

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY  
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**FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**

**LS 7417**

**BILL NUMBER:** SB 518

**NOTE PREPARED:** May 2, 2013

**BILL AMENDED:** Mar 28, 2013

**SUBJECT:** Various Election Law Matters.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Sen. Landske

**FIRST SPONSOR:** Rep. Richardson

**BILL STATUS:** Enrolled

**FUNDS AFFECTED:**  **GENERAL**  
 **DEDICATED**  
 **FEDERAL**

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** *References to "Pastors"*- The bill repeals obsolete references to "pastors" (formerly used as stickers to correct ballots), and changes the language of certain ballot instructions.

*Definition of "Voting Mark"*- The bill expands the definition of "voting mark" to refer to marks used in all types of voting systems.

*Specifies Procedures*- The bill specifies procedures for the approval of certain election forms and the voter's bill of rights and the nomination of poll workers.

*Obsolete References*- The bill corrects an obsolete reference to the Indiana Election Division co-directors.

*Appointment of Political Watchers*- The bill permits the state chair of a major political party to appoint watchers, with the same rights and duties as the watchers appointed under current law by county party chairs.

*Additional Procedures*- The bill specifies procedures for candidate filings, the processing of candidate petitions, certification of school board candidates, and processing requests for transfers or cancellation of registration by voters.

*Statements of Economic Interest*- The bill specifies that certain Libertarian Party or independent candidates for local office are required to file the same statement of economic interest required for major party candidates for the office.

*Challenges for Write-In School Board Candidates*- The bill establishes a deadline for filing a candidate

challenge to a write-in candidate for school board office and for a county election board to make a determination regarding that challenge.

*Death of Primary Candidates-* The bill specifies the procedures to be followed when a candidate in a primary election dies after the printing of ballots by a county election board, and that if the deceased candidate receives the most votes in a primary election, a candidate vacancy results which may be filled by the political party. The bill sets forth procedures concerning the death of candidates appearing on the primary election ballot.

*Selection of Polling Places-* The bill makes changes concerning standards for the selection of polling places, and the procedures for providing proof of identification and the processing of absentee ballot applications.

*Map/Description Boundaries Conflict-* The bill provides that when a conflict exists between a map of a precinct and the boundaries of a precinct described by the county in a precinct establishment order, the precinct boundary is the description set forth in the order, rather than the map, to the extent of any conflict.

*Start of In-Office Absentee Voting-* The bill provides that in-office absentee voting, voting begins 28 days (rather than 29 days) before the election and that a county resolution to establish satellite offices expires on the January 1 following its adoption.

*Recounts-* The bill makes changes concerning recounts and contests.

*Certain Public Question Certifications-* The bill changes the public question certification process for a local government reorganization public question.

*Vacancies & Certain Public Questions-* The bill specifies the schedule for conducting special elections when a vacancy occurs in the office of U.S. Senator or circuit court judge and the procedures for filling other office vacancies and placing certain public questions on the ballot.

*Penalty Provision-* The bill establishes penalties for certain election law violations, and amends the definition of "electioneering" within the polling place and chute.

*Census Data Advisory Committee-* The bill requires that during the 2013 legislative interim, the Census Data Advisory Committee (CDAC) study: (1) methods for enabling an emergency first responder responding to an emergency declaration to receive an absentee ballot or absentee ballot application by electronic mail or fax; and (2) the impact of sending written communications to a voter containing false vote history information regarding that voter.

*Miscellaneous Provisions-* The bill removes certain obsolete references. The bill resolves some conflicts with other bills.

**Effective Date:** July 1, 2013.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** *Additional Procedures-* This provision may require the Indiana Election Commission to revise or develop new petition of nomination forms, particularly for persons seeking a nomination to become school board members. The Commission would have to meet to discuss and decide to either produce new forms or revise existing forms. Any impact to state expenditures would depend on further Commission action.

*Statements of Economic Interest-* The Election Division (IED) would have to process more statements of economic interest for state and federal office candidates. It is not likely, that these additional filings will significantly affect the workload of the IED.

*Absentee Ballot Application Forms-* Any revisions that may be required to state forms ABS-1 or ABS-2 to comply with the provision of the bill would likely minimally impact IED expenditures. Particularly, given that the ABS-1 and ABS-2 forms are available at the IED website, printing expenditures should be minimally impacted.

*Recounts-* The bill would give the State Recount Commission (SRC) the authority to approve a request by local election officials to open envelopes containing absentee ballots, if the envelopes have not been opened prior to the close of the polls. Previously, only a court could order envelopes containing absentee ballots to be opened.

The SRC would no longer have to grant inspection of electronic voting systems, if requested by a county election board. A county election board would be able to conduct its own inspection, authorized by unanimous vote of the board. County election boards would be able to inspect the machines after filing a notice of the authorization order with the Secretary of State.

The SRC would be given the authority to issue a notice of filing and pendency of a petition for recount instead of the Secretary of State. The SRC would have to send a notice of a recount order to each candidate or party chairman named in the petition, or the candidate's or chair's attorney. The notice would be suitably sent by email if the email addresses of the persons named in the petition are available. Otherwise, the SRC would have to send notice by certified mail, which would slightly increase state expenditures to cover the postage and printing.

*State Police Provision-* The Indiana State Police (ISP) would serve: subpoenas, impoundment orders, discovery orders, and protective orders, in addition to other duties, if so ordered by the SRC. The ISP would be able to carry out this provision within existing resources, given the ISP is already required to serve notices and other papers as directed by the SRC during a recount.

*Certain Public Question Certifications-* The Department of Local Government Finance (DLGF) would receive the form of public questions regarding political subdivision reorganizations. The DLGF would likely be able to file these questions within existing resources.

*Penalty Provision-* The bill would expand a Class D felony to include additional types of election documents filled out fraudulently by one person in the name of another person. Additionally, the bill would create a new Class D felony against a person that knowingly makes a false statement concerning their name, address, or voter ID by falsely signing their name, makes a false vocal, or makes a false written affirmation on a poll list.

A Class D felony is punishable by a prison term ranging from six months to three years or reduction to Class A misdemeanor, depending upon mitigating and aggravating circumstances. The average expenditure to house an adult offender was \$18,582 in FY 2012. (This does not include the cost of new construction.) If offenders can be housed in existing facilities with no additional staff, the marginal cost for medical care, food, and clothing is approximately \$3,234 annually, or \$8.86 daily, per prisoner. The estimated average cost of housing a juvenile in a state juvenile facility was \$78,318 in FY 2012. The average length of stay in DOC facilities for all Class D felony offenders is approximately ten months.

*Census Data Advisory Committee-* The Census Data Advisory Committee would likely be able to study the issues required by the bill within the existing budget for the Committee. The CDAC had a budget of \$9,500 during the 2012 interim.

**Explanation of State Revenues:** *Additional Procedures-* If a complaint arises from one candidate against another candidate for school board office that the candidate no longer resides in the election district they would represent, has not filed a notice of withdrawal from candidacy, and no longer is an active candidate, the first candidate could file, as plaintiff, a complaint action in a circuit court with jurisdiction. The court would determine in fact that the above conditions exist and rule accordingly. If the plaintiff prevails, a candidate vacancy would occur.

If additional civil actions occur and court fees are collected, revenue to the state General Fund may increase. A civil costs fee of \$100 would be assessed when a civil case is filed, 70% of which would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed in a city or town court. In addition, some or all of the judicial salaries fee (\$20), public defense administration fee (\$5), court administration fee (\$5), and the judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1) are deposited into the state General Fund. Revenue from the pro bono services fee (\$1) is transferred by the State Auditor to the Indiana Bar Foundation for use to assist with pro bono legal services programs in Indiana. And proceeds from the automated record keeping fee (\$5) are deposited into the state User Fee Fund.

Additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of case.

*Penalty Provision-* If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the Common School Fund and the state General Fund would increase. The maximum fine for a Class D felony is \$10,000. Criminal fines are deposited in the Common School Fund.

If the case is filed in a circuit, superior, or county court, 70% of the \$120 criminal costs fee that is assessed and collected when a guilty verdict is entered would be deposited in the state General Fund. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 55% of the fee would be deposited in the state General Fund. In addition, some or all of the automated record keeping fee (\$5), judicial salaries fee (\$20), public defense administration fee (\$5), court administration fee (\$5), judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1), and the DNA sample processing fee (\$2) are deposited into the state General Fund.

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:** *General Postage Expenditures-* Certain provisions within the bill, would require a local election official, if no other communication means are possible to communicate or send a response to a person, to send the communication via U.S. Mail. As a result, postage expenditures for county election boards and/or clerks may increase slightly.

*References to "Pasters"-* This provision would reduce printing costs to county election boards for the production of "pasters". Whether this provision would affect the reprinting of ballots would depend on local action.

*Additional Procedures-* This provision makes changes to the procedures for the petition of nomination and declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for school board. Additional administrative time may be needed for local election officials to file affidavits of assistance and to verify voter registration records of petitioners under this provision.

Additionally, county election boards would have to settle all questions of validity of petitions of nomination or denial of a certification for school board. Statements questioning validity or a petition or contesting the denial of a certification would have to be filed with the CEB by noon 67 days prior to the general election. All questions of validity or denial of certification would have to be determined by the CEB prior to noon on the 54<sup>th</sup> day prior to the general election.

*Statements of Economic Interest-* County election boards would have to process more statements of economic interest for local office candidates. It is not likely, that these additional filings will significantly affect the workload of CEB's.

*Death of Primary Candidates-* The bill would remove the option of replacing deceased or withdrawn candidates with pasters. Optical scan voting system counties would not have to replace existing ballots with new ballots if the ballots had already been printed before the candidate had died. Therefore, this provision should reduce reprinted ballot/paster expenditures. Additionally, the bill would not allow a deceased candidate on a primary ballot to be contested. This provision may save some expenditures for local election officials.

*Challenges for Write-In School Board Candidates-* County election boards would have to make a determination on the outcome of challenges under this provision. The impact of this provision may require certain election boards to meet more frequently in order to make the determinations, which may increase per diem costs for the board members.

*Selection of Polling Places-* The bill would not allow polls to be located in a structure that displays political preferences or party allegiances, including pictures, photographs, or other likenesses of any currently elected federal, state, county, or local officials. It may be necessary for local election officials to either remove or have removed any of the above items in order to maintain a poll location. Otherwise, counties may have to seek alternative polling locales.

*Recounts-* The bill would set the limit on the maximum cash deposit or bond that must be made for a recount in an election for a local or school board office. Current law requires each petitioner in a recount to furnish a minimum amount of \$100. The bill would place the maximum as \$100 plus:

- 1) if the difference in total votes cast between two candidates is less than 1%, \$10 per each additional precinct past ten precincts, or
- 2) if the difference in total votes cast between two candidates is greater than 1%, \$100 per each additional precinct past ten precincts.

*Penalty Provision-* If more defendants are detained in county jails prior to their court hearings, local expenditures for jail operations may increase. The average cost per day is approximately \$44.

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** *Additional Procedures-* If additional civil actions occur, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$100 civil costs fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund. Additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge, depending upon the particular type of case.

Persons filing a civil case are also required to pay the following fees that are deposited in local funds.

The document storage fee (\$2) is deposited into the clerk record perpetuation fund.

The following fees are deposited into the general fund of the county in which the court is located:

- Document fees (\$1 per document) are charged for preparing transcripts or copies of record or certificate under seal.
- Service fee (\$10) collected from the filing party for each defendant beyond the first cited in the lawsuit.

*Penalty Provision-* If additional court actions occur and a guilty verdict is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources: The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$120 criminal costs fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of the criminal costs fee. Persons found guilty of a felony or misdemeanor are also required to pay the document storage fee (\$2), which is deposited into the clerk record perpetuation fund, and the jury fee (\$2) and the law enforcement continuing education fee (\$4), which are both deposited in the county user fee fund.

**State Agencies Affected:** Indiana Election Division, Indiana Election Commission, State Recount Commission, Secretary of State, Indiana State Police; Department of Local Government Finance.

**Local Agencies Affected:** Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies, local election officials.

**Information Sources:** Indiana Sheriffs' Association, Department of Correction.

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