state examiner, except to:
32	(1) employees and members of the state board of accounts;
33	(2) the audit committee;
34	(3) law enforcement officers, the attorney general, a prosecuting
35	attorney, or any other legal representative of the state in any
36	action with respect to the misappropriation or diversion of public
37	funds; <del>or</del>
38	(4) an authorized representative of the United States;
39	(5) a successor examiner or auditor, in accordance with
40	applicable professional auditing standards; or

(6) another individual for any other factor that constitutes

good cause as set forth in criteria established by the state



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1	examiner and approved by the audit committee.
2	(j) An individual described in subsection (i)(3) or (i)(4) who
3	receives examination workpapers and investigation records described
4	in subsection (i) may divulge the workpapers and records in any action
5	with respect to the misappropriation or diversion of public funds.
6	SECTION 4. IC 5-14-1.5-2.1, AS ADDED BY P.L.179-2007,
7	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
8	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2.1. (a) "Public agency", for purposes of this
9	chapter, does not mean a provider of goods, services, or other benefits
10	that meets the following requirements:
11	(1) The provider receives public funds through an agreement with
12	the state, a county, or a municipality that meets the following
13	requirements:
14	(A) The agreement provides for the payment of fees to the
15	entity in exchange for services, goods, or other benefits.
16	(B) The amount of fees received by the entity under the
17	agreement is not based upon or does not involve a
18	consideration of the tax revenues or receipts of the state,
19	county, or municipality.
20	(C) The amount of the fees are negotiated by the entity and the
21	state, county, or municipality.
22	(D) The state, county, or municipality is billed for fees by the
23	entity for the services, goods, or other benefits actually
24	provided by the entity.
25	(2) The provider is not required by statute, rule, or regulation to
26	be audited by the state board of accounts.
27	(b) Notwithstanding any other law, the examination of a local
28	economic development organization under IC 5-11-1 does not
29	cause the local economic development organization to be
30	considered a public agency for purposes of this chapter.
31	SECTION 5. IC 5-14-3-2.1, AS ADDED BY P.L.179-2007,
32	SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
33	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2.1. (a) "Public agency", for purposes of this
34	chapter, does not mean a provider of goods, services, or other benefits
35	that meets the following requirements:
36	(1) The provider receives public funds through an agreement with
37	the state, a county, or a municipality that meets the following
38	requirements:
39	(A) The agreement provides for the payment of fees to the
40	entity in exchange for services, goods, or other benefits.
41	(B) The amount of fees received by the entity under the

agreement is not based upon or does not involve a



1	consideration of the tax revenues or receipts of the state,
2	county, or municipality.
3	(C) The amount of the fees are negotiated by the entity and the
4	state, county, or municipality.
5	(D) The state, county, or municipality is billed for fees by the
6	entity for the services, goods, or other benefits actually
7	provided by the entity.
8	(2) The provider is not required by statute, rule, or regulation to
9	be audited by the state board of accounts.
10	(b) Notwithstanding any other law, the examination of a local
11	economic development organization under IC 5-11-1 does not
12	cause the local economic development organization to be
13	considered a public agency for purposes of this chapter.
14	SECTION 6. IC 5-28-3-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.237-2017,
15	SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
16	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2. (a) The corporation is a body politic and
17	corporate, not a state agency but an independent instrumentality
18	exercising essential public functions.
19	(b) Except as provided in $\frac{1}{1}$ 5-11-1-9(i), IC 5-11-1-9(j), the
20	corporation and the corporation's funds, accounts, and financial affairs
21	shall be examined by the state board of accounts.
22	(c) The board may engage an independent certified public
23	accounting firm to conduct an examination of:
24	(1) the corporation and the corporation's funds, accounts, and
25	financial affairs; and
26	(2) a nonprofit subsidiary corporation established under
27	IC 5-28-5-13.
28	The examination must comply with the uniform compliance guidelines,
29	directives, and standards established by the state board of accounts. If
30	an independent certified public accounting firm conducts an
31	examination, the corporation shall submit a copy of the examination
32	report to the state board of accounts not later than the next date on
33	which the corporation is required to file its financial reports under
34	IC 5-11-1-4.
35	SECTION 7. IC 5-28-5-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.237-2017,
36	SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
37	JULY 1,2019]: Sec. 13. (a) Notwithstanding section 12 of this chapter,
38	the board may establish a nonprofit subsidiary corporation to solicit
39	and accept private sector funding, gifts, donations, bequests, devises,
40	and contributions.
41	(b) A subsidiary corporation established under this section:

(1) must use money received under subsection (a) to carry out in



1	any manner the purposes and programs under this article;
2	(2) must report to the budget committee each year concerning:
2 3	(A) the use of money received under subsection (a); and
4	(B) the balances in any accounts or funds established by the
5	subsidiary corporation; and
6	(3) may deposit money received under subsection (a) in an
7	account or fund that is:
8	(A) administered by the subsidiary corporation; and
9	(B) not part of the state treasury.
10	(c) Except as provided in <del>IC 5-11-1-9(i),</del> <b>IC 5-11-1-9(j)</b> , the state
11	board of accounts shall audit a subsidiary corporation established under
12	this section.
13	SECTION 8. IC 6-1.1-37-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.232-2017,
14	SECTION 39, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
15	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 10. (a) If an installment of property taxes is due
16	and payable are not completely paid on or before the due date, a
17	penalty shall be added to the unpaid portion in the year of the initial
18	delinquency. The penalty is equal to an amount determined as follows:
19	(1) If:
20	(A) an installment of the real property taxes is due and
21	payable are completely paid on or before the date thirty (30)
22	days after the due date; and
23	(B) the taxpayer is not liable for:
24	(i) delinquent property taxes first due and payable in a
25	previous installment tax payment for the same parcel; or
26	(ii) a penalty that is owed from a previous tax payment
27	for the same parcel;
28	the amount of the penalty is equal to five percent (5%) of the
29	amount of delinquent taxes.
30	(2) If:
31	(A) an installment of personal property taxes is due and
32	payable are not completely paid on or before the date thirty
33	(30) days after the due date; and
34	(B) the taxpayer is not liable for:
35	(i) delinquent property taxes first due and payable in a
36	previous installment tax payment for a personal property
37	tax return for property in the same taxing district; or
38	(ii) a penalty that is owed from a previous tax payment;
39	the amount of the penalty is equal to five percent (5%) of the
40	amount of delinquent taxes.
41	(3) If subdivision (1) or (2) does not apply, the amount of the
42	penalty is equal to ten percent (10%) of the amount of delinquent



A payment received under this subsection shall be applied first to
the delinquent tax amount and then to any associated penalties.
(b) With respect to property taxes due in two (2) equal installment
under IC 6-1.1-22-9(a), on the day immediately following the due date
of the first and second installments in each year following the year o
the initial delinquency, an additional penalty equal to ten percent (10%)
of any taxes remaining unpaid shall be added. With respect to property
taxes due in installments under IC 6-1.1-22-9.5, an additional penalty
equal to ten percent (10%) of any taxes remaining unpaid shall be
, , , ,
last installment due date by:
(1) six $(6)$ months; or
(2) a multiple of six (6) months.
(c) The penalties under subsection (b) are imposed only on the
principal amount of the delinquent taxes.
(d) If the department of local government finance determines that
an emergency has occurred which precludes the mailing of the tax
statement in any county at the time set forth in IC 6-1.1-22-8.1, the
department shall establish by order a new date on which the installmen
of taxes in that county is due and no installment is delinquent if paid by
the date so established.
(e) If any due date falls on a Saturday, a Sunday, a national lega
holiday recognized by the federal government, or a statewide holiday
the act that must be performed by that date is timely if performed by
the next succeeding day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or one (1) o
those holidays.
(f) Subject to subsections (g) and (h), a payment to the county
treasurer is considered to have been paid by the due date if the paymen
is:
(1) received on or before the due date by the county treasurer o
a collecting agent appointed by the county treasurer;
(2) deposited in United States first class mail:
(A) properly addressed to the principal office of the county
treasurer;
(B) with sufficient postage; and
(C) postmarked by the United States Postal Service as mailed
on or before the due date;
(3) deposited with a nationally recognized express parcel carrie
and is:
treasurer; and



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1	(B) verified by the express parcel carrier as:
2 3	(i) paid in full for final delivery; and
	(ii) received by the express parcel carrier on or before the
4	due date;
5	(4) deposited to be mailed through United States registered mail
6	United States certified mail, or United States certificate of
7	mailing:
8	(A) properly addressed to the principal office of the county
9	treasurer;
10	(B) with sufficient postage; and
11	(C) with a date of registration, certification, or certificate, as
12	evidenced by any record authenticated by the United States
13	Postal Service, on or before the due date; or
14	(5) made by an electronic funds transfer and the taxpayer's bank
15	account is charged on or before the due date.
16	For purposes of this subsection, "postmarked" does not mean the date
17	printed by a postage meter that affixes postage to the envelope or
18	package containing a payment.
19	(g) If a payment is mailed through the United States mail and is
20	physically received after the due date without a legible correct
21	postmark, the person who mailed the payment is considered to have
22	made the payment on or before the due date if the person can show by
23	reasonable evidence that the payment was deposited in the United
24	States mail on or before the due date.
25	(h) If a payment is sent via the United States mail or a nationally
26	recognized express parcel carrier but is not received by the designated
27	recipient, the person who sent the payment is considered to have made
28	the payment on or before the due date if the person:
29	(1) can show by reasonable evidence that the payment was
30	deposited in the United States mail, or with the express parcel
31	carrier, on or before the due date; and
32	(2) makes a duplicate payment within thirty (30) days after the
33	date the person is notified that the payment was not received.
34	SECTION 9. IC 33-32-3-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
35	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 6. (a) Before the
36	twenty-fifth day of each month, the clerk shall prepare a report showing
37	as of the close of business on the last day of the preceding month the
38	following information:
39	(1) The balance, if any, of fees payable to the county.
40	(2) Fees collected for fish and game licenses.
41	(3) Trust funds held, including payments collected for support.

(4) The total of the balances of all fees and funds.



1	(5) The record balance of money in each depository at the end of
2	the month.
3	(6) The cash in the office at the close of the last day of the month.
4	(7) Any other items for which the clerk of the circuit court is
5	entitled to credit.
6	(8) The total amount of cash in each depository at the close of
7	business on the last day of the month.
8	(9) The total of checks issued against each depository that are
9	outstanding at the end of the month and unpaid by the
10	depositories.
11	(b) The clerk shall:
12	(1) retain one (1) copy as a public record of the clerk's office; and
13	(2) file three (3) two (2) copies with the county auditor, who shall
14	(A) present one (1) copy to the board of commissioners of the
15	county at its next regular meeting. and
16	(B) transmit one (1) copy to the state board of accounts.
17	Each copy of the report must be verified by the certification of the
18	clerk. The clerk shall file the original with the county auditor, who shall
19	file it with the records of the county board of finance.
20	(c) The state board of accounts shall prescribe forms for the clerk's
21	monthly reports.
22	SECTION 10. IC 36-2-5-3.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
23	AS A <b>NEW</b> SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
24	1,2019]: Sec. 3.7. (a) As used in this section, "body" refers to either
25	of the following:
26	(1) The county fiscal body.
27	(2) The county executive.
28	(b) As used in this section, "compensation" has the meaning set
29	forth in section 13 of this chapter.
30	(c) The county fiscal body may establish a salary schedule that
31	includes compensation for a presiding officer or secretary of a
32	body that is greater than the compensation for other members of
33	the body, if all of the following are satisfied:
34	(1) All applicable requirements in this chapter are satisfied
35	with respect to the salary schedule that includes the additional
36	compensation.
37	(2) The additional compensation is being provided because the
38	individual holding the position of presiding officer or
39	secretary:
40	(A) has additional duties; or
41	(B) attends additional meetings on behalf of the body;
42	as compared to other members of the body.



1	(3) The additional compensation amount applies only for
2	periods during which the individual serves in the capacity as
3	presiding officer or secretary and:
4	(A) handles additional duties; or
5	(B) attends additional meetings on behalf of the body;
6	as compared to other members of the body.
7	SECTION 11. IC 36-2-5-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.240-2005,
8	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
9	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 13. (a) As used in this section, "compensation"
10	means the total of all money paid to, or on behalf of, an elected
11	county officer for performing duties as an elected county officer,
12	regardless of the source of funds from which the money is paid.
13	The term includes all employee benefits paid to an elected county
14	officer, including life insurance, health insurance, disability
15	insurance, retirement benefits, and pension benefits. For purposes
16	of determining an increase or decrease in compensation of an
17	elected county officer, the term does not include any of the
18	following:
19	(1) Payment of an insurance premium.
20	(2) Payments in recognition of:
21	(A) longevity;
22	(B) professional certifications; or
23	(C) educational advancements;
24	that are separately identified on a salary ordinance or
25	resolution.
26	(3) Payment of a stipend or per diem allowed by statute.
27	(b) Compensation shall be established using an annual, monthly,
28	or biweekly salary schedule. An elected county officer is not
29	required to report hours worked and may not be compensated
30	based on the number of hours worked.
31	(a) (c) Except as provided in subsection (b), (d), the compensation
32	of an elected county officer may not be changed in the year for which
33	it is fixed. The compensation of other county officers, deputies, and
34	employees or the number of each may be changed at any time on:
35	(1) the application of the county fiscal body or the affected
36	officer, department, commission, or agency; and
37	(2) a majority vote of the county fiscal body.
38	(b) (d) In the year in which a newly elected county officer takes
39	office, the county fiscal body may at any time change the compensation
40	for holding the county office for that year if:
41	(1) the county officer requests the compensation change or, in the

case of the county executive body, a majority of the county



1	executive body requests the change; and
2	(2) the county fiscal body votes to approve the change.
3	SECTION 12. IC 36-2-5-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
4	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 14. (a) This chapter
5	does not affect the salaries of judges, officers of courts, prosecuting
6	attorneys, and deputy prosecuting attorneys, and county sheriffs
7	whose minimum salaries are fixed by statute, but the county fiscal body
8	may make appropriations to pay them more than the minimums fixed
9	by statute subject to subsection (b).
10	(b) Beginning July 1, 1995, an appropriation made under this
11	section may not exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each judge
12	or full-time prosecuting attorney in any calendar year.
13	SECTION 13. IC 36-2-6-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2008,
14	SECTION 689, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
15	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 8. (a) Except as permitted by
16	IC 36-2-5-3.7, the county executive or a court may not make an
17	allowance to a county officer for:
18	(1) services rendered in a criminal action;
19	(2) services rendered in a civil action; or
20	(3) extra services rendered in the county officer's capacity as a
21	county officer.
22	(b) The county executive may make an allowance to the clerk of the
23	circuit court, county auditor, county treasurer, county sheriff, township
24	assessor (if any), or county assessor, or to any of those officers'
25	employees, only if:
26	(1) the allowance is specifically required by law; or
27	(2) the county executive finds, on the record, that the allowance
28	is necessary in the public interest.
29	(c) A member of the county executive who recklessly violates
30	subsection (b) commits a Class C misdemeanor and forfeits the
31	member's office.
32	SECTION 14. IC 36-4-7-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.141-2009,
33	SECTION 9, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
34	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2. (a) As used in this section, "compensation"
35	means the total of all money paid to an elected city officer for
36	performing duties as a city officer, regardless of the source of funds
37	from which the money is paid. The term includes all employee
38	benefits paid to an elected city officer, including life insurance,
39	health insurance, disability insurance, retirement benefits, and
40	pension benefits. For purposes of determining an increase or

decrease in compensation of an elected city officer, the term does



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not include any of the following:

1	(1) Payment of an insurance premium.
2	(2) Payments in recognition of:
3	(A) longevity;
4	(B) professional certifications; or
5	(C) educational advancements;
6	that are separately identified on a salary ordinance or
7	resolution.
8	(3) Payment of a stipend or per diem allowed by statute.
9	(4) A payment authorized under section 4 of this chapter.
10	(b) The city legislative body shall, by ordinance, fix the annual
11	compensation of all elected city officers. An ordinance adopted under
12	this subsection that fixes the annual compensation of an elected city
13	officer shall provide for an annual, monthly, or biweekly salary
14	schedule. An elected city officer is not required to report hours
15	worked and may not be compensated based on the number of
16	hours worked.
17	(c) The compensation of an elected city officer may not be changed
18	in the year for which it is fixed nor may it be reduced below the amount
19	fixed for the previous year.
20	SECTION 15. IC 36-4-7-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
21	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 4. (a) Subject to the
22	approval of the city legislative body, the city executive may provide
23	that city officers (including elected city officers) and employees
24	receive additional compensation for services that:
25	(1) are performed for the city;
26	(2) are not governmental in nature; and
27	(3) are connected with the operation of a municipally owned
28	utility or function.
29	(b) Subject to the approval of the executive and legislative body, the
30	administrative agency operating the utility or function shall fix the
31	amount of the additional compensation, which shall be paid from the
32	revenues of the utility or function.
33	SECTION 16. IC 36-5-3-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
34	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2. (a) As used in this
35	section, "compensation" means the total of all money paid to an elected
36	town officer for performing duties as a town officer, regardless of the
37	source of funds from which the money is paid. The term includes all
38	employee benefits paid to an elected town officer, including life
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39 40	insurance, health insurance, disability insurance, retirement
<del>1</del> U	benefits, and pension benefits. For purposes of determining an

increase or decrease in compensation of an elected town officer, the



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term does not include any of the following:

1	(1) Payment of an insurance premium.
2 3	(2) Payments in recognition of:
	(A) longevity;
4	(B) professional certifications; or
5	(C) educational advancements;
6	that are separately identified on a salary ordinance or
7	resolution.
8	(3) Payment of a stipend or per diem allowed by statute.
9	(4) A payment authorized under subsection (d).
10	(b) The town legislative body shall, by ordinance, fix the
11	compensation of its own members, the town clerk-treasurer, and the
12	town marshal. An ordinance adopted under this subsection that
13	fixes the annual compensation of an elected town officer shall
14	provide for an annual, monthly, or biweekly salary schedule. An
15	elected town officer is not required to report hours worked and
16	may not be compensated based on the number of hours worked.
17	The legislative body shall provide reasonable compensation for other
18	town officers and employees.
19	(c) The compensation of an elected town officer may not be changed
20	in the year for which it is fixed, nor may it be reduced below the
21	amount fixed for the previous year.
22	(d) The legislative body may provide that town officers (including
23	elected town officers) and employees receive additional compensation
24	for services that:
25	(1) are performed for the town;
26	(2) are not governmental in nature; and
27	(3) are connected with the operation of a municipally owned
28	utility or function.
29	Subject to the approval of the legislative body, the administrative
30	agency operating the utility or function shall fix the amount of the
31	additional compensation, which shall be paid from the revenues of the
32	utility or function.
33	SECTION 17. IC 36-6-6-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.6-2013,
34	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
35	JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 10. (a) This section does not apply to the
36	appropriation of money to pay a deputy or an employee of a township
37	assessor with assessment duties or to an elected township assessor.
38	(b) As used in this section, "compensation" means the total of all
39	money paid to an elected township officer for performing duties as
40	a township officer, regardless of the source of funds from which the

money is paid. The term includes all employee benefits paid to an elected township officer, including life insurance, health insurance,



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1	disability insurance, retirement benefits, and pension benefits. For
2	purposes of determining an increase or decrease in compensation
3	of an elected township officer, the term does not include any of the
4	following:
5	(1) Payment of an insurance premium.
6	(2) Payments in recognition of:
7	(A) longevity;
8	(B) professional certifications; or
9	(C) educational advancements;
10	that are separately identified on a salary ordinance or
11	resolution.
12	(3) Payment of a stipend or per diem allowed by statute.
13	(c) The township legislative body shall fix the compensation
14	(1) salaries;
15	(2) wages;
16	(3) rates of hourly pay; and
17	(4) remuneration other than statutory allowances;
18	of all officers and employees of the township. Compensation shall be
19	established using an annual, monthly, or biweekly salary schedule.
20	An elected township officer is not required to report hours worked
21	and may not be compensated based on the number of hours
22	worked.
23	(c) (d) Subject to subsection (d), (e), the township legislative body
24	may reduce the salary of an elected or appointed official. However,
25	except as provided in subsection (h), (i), the official is entitled to a
26	salary that is not less than the salary fixed for the first year of the term
27	of office that immediately preceded the current term of office.
28	(d) (e) Except as provided in subsection (h), (i), the township
29	legislative body may not alter the salaries of elected or appointed
30	officers during the fiscal year for which they are fixed, but it may add
31	or eliminate any other position and change the salary of any other
32	employee, if the necessary funds and appropriations are available.
33	(e) (f) If a change in the mileage allowance paid to state officers and
34	employees is established by July 1 of any year, that change shall be
35	included in the compensation fixed for the township executive and
36	assessor under this section, to take effect January 1 of the next year.
37	However, the township legislative body may by ordinance provide for
38	the change in the sum per mile to take effect before January 1 of the
39	next year.
40	(f) (g) The township legislative body may not reduce the salary of

the township executive without the consent of the township executive during the term of office of the township executive as set forth in



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2	(g) (h) This subsection applies when a township executive dies or
3	resigns from office. The person filling the vacancy of the township
4	executive shall receive at least the same salary the previous township
5	executive received for the remainder of the unexpired term of office of
6	the township executive (as set forth in IC 36-6-4-2), unless the person
7	consents to a reduction in salary.
8	(h) (i) In a year in which there is not an election of members to the
9	township legislative body, the township legislative body may vote to
10	reduce the salaries of the members of the township legislative body by
11	any amount.
12	SECTION 18. IC 36-6-6-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
13	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 11. (a) The legislative
14	body shall meet annually in accord with IC 6-1.1-17, to adopt the
15	township's annual budget.
16	(b) The legislative body shall consider the estimates of expenditures
17	made by the executive under IC 36-6-4-11, and may approve or reject
18	all or part of any estimate or any item within an estimate. The
19	legislative body may require the executive to further itemize an
20	estimate not sufficiently itemized.
21	(c) The legislative body may not appropriate for any purpose an
22	amount more than the executive's estimate of the amount required for
23	that purpose.
24	(d) The legislative body shall include in the budget:
25	(1) provisions for the payment of existing debt of the township as
26	it becomes due; and
27	(2) the salaries fixed amount of compensation under section 10
28	of this chapter.
29	(e) In making levies for the township general fund, the legislative
30	body may include an amount not more than the amount necessary to
31	compensate its members for their services during the year for which the
32	levies are made.
33	(f) After the legislative body has taken action on the executive's
34	estimates, it shall levy taxes for the township funds on property in the
35	township and fix rates of taxation sufficient to provide that revenue
36	during the next year.
37	(g) On the assessment date, as defined by IC 6-1.1-1-2, the rates of
38	taxation adopted under this section become a levy and a lien on all
39	taxable property in the township, including property in municipalities
40	in the township. The levy constitutes an appropriation for the specific



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IC 36-6-4-2.

items in the executive's estimates.

SECTION 19. IC 36-6-8-2.1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS

- 1 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 2.1. A township
- 2 executive is entitled to the annual salary compensation and annual
- 3 appropriation for clerical employees (other than those authorized under
- 4 IC 12-20-4-2 through IC 12-20-4-11 and IC 12-20-4-14) fixed under
- 5 IC 36-6-6-10.



#### COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Government and Regulatory Reform, to which was referred House Bill 1375, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 1, delete lines 1 through 15, begin a new paragraph and insert: "SECTION 1. IC 5-11-1-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.237-2017, SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 9. (a) The state examiner, personally or through the deputy examiners, field examiners, or private examiners, shall examine all accounts and all financial affairs of every public office and officer, state office, state institution, and entity. However, an examination of an entity under this subsection shall be limited to matters relevant to the use of the public money received by the entity.

- (b) An examination of an entity that is organized as a not-for-profit corporation deriving:
  - (1) less than fifty percent (50%); or
  - (2) subject to subsection (h), (i), at least fifty percent (50%) but less than two seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$200,000) (\$750,000); if the entity is organized as a not-for-profit corporation;

of its disbursements during the period subject to an examination from appropriations, public funds, taxes, and other sources of public expense shall be limited to matters relevant to the use of the public money received by the entity.

- (c) The examination of an entity described in subsection (b) may be waived by the state examiner if the state examiner determines in writing that:
  - (1) all in consideration of the applicable risk based examination criteria described in and approved under section 25 of this chapter; and
  - (2) based on submitted information;

there are no compelling reasons to conclude that disbursements of public money during the period subject to examination were made for inconsistent with the purposes for which the money was received. However, the state examiner may revoke a waiver granted under this subsection if the state examiner determines that revocation of the waiver is necessary in accordance with the risk based examination criteria set forth in section 25 of this chapter. The state examiner shall communicate the determination to grant or



#### revoke a waiver under this subsection to the entity in writing.

- (d) Notwithstanding any other law, the:
  - (1) Indiana economic development corporation created by IC 5-28-3 and the corporation's funds, accounts, and financial affairs shall be examined by the state board of accounts unless the examination is waived under subsection (i); (i); and
  - (2) department of financial institutions established by IC 28-11-1-1 and the department's funds, accounts, and financial affairs shall be examined by the state board of accounts.
- (d) (e) On every examination under this section, inquiry shall be made as to the following:
  - (1) The financial condition and resources of each municipality, office, institution, or entity.
  - (2) Whether the laws of the state and the uniform compliance guidelines of the state board of accounts established under section 24 of this chapter have been complied with.
  - (3) The methods and accuracy of the accounts and reports of the person examined.

The examinations may be made without notice.

- (e) (f) If during an examination of a state office under this chapter the examiner encounters an inefficiency in the operation of the state office, the examiner may comment on the inefficiency in the examiner's report.
- (f) (g) The state examiner, deputy examiners, any field examiner, or any private examiner, when engaged in making any examination or when engaged in any official duty devolved upon them by the state examiner, is entitled to do the following:
  - (1) Enter into any state, county, city, township, or other public office in this state, or any entity, agency, or instrumentality, and examine any books, papers, documents, or electronically stored information for the purpose of making an examination.
  - (2) Have access, in the presence of the custodian or the custodian's deputy, to the cash drawers and cash in the custody of the officer
  - (3) During business hours, examine the public accounts in any depository that has public funds in its custody pursuant to the laws of this state.
- (g) (h) The state examiner, deputy examiner, or any field examiner, when engaged in making any examination authorized by law, may issue subpoenas for witnesses to appear before the examiner in person or to produce books, papers, or other records (including records stored in electronic data processing systems) for inspection and examination.



The state examiner, deputy examiner, and any field examiner may administer oaths and examine witnesses under oath orally or by interrogatories concerning the matters under investigation and examination. Under the authority of the state examiner, the oral examinations may be transcribed with the reasonable expense paid by the examined person in the same manner as the compensation of the field examiner is paid. The subpoenas shall be served by any person authorized to serve civil process from any court in this state. If a witness duly subpoenaed refuses to attend, refuses to produce information required in the subpoena, or attends and refuses to be sworn or affirmed, or to testify when called upon to do so, the examiner may apply to the circuit court having jurisdiction of the witness for the enforcement of attendance and answers to questions as provided by the law governing the taking of depositions.

- (h) (i) The definitions in IC 20-24-1 apply throughout this subsection. Appropriations, public funds, taxes, and other sources of public money received by a nonprofit corporation as a charter school or organizer of a charter school for the purposes of a charter school may not be counted for the purpose of applying subsection (b)(2). Unless the nonprofit corporation receives other public money that would qualify the nonprofit corporation for a full examination of all accounts and financial affairs of the entity under subsection (b)(2), an examination of a charter school or organizer of a charter school must be limited to matters relevant to the use of the public money received for the charter school. This subsection does not prohibit the state examiner, personally or through the deputy examiners, field examiners, or private examiners, from examining the accounts in which appropriations, public funds, taxes, or other sources of public money are applied that are received by a nonprofit corporation as a charter school or organizer of a charter school relating to the operation of the charter school.
- (i) (j) The state examiner may waive the examination of the Indiana economic development corporation and a nonprofit subsidiary corporation established under IC 5-28-5-13 if:
  - (1) an independent certified public accounting firm conducts an examination under IC 5-28-3-2(c) of:
    - (A) the Indiana economic development corporation and the Indiana economic development corporation's funds, accounts, and financial affairs; and
    - (B) the nonprofit subsidiary corporation;

for the year;

(2) the Indiana economic development corporation submits the



examination report to the state board of accounts; and

- (3) the state board of accounts reviews the examination report and determines that the examination and examination report comply with the uniform compliance guidelines, directives, and standards established by the state board of accounts.
- (j) (k) Notwithstanding the waiver of an examination of the Indiana economic development corporation and its nonprofit subsidiary corporation by the state examiner, the state board of accounts may examine the Indiana economic development corporation and its nonprofit subsidiary corporation at any time."

Delete pages 2 through 4.

Page 10, line 11, delete "examiner," and insert "examiner or auditor.".

Page 12, delete lines 27 through 42.

Delete pages 13 through 14.

Page 15, delete lines 1 through 8, begin a new paragraph and insert: "SECTION 6. IC 6-1.1-37-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.232-2017, SECTION 39, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2019]: Sec. 10. (a) If an installment of property taxes is due and payable are not completely paid on or before the due date, a penalty shall be added to the unpaid portion in the year of the initial delinquency. The penalty is equal to an amount determined as follows:

(1) If:

- (A) an installment of the real property taxes is due and payable are completely paid on or before the date thirty (30) days after the due date; and
- (B) the taxpayer is not liable for:
  - (i) delinquent property taxes first due and payable in a previous installment tax payment for the same parcel; or
  - (ii) a penalty that is owed from a previous tax payment for the same parcel;

the amount of the penalty is equal to five percent (5%) of the amount of delinquent taxes.

(2) If:

- (A) an installment of personal property taxes is due and payable are not completely paid on or before the date thirty (30) days after the due date; and
- (B) the taxpayer is not liable for:
  - (i) delinquent property taxes first due and payable in a previous installment tax payment for a personal property tax return for property in the same taxing district; or
  - (ii) a penalty that is owed from a previous tax payment;



the amount of the penalty is equal to five percent (5%) of the amount of delinquent taxes.

(3) If subdivision (1) or (2) does not apply, the amount of the penalty is equal to ten percent (10%) of the amount of delinquent taxes. due and payable as of the tax date.

### A payment received under this subsection shall be applied first to the delinquent tax amount and then to any associated penalties.

- (b) With respect to property taxes due in two (2) equal installments under IC 6-1.1-22-9(a), on the day immediately following the due dates of the first and second installments in each year following the year of the initial delinquency, an additional penalty equal to ten percent (10%) of any taxes remaining unpaid shall be added. With respect to property taxes due in installments under IC 6-1.1-22-9.5, an additional penalty equal to ten percent (10%) of any taxes remaining unpaid shall be added on the day immediately following each date that succeeds the last installment due date by:
  - (1) six (6) months; or
  - (2) a multiple of six (6) months.
- (c) The penalties under subsection (b) are imposed only on the principal amount of the delinquent taxes.
- (d) If the department of local government finance determines that an emergency has occurred which precludes the mailing of the tax statement in any county at the time set forth in IC 6-1.1-22-8.1, the department shall establish by order a new date on which the installment of taxes in that county is due and no installment is delinquent if paid by the date so established.
- (e) If any due date falls on a Saturday, a Sunday, a national legal holiday recognized by the federal government, or a statewide holiday, the act that must be performed by that date is timely if performed by the next succeeding day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or one (1) of those holidays.
- (f) Subject to subsections (g) and (h), a payment to the county treasurer is considered to have been paid by the due date if the payment is:
  - (1) received on or before the due date by the county treasurer or a collecting agent appointed by the county treasurer;
  - (2) deposited in United States first class mail:
    - (A) properly addressed to the principal office of the county treasurer;
    - (B) with sufficient postage; and
    - (C) postmarked by the United States Postal Service as mailed on or before the due date;



- (3) deposited with a nationally recognized express parcel carrier and is:
  - (A) properly addressed to the principal office of the county treasurer; and
  - (B) verified by the express parcel carrier as:
    - (i) paid in full for final delivery; and
    - (ii) received by the express parcel carrier on or before the due date;
- (4) deposited to be mailed through United States registered mail, United States certified mail, or United States certificate of mailing:
  - (A) properly addressed to the principal office of the county treasurer;
  - (B) with sufficient postage; and
  - (C) with a date of registration, certification, or certificate, as evidenced by any record authenticated by the United States Postal Service, on or before the due date; or
- (5) made by an electronic funds transfer and the taxpayer's bank account is charged on or before the due date.

For purposes of this subsection, "postmarked" does not mean the date printed by a postage meter that affixes postage to the envelope or package containing a payment.

- (g) If a payment is mailed through the United States mail and is physically received after the due date without a legible correct postmark, the person who mailed the payment is considered to have made the payment on or before the due date if the person can show by reasonable evidence that the payment was deposited in the United States mail on or before the due date.
- (h) If a payment is sent via the United States mail or a nationally recognized express parcel carrier but is not received by the designated recipient, the person who sent the payment is considered to have made the payment on or before the due date if the person:
  - (1) can show by reasonable evidence that the payment was deposited in the United States mail, or with the express parcel carrier, on or before the due date; and



(2) makes a duplicate payment within thirty (30) days after the date the person is notified that the payment was not received.". Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to HB 1375 as introduced.)

**MAHAN** 

Committee Vote: yeas 12, nays 0.

