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HOUSE BILL No. 1454

Proposed Changes to February 9, 2023 printing by AM145460

DIGEST OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Various changes. Provides that the term of any judgment funding bond with regard to either: (1) the city of Hobart; or (2) the Merrillville Community School Corporation; issued for the purpose of paying a property tax judgment rendered against Lake County for assessment year 2011, 2012, 2013, or 2014 shall be 25 years. Adds taxing districts and special taxing districts to the list of entities for which bonds may be sold: (1) at a public sale; or (2) alternatively, at a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, 2025. Extends the sunset date to 2025 for the sale of bonds at a negotiated sale in certain statutes providing for a negotiated sale of bonds. Adds nonprofit building corporations created by a municipal corporation to a provision concerning the purchase of municipal securities by the treasurer of state (treasurer). Provides that a security purchased by the treasurer from the Indiana bond bank must have a stated final maturity of not more than 25 years after the date of purchase. Removes language in SECTION 4 of the bill providing that, in an assessment appeal, the township or county assessor has the burden of proving the validity of any change to the parcel characteristics. Adds a provision from the House passed budget bill providing that specified expenses are eligible to be funded by the fund established under the regional economic acceleration and development initiative. Adds language from SECTIONS 1 and 2 of the Senate passed SB 274, with a modification to SECTION 1 of that bill to provide that tangible property is exempt from property taxation if it is: (1) owned by a nonprofit entity; and (2) used by a nonprofit entity for a charitable purpose in the operation of a residential facility for the aged that is either: (A) registered as a continuing care retirement community; or (B) licensed as a health care facility; or both. Provides that a determination of an appealed assessed value: (1) by a county or township official resulting from an informal meeting; (2) by a county board resulting from an appeal hearing; or (3) by the Indiana board resulting from an appeal hearing; may be less than or equal to the original appealed assessed value at issue, but may not exceed the original appealed assessed value at issue. Provides that the maximum levy increase for a school corporation that has under its jurisdiction any territory located in Dearborn County in SECTION 16 of the bill does not take effect until the expiration of the Dearborn

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County supplemental county property tax levy and makes corresponding changes. Provides that a qualified taxing unit located in Lake County that has experienced a property tax revenue shortfall in one or more tax years: (1) resulting from erroneous assessed valuation figures; and (2) which was, or will be, at least \$5,000,000, or 20% of its net tax levy, as a result of the erroneous assessed valuation amount; may apply to the treasurer of state for a loan from the counter-cyclical revenue and economic stabilization fund. Describes procedures, limitations, and uses for such loans. Prescribes a formula for determining a population growth of 150% for purposes of the exclusion from maximum ad valorem property tax levy limits for municipalities that meet specified criteria. Makes changes to statutes concerning maximum property tax levies for: (1) Sugar Creek Township Fire Protection District; and (2) Otter Creek Township. Amends an exclusion from the definition of "controlled project" for projects required by a court order. Provides that: (1) controlled environment agriculture property; and (2) health care property; are subject to a 2% circuit breaker credit. Defines "controlled environment agriculture property" and "health care property". Requires the land of controlled environment agriculture property to be classified and assessed as agricultural and the improvements to be classified and assessed as an agricultural greenhouse for property tax assessment. Extends through 2026 the authority for certain school corporations to allocate circuit breaker credits proportionately but provides that a school corporation is not eligible to allocate credits proportionately if the school corporation issues new bonds or enters into a new lease rental agreement for which the school corporation is imposing or will impose a debt service levy other than: (1) to refinance or renew prior bond or lease rental obligations existing before January 1, 2024, but only if the refinancing or renewal is for a lower interest rate; or (2) indebtedness that is approved in a local public question or referendum. Amends provisions excluding the part of a participating unit's proceeds of property taxes imposed in certain tax increment finance areas for an assessment date with respect to which the allocation and distribution is made that are attributable to property taxes imposed to meet the participating unit's obligations to a fire protection territory. Allows a nonprofit agricultural organization (organization) that offers health coverage to make an election to pay adjusted gross income tax in lieu of the tax imposed on such an organization under current law and makes corresponding changes. Incorporates the amendments made to that provision by SEA 2 to resolve the conflict. Adds the contents of SB 86 as introduced, which provides as follows: (1) Imposes a tax on the distribution of cigars at a rate of 24% of the wholesale price of a cigar for cigars having a wholesale price not exceeding \$3. (2) Imposes a tax on the distribution of cigars at a rate of \$0.72 per cigar for cigars having a wholesale price exceeding \$3 per cigar. Makes changes to a local income tax provision amended by SECTION 32 of the House passed HB 1454. Removes language expiring the Dearborn County supplemental county property tax levy on January 1, 2024, and replaces it with language expiring it on the later of: (1) January 1, 2045; or (2) the date on which all bonds or lease agreements outstanding on July 1,

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2023, for which a pledge of tax revenue is completely paid. Requires the county fiscal officer to provide to the department of local government finance a list of each bond or lease agreement outstanding on July 1, 2023, and the date on which each will be completely paid. Requires the department of local government finance to publish the information on the gateway website. Amends the Indiana statute governing video service franchises to provide that a local unit to which a video service provider (provider) pays a franchise fee under the statute may not assess with respect to the provider any permit fee, encroachment fee, degradation fee, or other fee that could otherwise be imposed on the provider for the provider's occupation of or work within the public right-of-way. Provides that this prohibition does not restrict the right of the unit to impose on the provider any ad valorem taxes or other taxes of general applicability that the unit lawfully imposes on other businesses owning property or operating within the unit. Provides (beginning on or after January 1, 2024) that the legislative body of a town that has a mayor as a result of a reorganization may hire or contract with competent attorneys and legal research assistants on terms it considers appropriate. Repeals a statute requiring the county recorder to provide to the county auditor a list of recorded mortgage releases. Makes changes to various definitions in the Indiana Code chapter concerning rail transit development districts and makes a corresponding change to the local income tax increment fund. Changes the dates on which the department of state revenue (department) determines base period amounts and increment revenue for purpose of the Indiana Code chapter concerning rail transit development districts and allows the department (if necessary) to redetermine base period amounts and increment revenue. Allows the county legislative body of a county in which a fire protection district includes all of the incorporated and unincorporated area of the county to adopt an ordinance to establish a nine member fire protection district governing board (governing board). Provides that on the date set forth in the ordinance establishing the governing board: (1) the governing board has the powers and duties of the board of fire trustees; and (2) the board of fire trustees acts solely as an advisory body to the governing board. Makes certain changes and technical corrections to provisions contained in SEA 2 (P.L.1-2023) (Taxation of pass through entities). Makes conforming changes.

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.

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

- 1 [\[SECTION 1. IC 5-1-8-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS](#)
- 2 [\[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023\]: Sec. 1. \(a\) The county council may, in](#)
- 3 [its discretion, authorize the issuance and sale of judgment funding](#)

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bonds of the county for the purpose of procuring funds to pay any judgment taken against the county. Such bonds shall be authorized, issued and sold pursuant to statutes governing the issuance of refunding bonds of the county, and the amount thereof shall not exceed the face of the judgment or judgments being funded, plus the accrued interest thereon, together with the costs taxed by the court.

(b) The term of any judgment funding bond under subsection (a) with regard to either:

(1) the city of Hobart; or

(2) the Merrillville Community School Corporation;

issued for the purpose of paying a property tax judgment rendered against Lake County for assessment year 2011, 2012, 2013, or 2014 shall be twenty-five (25) years.

] SECTION ~~↔~~ [2]. IC 5-1-11-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter or in the statute authorizing their issuance, all bonds issued by or in the name of counties, townships, cities, towns, school corporations, and special taxing districts, agencies or instrumentalities thereof, or by entities required to sell bonds pursuant to ~~IC 5-1-11~~, **this chapter**, whether the bonds are general obligations or issued in anticipation of the collection of special taxes or are payable out of revenues, may be sold:

(1) at a public sale; or

(2) alternatively, at a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, ~~2023~~, **2025**, in the case of:

(A) counties;

(B) townships;

(C) cities;

(D) towns; ~~and~~

~~(E)~~ **and**

(E) taxing districts;

(F) special taxing districts; and

(F) (G) school corporations.

(b) The word "bonds" as used in this chapter means any obligations issued by or in the name of any of the political subdivisions or bodies referred to in subsection (a), except obligations payable in the year in which they are issued, obligations issued in anticipation of the collection of delinquent taxes, and obligations issued in anticipation of the collection of frozen bank deposits.

(c) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsection (a) or any of the provisions of section 2 of this chapter, any bonds may be sold to the federal government or any agency thereof, at private sale and without a public offering.

SECTION ~~↔~~ [3. IC 5-1-11-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 6. (a) In cases where other statutes authorize the issuance and exchange of new bonds for the purpose of refunding or redeeming outstanding bonds for the payment of which no funds are

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available, it shall be the duty of the officers charged with issuance and exchange of the new bonds to cause the bonds to be offered:

- (1) at a public sale as provided in this chapter; or
- (2) alternatively, at a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, 2023, **2025**, in the case of:

- (A) counties;
- (B) townships;
- (C) cities;
- (D) towns; and
- (E) taxing districts;**
- (F) special taxing districts; and**
- ~~(E)~~ **(G)** school corporations.

(b) In cases where it is necessary to provide for the refunding of bonds or interest coupons maturing at various times over a period not exceeding six (6) months, the bodies and officials charged with the duty of issuing and selling the refunding bonds may, for the purpose of reducing the cost of issuance of the bonds, issue and sell one (1) issue of bonds in an amount sufficient to provide for the refunding of all of the bonds and interest coupons required to be refunded during the six (6) month period.

SECTION 4. IC 5-1-14-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.229-2011, SECTION 66, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 10. (a) If an issuer has issued obligations under a statute that establishes a maximum term or repayment period for the obligations, notwithstanding that statute, the issuer may continue to make payments of principal, interest, or both, on the obligations after the expiration of the term or period if principal or interest owed to owners of the obligations remains unpaid.

(b) This section does not authorize the use of revenues or funds to make payments of principal and interest other than those revenues or funds that were pledged for the payments before the expiration of the term or period.

(c) Except as otherwise provided by this section, IC 5-1-5-2.5, **IC 5-1-8-1(b)**, IC 16-22-8-43, IC 36-7-12-27, IC 36-7-14-25.1, or IC 36-9-13-30 (but only with respect to any bonds issued under IC 36-9-13-30 that are secured by a lease entered into by a political subdivision organized and existing under IC 16-22-8), the maximum term or repayment period for obligations issued after June 30, 2008, that are wholly or partially payable from ad valorem property taxes, special benefit taxes on property, or tax increment revenues derived from property taxes may not exceed:

- (1) the maximum applicable period under federal law, for obligations that are issued to evidence loans made or guaranteed by the federal government or a federal agency;
- (2) twenty-five (25) years, for obligations that are wholly or partially payable from tax increment revenues derived from property taxes; or
- (3) twenty (20) years, for obligations that are not described in subdivision (1) or (2), and are wholly or partially payable from

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ad valorem property taxes or special benefit taxes on property.
SECTION 5. IC 5-13-9-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.104-2022,
SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 2. (a) Each officer designated in section 1 of this
chapter may invest or reinvest any funds that are held by the officer and
available for investment in any of the following:

(1) Securities backed by the full faith and credit of the United
States Treasury or fully guaranteed by the United States and
issued by any of the following:

(A) The United States Treasury.

(B) A federal agency.

(C) A federal instrumentality.

(D) A federal government sponsored enterprise.

(2) Securities fully guaranteed and issued by any of the
following:

(A) A federal agency.

(B) A federal instrumentality.

(C) A federal government sponsored enterprise.

(3) Municipal securities issued by an Indiana local governmental
entity, a quasi-governmental entity related to the state, or a unit
of government, municipal corporation, or special taxing district
in Indiana, or a nonprofit building corporation created by a
municipal corporation, if the issuer has not defaulted on any of
the issuer's obligations within the twenty (20) years preceding
the date of the purchase. A security purchased by the treasurer
of state under this subdivision must have a stated final maturity
of not more than ten (10) years after the date of purchase.
However, a security purchased by the treasurer of state from
the Indiana bond bank under this subdivision must have a
stated final maturity of not more than twenty-five (25) years
after the date of purchase.

(b) If an investment under subsection (a) is made at a cost in
excess of the par value of the securities purchased, any premium paid
for the securities shall be deducted from the first interest received and
returned to the fund from which the investment was purchased, and
only the net amount is considered interest income.

(c) The officer making the investment may sell any securities
acquired and may do anything necessary to protect the interests of the
funds invested, including the exercise of exchange privileges which
may be granted with respect to maturing securities in cases where the
new securities offered in exchange meet the requirements for initial
investment.

(d) The investing officers of the political subdivisions are the legal
custodians of securities under this chapter. They shall accept
safekeeping receipts or other reporting for securities from:

(1) a duly designated depository as prescribed in this article; or

(2) a financial institution located either in or out of Indiana
having custody of securities with a combined capital and surplus
of at least ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) according to the last

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statement of condition filed by the financial institution with its governmental supervisory body.

(e) The state board of accounts may rely on safekeeping receipts or other reporting from any depository or financial institution.

(f) In addition to any other investments allowed under this chapter, an officer of a conservancy district located in a city having a population of more than five thousand (5,000) and less than five thousand one hundred thirty (5,130) may also invest in:

(1) municipal securities; and

(2) equity securities;

having a stated final maturity of any number of years or having no stated final maturity. The total investments outstanding under this subsection may not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total portfolio of funds invested by the officer of a conservancy district. However, an investment that complies with this subsection when the investment is made remains legal even if a subsequent decrease in the total portfolio invested by the officer of a conservancy district causes the percentage of investments outstanding under this subsection to exceed twenty-five percent (25%).

(g) In addition to any other investments allowed under this chapter, the clerk-treasurer of a town with a population of more than ten thousand (10,000) and less than twenty thousand (20,000) located in a county having a population of more than one hundred seventy-four thousand (174,000) and less than one hundred eighty thousand (180,000) may also invest money in a host community agreement future fund established by ordinance of the town in:

(1) municipal securities; and

(2) equity securities;

having a stated final maturity of any number of years or having no stated final maturity. The total investments outstanding under this subsection may not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total portfolio of funds invested by the clerk-treasurer of a town. However, an investment that complies with this subsection when the investment is made remains legal even if a subsequent decrease in the total portfolio invested by the clerk-treasurer of a town causes the percentage of investments outstanding under this subsection to exceed twenty-five percent (25%).

SECTION 6]. IC 5-16-1-1.9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.143-2014, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 1.9. (a) Notwithstanding this article, a state educational institution may award a contract for any construction or repair work to any building, structure, or improvement of the institution without advertising for bids and meeting other contract awarding requirements of this article whenever the estimated cost of the project is less than ~~one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000)~~. **three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000)**. However, in awarding any contract under this section the state educational institution must do the following:

(1) Invite quotes from at least three (3) persons, firms, limited

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liability companies, or corporations known to deal in the work required to be done.

(2) Give notice of the project if the estimated cost of the project is more than ~~one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000)~~ **three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000)**. If required, notice must include a description of the work to be done and be given in at least one (1) newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the county in which the work is to be done.

(3) Award the contract to the person who submits the lowest and best quote.

(b) A state educational institution that awards a contract under this section to a minority business enterprise may include the contract when assessing the state educational institution's performance in meeting the goal set under section 7 of this chapter.

[SECTION 7. IC 5-28-41-17 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 17. In addition to the purposes described in section 7 of this chapter, the following expenses are eligible to be funded by the fund:

(1) Costs associated with increasing housing and associated infrastructure, including strategies that lead to permanent housing for individuals experiencing homelessness.

(2) Costs related to programs to support community mental health and public health.

(3) Costs related to providing broadband services, but only if:

(A) all other funding sources for the provision of broadband have been exhausted; and

(B) the projects funded in whole or in part by a grant or loan from the fund satisfy the criteria and requirements described in IC 4-4-38.5.

(4) Costs related to improving the quality of life in the region.

] SECTION ~~8~~ [8]. IC 6-1.1-3-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 9. (a) In completing a personal property return for a year, a taxpayer shall make a complete disclosure of all information required by the department of local government finance that is related to the value, nature, ~~or~~ **and** location of personal property:

(1) that the taxpayer owned on the assessment date of that year; or

(2) that the taxpayer held, possessed, or controlled on the assessment date of that year.

(b) The taxpayer shall certify to the truth of:

(1) all information appearing in a personal property return; and

(2) all data accompanying the return.

SECTION ~~4~~ [9]. IC 6-1.1-4-4.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.111-2014, SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 4.2. (a) The county assessor of each

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county shall, before July 1, 2013, and before May 1 of every fourth year thereafter, prepare and submit to the department of local government finance a reassessment plan for the county. The following apply to a reassessment plan prepared and submitted under this section:

(1) The reassessment plan is subject to approval by the department of local government finance. The department of local government finance shall complete its review and approval of the reassessment plan before:

(A) March 1, 2015; and

(B) January 1 of each subsequent year that follows a year in which the reassessment plan is submitted by the county.

(2) The department of local government finance shall determine ~~the~~ the classes of real property to be used for purposes of this section.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (b), the reassessment plan must divide all parcels of real property in the county into four (4) different groups of parcels. Each group of parcels must contain approximately twenty-five percent (25%) of the parcels within each class of real property in the county.

(4) Except as provided in subsection (b), all real property in each group of parcels shall be reassessed under the county's reassessment plan once during each four (4) year cycle.

(5) The reassessment of a group of parcels in a particular class of real property shall begin on May 1 of a year.

(6) The reassessment of parcels:

(A) must include a physical inspection of each parcel of real property in the group of parcels that is being reassessed; and

(B) shall be completed on or before January 1 of the year after the year in which the reassessment of the group of parcels begins.

(7) For real property included in a group of parcels that is reassessed, the reassessment is the basis for taxes payable in the year following the year in which the reassessment is to be completed.

(8) The reassessment plan must specify the dates by which the assessor must submit land values under section 13.6 of this chapter to the county property tax assessment board of appeals.

(9) The department may not approve the reassessment plan until the assessor provides verification that the land values determination under section 13.6 of this chapter has been completed.

~~(9)~~ **(10)** Subject to review and approval by the department of local government finance, the county assessor may modify the reassessment plan.

(b) A county may submit a reassessment plan that provides for reassessing more than twenty-five percent (25%) of all parcels of real property in the county in a particular year. A plan may provide that all parcels are to be reassessed in one (1) year. However, a plan must cover a four (4) year period. All real property in each group of parcels

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shall be reassessed under the county's reassessment plan once during each reassessment cycle.

(c) The reassessment of the first group of parcels under a county's reassessment plan shall begin on July 1, 2014, and shall be completed on or before January 1, 2015.

(d) The department of local government finance may adopt rules to govern the reassessment of property under county reassessment plans.

SECTION ~~5~~^[10]. IC 6-1.1-4-4.9 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: **Sec. 4.9. (a) This section applies to an assessment:**

(1) under section 4.2 or 4.5 of this chapter or another law; and

(2) occurring after December 31, 2023.

(b) If the township assessor, or the county assessor if there is no township assessor for the township, changes the underlying parcel characteristics, including age, grade, or condition, of a property from the previous year's assessment date, the township or county assessor shall document:

(1) each change; and

(2) the reason that each change was made.^[1]

~~<In any appeal of the assessment, the township or county assessor has the burden of proving that each change was valid.~~

> SECTION ~~6~~^[11]. IC 6-1.1-4-13.6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.112-2012, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: **Sec. 13.6. (a) The county assessor shall determine the values of all classes of commercial, industrial, and residential land (including farm homesites) in the county using guidelines determined by the department of local government finance. The assessor determining the values of land shall submit the values and any supporting document to the county property tax assessment board of appeals and the department of local government finance by the dates specified in the county's reassessment plan under section 4.2 of this chapter.**

(b) If the county assessor fails to determine land values under subsection (a) before the deadlines in the county's reassessment plan under section 4.2 of this chapter, the county property tax assessment board of appeals shall determine the values. If the county property tax assessment board of appeals fails to determine the values before the land values become effective, the department of local government finance shall determine the values.

(c) The county assessor shall notify all township assessors in the county (if any) of the values. Assessing officials shall use the values determined under this section.

(d) A petition for the review of the land values determined by a county assessor under this section may be filed with the department of local government finance not later than forty-five (45) days after the county assessor makes the determination of the land values. The

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petition must be signed by at least the lesser of:

- (1) one hundred (100) property owners in the county; or
- (2) five percent (5%) of the property owners in the county.

(e) Upon receipt of a petition for review under subsection (d), the department of local government finance:

- (1) shall review the land values determined by the county assessor; and
 - (2) after a public hearing, shall:
 - (A) approve;
 - (B) modify; or
 - (C) disapprove;
- the land values.

SECTION ~~12~~ [\[12\]](#). IC 6-1.1-4-18.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.257-2019, SECTION 15, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 18.5. (a) A county assessor may not use the services of a professional appraiser for assessment or reassessment purposes without a written contract. The contract used must be either a standard contract developed by the department of local government finance or a contract that has been specifically approved by the department. The department shall ensure that the contract:

- (1) includes all of the provisions required under section 19.5(b) of this chapter; and
- (2) adequately provides for the creation and transmission of real property assessment data in the form required by the legislative services agency and ~~the division of data analysis of the~~ department.

(b) No contract shall be made with any professional appraiser to act as technical advisor in the assessment of property, before the giving of notice and the receiving of bids from anyone desiring to furnish this service. Notice of the time and place for receiving bids for the contract shall be given by publication by one (1) insertion in two (2) newspapers of general circulation published in the county and representing each of the two (2) leading political parties in the county. If only one (1) newspaper is there published, notice in that one (1) newspaper is sufficient to comply with the requirements of this subsection. The contract shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder who meets all requirements under law for entering a contract to serve as technical advisor in the assessment of property. However, any and all bids may be rejected, and new bids may be asked.

(c) The county council of each county shall appropriate the funds needed to meet the obligations created by a professional appraisal services contract which is entered into under this chapter.

(d) A county assessor who enters into a contract with a professional appraiser shall submit a contract to the department through the Indiana transparency Internet web site in the manner prescribed by the department. The county shall upload the contract not later than thirty (30) days after execution of the contract.

(e) The department may review any contracts uploaded under

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subsection (d) to ensure compliance with section 19.5 of this chapter.

SECTION ~~8~~ 13. IC 6-1.1-4-39, AS AMENDED BY P.L.111-2014, SECTION 15, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 39. (a) For assessment dates after February 28, 2005, except as provided in subsections (c) and (e), the true tax value of real property regularly used to rent or otherwise furnish residential accommodations for periods of thirty (30) days or more and that has more than four (4) rental units is the lowest valuation determined by applying each of the following appraisal approaches:

(1) Cost approach that includes an estimated reproduction or replacement cost of buildings and land improvements as of the date of valuation together with estimates of the losses in value that have taken place due to wear and tear, design and plan, or neighborhood influences.

(2) Sales comparison approach, using data for generally comparable property.

(3) Income capitalization approach, using an applicable capitalization method and appropriate capitalization rates that are developed and used in computations that lead to an indication of value commensurate with the risks for the subject property use.

(b) The gross rent multiplier method is the preferred method of valuing:

(1) real property that has at least one (1) and not more than four (4) rental units; and

(2) mobile homes assessed under IC 6-1.1-7.

(c) A township assessor (if any) or the county assessor is not required to appraise real property referred to in subsection (a) using the three (3) appraisal approaches listed in subsection (a) if the assessor and the taxpayer agree before notice of the assessment is given to the taxpayer under section 22 of this chapter to the determination of the true tax value of the property by the assessor using one (1) of those appraisal approaches.

(d) To carry out this section, the department of local government finance may adopt rules for assessors to use in gathering and processing information for the application of the income capitalization method and the gross rent multiplier method. If a taxpayer wishes to have the income capitalization method or the gross rent multiplier method used in the initial formulation of the assessment of the taxpayer's property, the taxpayer must submit the necessary information to the assessor not later than the assessment date. However, the taxpayer is not prejudiced in any way and is not restricted in pursuing an appeal, if the data is not submitted by the assessment date. A taxpayer must verify under penalties for perjury any information provided to the township or county assessor for use in the application of either method. All information related to earnings, income, profits, losses, or expenditures that is provided to the assessor under this section is confidential under IC 6-1.1-35-9 to the same extent as

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information related to earnings, income, profits, losses, or expenditures of personal property is confidential under IC 6-1.1-35-9.

(e) The true tax value of low income rental property (as defined in section 41 of this chapter) is not determined under subsection (a). The assessment method prescribed in section 41 of this chapter is the exclusive method for assessment of that property. This subsection does not impede any rights to appeal an assessment.

(f) For property qualifying under subsection (a), in any review or appeal under IC 6-1.1-15 and in any appeals taken to the Indiana board of tax review or the Indiana tax court, the county assessor or township assessor making the assessment has the burden of proving that the real property's true tax value:

(1) is the lowest valuation determined by applying the three appraisal approaches identified in subsection (a); and

(2) is substantially correct.

If a county assessor or township assessor fails to meet the burden of proof under this subsection, the taxpayer may introduce evidence to prove a substantially correct assessment.

(g) If neither the assessing official nor the taxpayer meets its burden of proof and the prior year's assessment was lower than the assessment under review or appeal, the assessment reverts to the assessment for the prior tax year, which is the original assessment for that prior tax year or, if applicable, the assessment for that prior tax year:

(1) as last corrected by an assessing official;

(2) as stipulated or settled by the taxpayer and the assessing official; or

(3) as determined by the reviewing authority.

(h) In appeals where the taxpayer contends that the assessment should be greater than the assessment for the prior tax year, the final assessed value may not be less than the taxpayer's contention of value in the appeal.

(i) Subsections (f), (g), and (h) do not apply to an assessment if the assessment that is the subject of the review or appeal is based on:

(1) substantial renovations or new improvements;

(2) zoning; or

(3) uses;

that were not considered in the assessment for the prior tax year.

(j) As used in this section, "substantially correct" means:

(1) for the assessor, that the assessor has proved that the value of the property is within five percent (5%) of the appealed assessment; and

(2) for the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has proved that the value of the property is within five percent (5%) of the taxpayer's contention of value.

SECTION ~~9~~ 14. IC 6-1.1-8-27, AS AMENDED BY P.L.174-2022, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 27. (a) On or before

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July 1 of each year, for years ending before January 1, 2017, and on or before June 15 for years beginning after December 31, 2016; the department of local government finance shall certify to the county assessor and the county auditor of each county the distributable property assessed values which the department determines are distributable to the taxing districts of the county. In addition, if a public utility company has appealed the department of local government finance's assessment of the company's distributable property, the department shall notify the county auditor of the appeal.

(b) The county assessor shall review the department of local government finance's certification under subsection (a) to determine if any of a public utility company's property which has a definite situs in the county has been omitted. The county auditor shall enter for taxation the assessed valuation of a public utility company's distributable property which the department distributes to a taxing district of the county.

(c) The county assessor may exempt designated infrastructure development zone broadband assets. This includes the eligible broadband infrastructure assets located in a designated infrastructure development zone of a centrally assessed telephone company or cable company (as defined in section 2(15) of this chapter).

(d) A centrally assessed telephone company or cable company (as defined in section 2(15) of this chapter) that makes eligible infrastructure investments in a designated infrastructure development zone established under the provisions of IC 6-1.1-12.5-5 in facilities and technologies used:

- (1) in the deployment and transmission of broadband service;
- (2) in advanced services that increase the availability of broadband service;
- (3) in advanced service; or
- (4) under any combination of subdivisions (1), (2), or (3);

is exempt from property taxation as set forth under IC 6-1.1-12.5-5.

(e) Upon conclusion of the certification process by the department of local government finance under this section, the centrally assessed telephone company or cable company (as defined in section 2(15) of this chapter) shall produce and submit, not later than July 1 of each assessment year, an annual report to the county assessor that includes sufficient information necessary for the county assessor or county auditor to identify the broadband infrastructure investments that are eligible to be exempt from property taxes.

(f) The county auditor shall reduce the department of local government finance's certified values for each applicable state assessed personal property record that qualifies for the exemption prior to the certification of the county's net assessed values to the department. This shall include the certified values for the centrally assessed telephone company or cable company (as defined in section 2(15) of this chapter).

SECTION ~~10~~ [15. IC 6-1.1-8.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS \[EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023 \(RETROACTIVE\)\]:](#)

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Chapter 8.1. Controlled Environment Agriculture Property

Sec. 1. This section applies to assessment dates after December 31, 2022.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "controlled environment agriculture property" has the meaning set forth in IC 6-1.1-20.6-1.3.

Sec. 3. Land of controlled environment agricultural property shall be classified and assessed as agricultural, and the improvements shall be classified and assessed as an agricultural greenhouse.

SECTION 16. IC 6-1.1-10-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.85-2019, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2019 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 16. (a) All or part of a building is exempt from property taxation if it is owned, occupied, and used by a person for educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes.

(b) A building is exempt from property taxation if it is owned, occupied, and used by a town, city, township, or county for educational, literary, scientific, fraternal, or charitable purposes.

(c) A tract of land, including the campus and athletic grounds of an educational institution, is exempt from property taxation if:

(1) a building that is exempt under subsection (a) or (b) is situated on it;

(2) a parking lot or structure that serves a building referred to in subdivision (1) is situated on it; or

(3) the tract:

(A) is owned by a nonprofit entity established for the purpose of retaining and preserving land and water for their natural characteristics;

(B) does not exceed five hundred (500) acres; and

(C) is not used by the nonprofit entity to make a profit.

(d) A tract of land is exempt from property taxation if:

(1) it is purchased for the purpose of erecting a building that is to be owned, occupied, and used in such a manner that the building will be exempt under subsection (a) or (b); and

(2) not more than four (4) years after the property is purchased, and for each year after the four (4) year period, the owner demonstrates substantial progress and active pursuit towards the erection of the intended building and use of the tract for the exempt purpose. To establish substantial progress and active pursuit under this subdivision, the owner must prove the existence of factors such as the following:

(A) Organization of and activity by a building committee or other oversight group.

(B) Completion and filing of building plans with the appropriate local government authority.

(C) Cash reserves dedicated to the project of a sufficient amount to lead a reasonable individual to believe the actual construction can and will begin within four (4) years.

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(D) The breaking of ground and the beginning of actual construction.

(E) Any other factor that would lead a reasonable individual to believe that construction of the building is an active plan and that the building is capable of being completed within eight (8) years considering the circumstances of the owner.

If the owner of the property sells, leases, or otherwise transfers a tract of land that is exempt under this subsection, the owner is liable for the property taxes that were not imposed upon the tract of land during the period beginning January 1 of the fourth year following the purchase of the property and ending on December 31 of the year of the sale, lease, or transfer. The county auditor of the county in which the tract of land is located may establish an installment plan for the repayment of taxes due under this subsection. The plan established by the county auditor may allow the repayment of the taxes over a period of years equal to the number of years for which property taxes must be repaid under this subsection.

(e) Personal property is exempt from property taxation if it is owned and used in such a manner that it would be exempt under subsection (a) or (b) if it were a building.

(f) A hospital's property that is exempt from property taxation under subsection (a), (b), or (e) shall remain exempt from property taxation even if the property is used in part to furnish goods or services to another hospital whose property qualifies for exemption under this section.

(g) Property owned by a shared hospital services organization that is exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) or 501(e) of the Internal Revenue Code is exempt from property taxation if it is owned, occupied, and used exclusively to furnish goods or services to a hospital whose property is exempt from property taxation under subsection (a), (b), or (e).

(h) This section does not exempt from property tax an office or a practice of a physician or group of physicians that is owned by a hospital licensed under IC 16-21-2 or other property that is not substantially related to or supportive of the inpatient facility of the hospital unless the office, practice, or other property:

- (1) provides or supports the provision of charity care (as defined in IC 16-18-2-52.5), including providing funds or other financial support for health care services for individuals who are indigent (as defined in IC 16-18-2-52.5(b) and IC 16-18-2-52.5(c)); or
- (2) provides or supports the provision of community benefits (as defined in IC 16-21-9-1), including research, education, or government sponsored indigent health care (as defined in IC 16-21-9-2).

However, participation in the Medicaid or Medicare program alone does not entitle an office, practice, or other property described in this subsection to an exemption under this section.

(i) A tract of land or a tract of land plus all or part of a structure on the land is exempt from property taxation if:

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(1) the tract is acquired for the purpose of erecting, renovating, or improving a single family residential structure that is to be given away or sold;

(A) in a charitable manner;

(B) by a nonprofit organization; and

(C) to low income individuals who will:

(i) use the land as a family residence; and

(ii) not have an exemption for the land under this section;

(2) the tract does not exceed three (3) acres; and

(3) the tract of land or the tract of land plus all or part of a structure on the land is not used for profit while exempt under this section.

(j) An exemption under subsection (i) terminates when the property is conveyed by the nonprofit organization to another owner.

(k) When property that is exempt in any year under subsection (i) is conveyed to another owner, the nonprofit organization receiving the exemption must file a certified statement with the auditor of the county, notifying the auditor of the change not later than sixty (60) days after the date of the conveyance. The county auditor shall immediately forward a copy of the certified statement to the county assessor. A nonprofit organization that fails to file the statement required by this subsection is liable for the amount of property taxes due on the property conveyed if it were not for the exemption allowed under this chapter.

(l) If property is granted an exemption in any year under subsection (i) and the owner:

(1) fails to transfer the tangible property within eight (8) years after the assessment date for which the exemption is initially granted; or

(2) transfers the tangible property to a person who:

(A) is not a low income individual; or

(B) does not use the transferred property as a residence for at least one (1) year after the property is transferred;

the person receiving the exemption shall notify the county recorder and the county auditor of the county in which the property is located not later than sixty (60) days after the event described in subdivision (1) or (2) occurs. The county auditor shall immediately inform the county assessor of a notification received under this subsection.

(m) If subsection (l)(1) or (l)(2) applies, the owner shall pay, not later than the date that the next installment of property taxes is due, an amount equal to the sum of the following:

(1) The total property taxes that, if it were not for the exemption under subsection (i), would have been levied on the property in each year in which an exemption was allowed.

(2) Interest on the property taxes at the rate of ten percent (10%) per year.

(n) The liability imposed by subsection (m) is a lien upon the property receiving the exemption under subsection (i). An amount

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collected under subsection (m) shall be collected as an excess levy. If the amount is not paid, it shall be collected in the same manner that delinquent taxes on real property are collected.

(o) Property referred to in this section shall be assessed to the extent required under IC 6-1.1-11-9.

(p) A for-profit provider of early childhood education services to children who are at least four (4) but less than six (6) years of age on the annual assessment date may receive the exemption provided by this section for property used for educational purposes only if all the requirements of section 46 of this chapter are satisfied. A for-profit provider of early childhood education services that provides the services only to children younger than four (4) years of age may not receive the exemption provided by this section for property used for educational purposes.

(q) Tangible property is exempt from property taxation if it is:

(1) owned by a nonprofit entity; and

(2) used by a nonprofit entity for a charitable purpose in the operation of a residential facility for the aged that is either:

(A) registered as a continuing care retirement community under IC 23-2-4; or

(B) licensed as a health care facility under IC 16-28;

or both.

SECTION 17. IC 6-1.1-10-18.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.197-2011, SECTION 33, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2019 (RETROACTIVE)]:

Sec. 18.5. (a) This section does not exempt from property tax an office or a practice of a physician or group of physicians that is owned by a hospital licensed under IC 16-21-2 or other property that is not substantially related to or supportive of the inpatient facility of the hospital unless the office, practice, or other property:

(1) provides or supports the provision of charity care (as defined in IC 16-18-2-52.5), including funds or other financial support for health care services for individuals who are indigent (as defined in IC 16-18-2-52.5(b) and IC 16-18-2-52.5(c)); or

(2) provides or supports the provision of community benefits (as defined in IC 16-21-9-1), including research, education, or government sponsored indigent health care (as defined in IC 16-21-9-2).

However, participation in the Medicaid or Medicare program, alone, does not entitle an office, a practice, or other property described in this subsection to an exemption under this section.

(b) Tangible property is exempt from property taxation if it is:

(1) owned or leased by an Indiana nonprofit corporation; and

(2) used by that corporation or leased by that corporation to another nonprofit corporation in the operation of a hospital licensed under IC 16-21, a health facility licensed under IC 16-28, or in the operation of a residential facility for the aged and licensed under IC 16-28, a continuing care retirement community registered under IC 23-2-4, or in the operation of

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1 a Christian Science home or sanatorium.
 2 (c) Property referred to in this section shall be assessed to the
 3 extent required under IC 6-1.1-11-9.

4 SECTION 18]. IC 6-1.1-10-27 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 5 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023 (RETROACTIVE)]:
 6 Sec. 27. (a) Subject to the limitations contained in subsections (b) and
 7 (c), the following tangible property is exempt from property taxation if
 8 it is owned by a cemetery corporation, firm, ~~or~~ **not-for-profit**
 9 **corporation, or** association which is organized under the laws of this
 10 state, **a church, or a religious society:**

11 (1) The real property, including mausoleums and other structures
 12 in which human remains are buried or interred but not including
 13 crematories, funeral homes, offices, or maintenance structures.
 14 However, **crematories, funeral homes,** offices, and
 15 maintenance structures are exempt if they are owned by, or held
 16 in trust for the use of, a church or religious society, or if they are
 17 owned by a not-for-profit corporation or association.

18 (2) The personal property which is used exclusively in the
 19 establishment, operation, administration, preservation, repair, or
 20 maintenance of the cemetery, **funeral home, or crematory.**

21 (b) The exemption under subsection (a) does not apply to real
 22 property unless:

23 (1) it has been dedicated or platted for cemetery, **crematory, or**
 24 **funeral home** use, **or a variance has been granted for one (1)**
 25 **or more of those uses;**

26 (2) a plat of it **or variance from the plat** has been recorded in
 27 the county in which the property is located; and

28 (3) it is exclusively used for cemetery, ~~or~~ burial, **crematory, or**
 29 **funeral** purposes.

30 (c) The exemption under subsection (a) does not apply to personal
 31 property unless it is used exclusively for cemetery, **funeral home, or**
 32 **crematory** purposes and:

33 (1) it is owned by, or held in trust for the use of, a church or
 34 religious society; or

35 (2) it is owned by a not-for-profit corporation or association.

36 SECTION 1 ~~+~~ 9]. IC 6-1.1-12-35.5, AS AMENDED BY
 37 P.L.257-2019, SECTION 27, IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 38 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 35.5. (a) Except as
 39 provided in section 36 or 44 of this chapter and subject to section 45 of
 40 this chapter, a person who desires to claim the deduction provided by
 41 section 33 or 34 of this chapter must file a certified statement in
 42 duplicate, on forms prescribed by the department of local government
 43 finance and proof of certification under subsection (b) with the auditor
 44 of the county in which the property for which the deduction is claimed
 45 is subject to assessment. To obtain the deduction for a desired calendar
 46 year in which property taxes are first due and payable, the person must
 47 complete and date the certified statement in the immediately preceding
 48 calendar year and file the certified statement with the county auditor on
 49 or before January 5 of the calendar year in which the property taxes are

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first due and payable. The statement may be filed in person or by mail. If mailed, the mailing must be postmarked on or before the last day for filing. On verification of the statement by the assessor of the township in which the property for which the deduction is claimed is subject to assessment, or the county assessor if there is no township assessor for the township, the county auditor shall allow the deduction.

(b) The department of environmental management, upon application by a property owner, shall determine whether a system or device qualifies for a deduction provided by section 33 or 34 of this chapter. If the department determines that a system or device qualifies for a deduction, it shall certify the system or device and provide proof of the certification to the property owner. The department shall prescribe the form and manner of the certification process required by this subsection.

(c) If the department of environmental management receives an application for certification, the department shall determine whether the system or device qualifies for a deduction. If the department fails to make a determination under this subsection before December 31 of the year in which the application is received, the system or device is considered certified.

(d) A denial of a deduction claimed under section 33 or 34 of this chapter may be appealed as provided in IC 6-1.1-15. The appeal is limited to a review of a determination made by the township assessor county property tax assessment board of appeals, or department of local government finance.

(e) Notwithstanding any other law, if there is a change in ownership of real property, or a mobile home that is not assessed as real property:

(1) that is equipped with a geothermal energy heating or cooling device; and

(2) whose previous owner received a property tax deduction under section 34 of this chapter for the geothermal energy heating or cooling device prior to the change in ownership;

the new owner shall be eligible for the property tax deduction following the change in ownership and, in subsequent taxable years, shall not be required to obtain a determination of qualification from the department of environmental management under subsection (b) and shall not be required to file a certified statement of qualification with the county auditor under subsection (a) to remain eligible for the property tax deduction.

SECTION ~~42~~²⁰. IC 6-1.1-12-37, AS AMENDED BY P.L.174-2022, SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 37. (a) The following definitions apply throughout this section:

(1) "Dwelling" means any of the following:

(A) Residential real property improvements that an individual uses as the individual's residence, including a house or garage.

(B) A mobile home that is not assessed as real property that

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an individual uses as the individual's residence.

(C) A manufactured home that is not assessed as real property that an individual uses as the individual's residence.

(2) "Homestead" means an individual's principal place of residence:

(A) that is located in Indiana;

(B) that:

(i) the individual owns;

(ii) the individual is buying under a contract recorded in the county recorder's office, or evidenced by a memorandum of contract recorded in the county recorder's office under IC 36-2-11-20, that provides that the individual is to pay the property taxes on the residence, and that obligates the owner to convey title to the individual upon completion of all of the individual's contract obligations;

(iii) the individual is entitled to occupy as a tenant-stockholder (as defined in 26 U.S.C. 216) of a cooperative housing corporation (as defined in 26 U.S.C. 216); or

(iv) is a residence described in section 17.9 of this chapter that is owned by a trust if the individual is an individual described in section 17.9 of this chapter; and

(C) that consists of a dwelling and the real estate, not exceeding one (1) acre, that immediately surrounds that dwelling.

Except as provided in subsection (k), the term does not include property owned by a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other entity not described in this subdivision.

(b) Each year a homestead is eligible for a standard deduction from the assessed value of the homestead for an assessment date. Except as provided in subsection (p), the deduction provided by this section applies to property taxes first due and payable for an assessment date only if an individual has an interest in the homestead described in subsection (a)(2)(B) on:

(1) the assessment date; or

(2) any date in the same year after an assessment date that a statement is filed under subsection (e) or section 44 of this chapter, if the property consists of real property.

If more than one (1) individual or entity qualifies property as a homestead under subsection (a)(2)(B) for an assessment date, only one (1) standard deduction from the assessed value of the homestead may be applied for the assessment date. Subject to subsection (c), the auditor of the county shall record and make the deduction for the individual or entity qualifying for the deduction.

(c) Except as provided in section 40.5 of this chapter, the total amount of the deduction that a person may receive under this section

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for a particular year is the lesser of:

(1) sixty percent (60%) of the assessed value of the real property, mobile home not assessed as real property, or manufactured home not assessed as real property; or

(2) for assessment dates:

(A) before January 1, 2023, forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000); or

(B) after December 31, 2022, forty-eight thousand dollars (\$48,000).

(d) A person who has sold real property, a mobile home not assessed as real property, or a manufactured home not assessed as real property to another person under a contract that provides that the contract buyer is to pay the property taxes on the real property, mobile home, or manufactured home may not claim the deduction provided under this section with respect to that real property, mobile home, or manufactured home.

(e) Except as provided in sections 17.8 and 44 of this chapter and subject to section 45 of this chapter, an individual who desires to claim the deduction provided by this section must file a certified statement on forms prescribed by the department of local government finance, with the auditor of the county in which the homestead is located. The statement must include:

(1) the parcel number or key number of the property and the name of the city, town, or township in which the property is located;

(2) the name of any other location in which the applicant or the applicant's spouse owns, is buying, or has a beneficial interest in residential real property;

(3) the names of:

(A) the applicant and the applicant's spouse (if any):

(i) as the names appear in the records of the United States Social Security Administration for the purposes of the issuance of a Social Security card and Social Security number; or

(ii) that they use as their legal names when they sign their names on legal documents;

if the applicant is an individual; or

(B) each individual who qualifies property as a homestead under subsection (a)(2)(B) and the individual's spouse (if any):

(i) as the names appear in the records of the United States Social Security Administration for the purposes of the issuance of a Social Security card and Social Security number; or

(ii) that they use as their legal names when they sign their names on legal documents;

if the applicant is not an individual; and

(4) either:

(A) the last five (5) digits of the applicant's Social Security

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number and the last five (5) digits of the Social Security number of the applicant's spouse (if any); or
 (B) if the applicant or the applicant's spouse (if any) does not have a Social Security number, any of the following for that individual:

- (i) The last five (5) digits of the individual's driver's license number.
- (ii) The last five (5) digits of the individual's state identification card number.
- (iii) The last five (5) digits of a preparer tax identification number that is obtained by the individual through the Internal Revenue Service of the United States.
- (iv) If the individual does not have a driver's license, a state identification card, or an Internal Revenue Service preparer tax identification number, the last five (5) digits of a control number that is on a document issued to the individual by the United States government.

If a form or statement provided to the county auditor under this section, IC 6-1.1-22-8.1, or IC 6-1.1-22.5-12 includes the telephone number or part or all of the Social Security number of a party or other number described in subdivision (4)(B) of a party, the telephone number and the Social Security number or other number described in subdivision (4)(B) included are confidential. The statement may be filed in person or by mail. If the statement is mailed, the mailing must be postmarked on or before the last day for filing. The statement applies for that first year and any succeeding year for which the deduction is allowed. To obtain the deduction for a desired calendar year in which property taxes are first due and payable, the statement must be completed and dated in the immediately preceding calendar year and filed with the county auditor on or before January 5 of the calendar year in which the property taxes are first due and payable.

(f) Except as provided in subsection (n), if a person who is receiving, or seeks to receive, the deduction provided by this section in the person's name:

- (1) changes the use of the individual's property so that part or all of the property no longer qualifies for the deduction under this section; or
- (2) is not eligible for a deduction under this section because the person is already receiving:
 - (A) a deduction under this section in the person's name as an individual or a spouse; or
 - (B) a deduction under the law of another state that is equivalent to the deduction provided by this section;

the person must file a certified statement with the auditor of the county, notifying the auditor of the person's ineligibility, not more than sixty (60) days after the date of the change in eligibility. A person who fails to file the statement required by this subsection may, under

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IC 6-1.1-36-17, be liable for any additional taxes that would have been due on the property if the person had filed the statement as required by this subsection plus a civil penalty equal to ten percent (10%) of the additional taxes due. The civil penalty imposed under this subsection is in addition to any interest and penalties for a delinquent payment that might otherwise be due. One percent (1%) of the total civil penalty collected under this subsection shall be transferred by the county to the department of local government finance for use by the department in establishing and maintaining the homestead property data base under subsection (i) and, to the extent there is money remaining, for any other purposes of the department. This amount becomes part of the property tax liability for purposes of this article.

(g) The department of local government finance may adopt rules or guidelines concerning the application for a deduction under this section.

(h) This subsection does not apply to property in the first year for which a deduction is claimed under this section if the sole reason that a deduction is claimed on other property is that the individual or married couple maintained a principal residence at the other property on the assessment date in the same year in which an application for a deduction is filed under this section or, if the application is for a homestead that is assessed as personal property, on the assessment date in the immediately preceding year and the individual or married couple is moving the individual's or married couple's principal residence to the property that is the subject of the application. Except as provided in subsection (n), the county auditor may not grant an individual or a married couple a deduction under this section if:

(1) the individual or married couple, for the same year, claims the deduction on two (2) or more different applications for the deduction; and

(2) the applications claim the deduction for different property.

(i) The department of local government finance shall provide secure access to county auditors to a homestead property data base that includes access to the homestead owner's name and the numbers required from the homestead owner under subsection (e)(4) for the sole purpose of verifying whether an owner is wrongly claiming a deduction under this chapter or a credit under IC 6-1.1-20.4, IC 6-1.1-20.6, or IC 6-3.6-5 (after December 31, 2016). Each county auditor shall submit data on deductions applicable to the current tax year on or before March 15 of each year in a manner prescribed by the department of local government finance.

(j) A county auditor may require an individual to provide evidence proving that the individual's residence is the individual's principal place of residence as claimed in the certified statement filed under subsection (e). The county auditor may limit the evidence that an individual is required to submit to a state income tax return, a valid driver's license, or a valid voter registration card showing that the residence for which the deduction is claimed is the individual's principal place of residence.

The county auditor may not deny an application filed under section

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44 of this chapter because the applicant does not have a valid driver's license or state identification card with the address of the homestead property. The department of local government finance shall work with county auditors to develop procedures to determine whether a property owner that is claiming a standard deduction or homestead credit is not eligible for the standard deduction or homestead credit because the property owner's principal place of residence is outside Indiana.

(k) As used in this section, "homestead" includes property that satisfies each of the following requirements:

(1) The property is located in Indiana and consists of a dwelling and the real estate, not exceeding one (1) acre, that immediately surrounds that dwelling.

(2) The property is the principal place of residence of an individual.

(3) The property is owned by an entity that is not described in subsection (a)(2)(B).

(4) The individual residing on the property is a shareholder, partner, or member of the entity that owns the property.

(5) The property was eligible for the standard deduction under this section on March 1, 2009.

(l) If a county auditor terminates a deduction for property described in subsection (k) with respect to property taxes that are:

(1) imposed for an assessment date in 2009; and

(2) first due and payable in 2010;

on the grounds that the property is not owned by an entity described in subsection (a)(2)(B), the county auditor shall reinstate the deduction if the taxpayer provides proof that the property is eligible for the deduction in accordance with subsection (k) and that the individual residing on the property is not claiming the deduction for any other property.

(m) For assessment dates after 2009, the term "homestead" includes:

(1) a deck or patio;

(2) a gazebo; or

(3) another residential yard structure, as defined in rules adopted by the department of local government finance (other than a swimming pool);

that is assessed as real property and attached to the dwelling.

(n) A county auditor shall grant an individual a deduction under this section regardless of whether the individual and the individual's spouse claim a deduction on two (2) different applications and each application claims a deduction for different property if the property owned by the individual's spouse is located outside Indiana and the individual files an affidavit with the county auditor containing the following information:

(1) The names of the county and state in which the individual's spouse claims a deduction substantially similar to the deduction allowed by this section.

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(2) A statement made under penalty of perjury that the following are true:

(A) That the individual and the individual's spouse maintain separate principal places of residence.

(B) That neither the individual nor the individual's spouse has an ownership interest in the other's principal place of residence.

(C) That neither the individual nor the individual's spouse has, for that same year, claimed a standard or substantially similar deduction for any property other than the property maintained as a principal place of residence by the respective individuals.

A county auditor may require an individual or an individual's spouse to provide evidence of the accuracy of the information contained in an affidavit submitted under this subsection. The evidence required of the individual or the individual's spouse may include state income tax returns, excise tax payment information, property tax payment information, driver license information, and voter registration information.

(o) If:

(1) a property owner files a statement under subsection (e) to claim the deduction provided by this section for a particular property; and

(2) the county auditor receiving the filed statement determines that the property owner's property is not eligible for the deduction;

the county auditor shall inform the property owner of the county auditor's determination in writing. If a property owner's property is not eligible for the deduction because the county auditor has determined that the property is not the property owner's principal place of residence, the property owner may appeal the county auditor's determination as provided in IC 6-1.1-15. The county auditor shall inform the property owner of the owner's right to appeal when the county auditor informs the property owner of the county auditor's determination under this subsection.

(p) An individual is entitled to the deduction under this section for a homestead for a particular assessment date if:

(1) either:

(A) the individual's interest in the homestead as described in subsection (a)(2)(B) is conveyed to the individual after the assessment date, but within the calendar year in which the assessment date occurs; or

(B) the individual contracts to purchase the homestead after the assessment date, but within the calendar year in which the assessment date occurs;

(2) on the assessment date:

(A) the property on which the homestead is currently located was vacant land; or

(B) the construction of the dwelling that constitutes the

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- 1 homestead was not completed; and
 2 (3) either:
 3 (A) the individual files the certified statement required by
 4 subsection (e); or
 5 (B) a sales disclosure form that meets the requirements of
 6 section 44 of this chapter is submitted to the county assessor
 7 on or before December 31 of the calendar year for the
 8 individual's purchase of the homestead.

9 An individual who satisfies the requirements of subdivisions (1)
 10 through (3) is entitled to the deduction under this section for the
 11 homestead for the assessment date, even if on the assessment date the
 12 property on which the homestead is currently located was vacant land
 13 or the construction of the dwelling that constitutes the homestead was
 14 not completed. The county auditor shall apply the deduction for the
 15 assessment date and for the assessment date in any later year in which
 16 the homestead remains eligible for the deduction. A homestead that
 17 qualifies for the deduction under this section as provided in this
 18 subsection is considered a homestead for purposes of section 37.5 of
 19 this chapter and IC 6-1.1-20.6.

20 (q) This subsection applies to an application for the deduction
 21 provided by this section that is filed for an assessment date occurring
 22 after December 31, 2013. Notwithstanding any other provision of this
 23 section, an individual buying a mobile home that is not assessed as real
 24 property or a manufactured home that is not assessed as real property
 25 under a contract providing that the individual is to pay the property
 26 taxes on the mobile home or manufactured home is not entitled to the
 27 deduction provided by this section unless the parties to the contract
 28 comply with IC 9-17-6-17.

29 (r) This subsection:
 30 (1) applies to an application for the deduction provided by this
 31 section that is filed for an assessment date occurring after
 32 December 31, 2013; and

33 (2) does not apply to an individual described in subsection (q).
 34 The owner of a mobile home that is not assessed as real property or a
 35 manufactured home that is not assessed as real property must attach a
 36 copy of the owner's title to the mobile home or manufactured home to
 37 the application for the deduction provided by this section.

38 (s) For assessment dates after 2013, the term "homestead" includes
 39 property that is owned by an individual who:

- 40 (1) is serving on active duty in any branch of the armed forces of
 41 the United States;
 42 (2) was ordered to transfer to a location outside Indiana; and
 43 (3) was otherwise eligible, without regard to this subsection, for
 44 the deduction under this section for the property for the
 45 assessment date immediately preceding the transfer date
 46 specified in the order described in subdivision (2).

47 For property to qualify under this subsection for the deduction provided
 48 by this section, the individual described in subdivisions (1) through (3)
 49 must submit to the county auditor a copy of the individual's transfer

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orders or other information sufficient to show that the individual was ordered to transfer to a location outside Indiana. The property continues to qualify for the deduction provided by this section until the individual ceases to be on active duty, the property is sold, or the individual's ownership interest is otherwise terminated, whichever occurs first. Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2), the property remains a homestead regardless of whether the property continues to be the individual's principal place of residence after the individual transfers to a location outside Indiana. The property continues to qualify as a homestead under this subsection if the property is leased while the individual is away from Indiana and is serving on active duty, if the individual has lived at the property at any time during the past ten (10) years. Otherwise, the property ceases to qualify as a homestead under this subsection if the property is leased while the individual is away from Indiana. Property that qualifies as a homestead under this subsection shall also be construed as a homestead for purposes of section 37.5 of this chapter.

SECTION ~~43~~[21]. IC 6-1.1-12-44, AS AMENDED BY P.L.87-2009, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 44. (a) A sales disclosure form under IC 6-1.1-5.5:

(1) that is submitted:

(A) as a paper form; or

(B) electronically;

on or before December 31 of a calendar year to the county assessor by or on behalf of the purchaser of a homestead (as defined in section 37 of this chapter) assessed as real property;

(2) that is accurate and complete;

(3) that is approved by the county assessor as eligible for filing with the county auditor; and

(4) that is filed:

(A) as a paper form; or

(B) electronically;

with the county auditor by or on behalf of the purchaser;

constitutes an application for the deductions provided by sections 26, 29, 33, 34, and 37 of this chapter with respect to property taxes first due and payable in the calendar year that immediately succeeds the calendar year referred to in subdivision (1). **The county auditor may not deny an application for the deductions provided by section 37 of this chapter because the applicant does not have a valid driver's license or state identification card with the address of the homestead property.**

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), if:

(1) the county auditor receives in a calendar year a sales disclosure form that meets the requirements of subsection (a); and

(2) the homestead for which the sales disclosure form is submitted is otherwise eligible for a deduction referred to in subsection (a);

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the county auditor shall apply the deduction to the homestead for property taxes first due and payable in the calendar year for which the homestead qualifies under subsection (a) and in any later year in which the homestead remains eligible for the deduction.

(c) Subsection (b) does not apply if the county auditor, after receiving a sales disclosure form from or on behalf of a purchaser under subsection (a)(4), determines that the homestead is ineligible for the deduction.

SECTION ~~<14>~~ [22. IC 6-1.1-15-1.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.121-2019, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 1.2. (a) A county or township official who receives a written notice under section 1.1 of this chapter shall schedule, at a time during business hours that is convenient to the taxpayer, a preliminary informal meeting with the taxpayer in order to resolve the appeal. If the taxpayer raises a claim regarding a matter that is in the discretion of the county auditor, the informal meeting must include the county auditor. At the preliminary informal meeting, in order to facilitate understanding and the resolution of disputed issues, a county or township official, the county auditor, if the matter is in the discretion of the county auditor, and the taxpayer shall exchange the information that each party is relying on at the time of the preliminary informal meeting to support the party's respective position on each disputed issue concerning the assessment or deduction. If additional information is obtained by the county or township official, the county auditor, or the taxpayer after the preliminary informal meeting and before the hearing held by the county board, the party obtaining the information shall provide the information to the other party. If the county or township official, the county auditor, or the taxpayer obtains additional information and provides the information to the other party for the first time at the hearing held by the county board, the county board, unless waived by the receiving party, shall continue the hearing until a future hearing date of the county board so that the receiving party has an opportunity to review all the information that the offering party is relying on to support the offering party's positions on the disputed issues concerning the assessment or deduction.

(b) The official shall report on a form prescribed by the department of local government finance the results of the informal meeting. If the taxpayer and the official agree on the resolution of all issues in the appeal, the report shall state the agreed resolution of the matter and be signed by the official and the taxpayer. If an informal meeting is not held, or the informal meeting is unsuccessful, the official shall report those facts on the form. The official shall forward the report on the informal meeting to the county board.

(c) If the county board receives a report on the informal meeting indicating an agreed resolution of the matter, the county board shall vote to accept or deny the agreed resolution. If the county board accepts the agreed resolution, the county board shall issue a notification of final assessment determination adopting the agreed resolution and vacating the hearing if scheduled.

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1 (d) The county board, upon receipt of a written notice under
2 section 1.1 of this chapter, shall hold a hearing on the appeal not later
3 than one hundred eighty (180) days after the filing date of the written
4 notice. The county board shall, by mail, give at least thirty (30) days
5 notice of the date, time, and place fixed for the hearing to the taxpayer,
6 the county or township official with whom the taxpayer filed the
7 written notice, and the county auditor. If the county board has notice
8 that the taxpayer is represented by a third person, any hearing notice
9 shall be mailed to the representative.

10 (e) If good cause is shown, the county board shall grant a request
11 for continuance filed in writing at least ten (10) days before the
12 hearing, and reschedule the hearing under subsection (d).

13 (f) A taxpayer may withdraw an appeal by filing a written request
14 at least ten (10) days before the hearing. The county board shall issue
15 a notification of final assessment determination indicating the
16 withdrawal and no change in the assessment. A withdrawal waives a
17 taxpayer's right to appeal to the Indiana board.

18 (g) The county board shall determine an appeal without a hearing
19 if requested by the taxpayer in writing at least twenty (20) days before
20 the hearing.

21 (h) If a taxpayer appeals the assessment of tangible property under
22 section 1.1 of this chapter, the taxpayer is not required to have an
23 appraisal of the property in order to initiate the appeal or prosecute the
24 appeal.

25 (i) At a hearing under subsection (d), the taxpayer shall have the
26 opportunity to present testimony and evidence regarding the matters on
27 appeal. If the matters on appeal are in the discretion of the county
28 auditor, the county auditor or the county auditor's representative shall
29 attend the hearing. A county or township official, or the county auditor
30 or the county auditor's representative, shall have an opportunity to
31 present testimony and evidence regarding the matters on appeal. The
32 county board may adjourn and continue the hearing to a later date in
33 order to make a physical inspection or consider the evidence presented.

34 (j) The county board shall determine the assessment by motion and
35 majority vote. A county board may, based on the evidence before it,
36 increase an assessment. The county board shall issue a written
37 decision. Written notice of the decision shall be given to the township
38 official, county official, county auditor, and the taxpayer.

39 (k) If more than one hundred eighty (180) days have passed since
40 the date the notice of appeal was filed, and the county board has not
41 issued a determination, a taxpayer may initiate any appeal with the
42 Indiana board of tax review under section 3 of this chapter.

43 (l) The county assessor may assess a penalty of fifty dollars (\$50)
44 against the taxpayer if the taxpayer or representative fails to appear at
45 a hearing under subsection (d) and, under subsection (e), the taxpayer's
46 request for continuance is denied, or the taxpayer's request for
47 continuance, request for the board to take action without a hearing, or
48 withdrawal is not timely filed. A taxpayer may appeal the assessment
49 of the penalty to the Indiana board or directly to the tax court. The

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penalty may not be added as an amount owed on the property tax statement under IC 6-1.1-22 or IC 6-1.1-22.5.

(m) Notwithstanding any other law, a determination of an appealed assessed value by a county or township official resulting from an informal meeting under subsection (a), or by a county board resulting from an appeal hearing under subsection (d), may be less than or equal to the original appealed assessed value at issue, but may not exceed the original appealed assessed value at issue.

SECTION 23. IC 6-1.1-15-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.156-2020, SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 4. (a) After receiving a petition for review which is filed under section 3 of this chapter, the Indiana board shall conduct a hearing at its earliest opportunity. The Indiana board may correct any errors related to a claim under section 1.1 of this chapter that is within the jurisdiction of the Indiana board under IC 6-1.5-4-1.

(b) If the Indiana board conducts a site inspection of the property as part of its review of the petition, the Indiana board shall give notice to all parties of the date and time of the site inspection. The Indiana board is not required to assess the property in question. The Indiana board shall give notice of the date fixed for the hearing, by mail, to the parties or a party's representative. The Indiana board shall give these notices at least thirty (30) days before the day fixed for the hearing unless the parties agree to a shorter period. With respect to a petition for review filed by a county assessor, the county board that made the determination under review under this section may file an amicus curiae brief in the review proceeding under this section. The expenses incurred by the county board in filing the amicus curiae brief shall be paid from the property reassessment fund under IC 6-1.1-4-27.5 of the county in which the property is located. The executive of a taxing unit may file an amicus curiae brief in the review proceeding under this section if the property that is the subject of the appeal is subject to assessment by that taxing unit.

(c) If a petition for review does not comply with the Indiana board's instructions for completing the form prescribed under section 3 of this chapter, the Indiana board shall return the petition to the petitioner and include a notice describing the defect in the petition. The petitioner then has thirty (30) days from the date on the notice to cure the defect and file a corrected petition. The Indiana board shall deny a corrected petition for review if it does not substantially comply with the Indiana board's instructions for completing the form prescribed under section 3 of this chapter.

(d) After the hearing, the Indiana board shall give the parties and any entity that filed an amicus curiae brief, or their representatives:

(1) notice, by mail, of its final determination; and

(2) for parties entitled to appeal the final determination, notice of the procedures they must follow in order to obtain court review under section 5 of this chapter.

(e) The Indiana board shall conduct a hearing not later than one

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(1) year after a petition in proper form is filed with the Indiana board.

(f) The Indiana board shall issue a determination not later than the later of:

(1) ninety (90) days after the hearing; or

(2) the date set in an extension order issued by the Indiana board.

The board may not extend the date by more than one hundred eighty (180) days.

(g) The time periods described in subsections (e) and (f) do not include any period of time that is attributable to a party's:

(1) request for a continuance, stay, extension, or summary disposition;

(2) consent to a case management order, stipulated record, or proposed hearing date;

(3) failure to comply with the board's orders or rules; or

(4) waiver of a deadline.

(h) If the Indiana board fails to take action required under subsection (e) or (f), the entity that initiated the petition may:

(1) take no action and wait for the Indiana board to hear the matter and issue a final determination; or

(2) petition for judicial review under section 5 of this chapter.

(i) This subsection applies when the board has not held a hearing.

A person may not seek judicial review under subsection (h)(2) until:

(1) the person requests a hearing in writing; and

(2) sixty (60) days have passed after the person requests a hearing under subdivision (1) and the matter has not been heard or otherwise extended under subsection (g).

(j) A final determination must include separately stated findings of fact for all aspects of the determination. Findings of ultimate fact must be accompanied by a concise statement of the underlying basic facts of record to support the findings. Findings must be based exclusively upon the evidence on the record in the proceeding and on matters officially noticed in the proceeding. Findings must be based upon a preponderance of the evidence.

(k) The Indiana board may limit the scope of the appeal to the issues raised in the petition and the evaluation of the evidence presented to the county board in support of those issues only if all parties participating in the hearing required under subsection (a) agree to the limitation. A party participating in the hearing required under subsection (a) is entitled to introduce evidence that is otherwise proper and admissible without regard to whether that evidence has previously been introduced at a hearing before the county board.

(l) The Indiana board may require the parties to the appeal:

(1) to file not more than five (5) business days before the date of the hearing required under subsection (a) documentary evidence or summaries of statements of testimonial evidence; and

(2) to file not more than fifteen (15) business days before the date of the hearing required under subsection (a) lists of witnesses and exhibits to be introduced at the hearing.

(m) A party to a proceeding before the Indiana board shall provide

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to all other parties to the proceeding the information described in subsection (l) if the other party requests the information in writing at least ten (10) days before the deadline for filing of the information under subsection (l).

(n) The Indiana board may base its final determination on a stipulation between the respondent and the petitioner. If the final determination is based on a stipulated assessed valuation of tangible property, the Indiana board may order the placement of a notation on the permanent assessment record of the tangible property that the assessed valuation was determined by stipulation. The Indiana board may:

(1) order that a final determination under this subsection has no precedential value; or

(2) specify a limited precedential value of a final determination under this subsection.

(o) If a party to a proceeding, or a party's authorized representative, elects to receive any notice under this section by electronic mail, the notice is considered effective in the same manner as if the notice had been sent by United States mail, with postage prepaid, to the party's or representative's mailing address of record.

(p) At a hearing under this section, the Indiana board shall admit into evidence an appraisal report, prepared by an appraiser, unless the appraisal report is ruled inadmissible on grounds besides a hearsay objection. This exception to the hearsay rule shall not be construed to limit the discretion of the Indiana board, as trier of fact, to review the probative value of an appraisal report.

(q) Notwithstanding any other law, a determination of an appealed assessed value by the Indiana board resulting from an appeal hearing under this section may be less than or equal to the original appealed assessed value at issue, but may not exceed the original appealed assessed value at issue.

SECTION 24]. IC 6-1.1-17-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.174-2022, SECTION 35, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 1. (a) On or before August 1 of each year, the county auditor shall submit a certified statement of the assessed value for the ensuing year to the department of local government finance in the manner prescribed by the department.

(b) The department of local government finance shall make the certified statement available on the department's computer gateway.

(c) Subject to subsection (d), after the county auditor submits a certified statement under subsection (a) or an amended certified statement under this subsection with respect to a political subdivision and before the department of local government finance certifies its action with respect to the political subdivision under section 16(i) of this chapter, the county auditor may amend the information concerning assessed valuation included in the earlier certified statement. The county auditor shall submit a certified statement amended under this subsection to the department of local government finance not later than September 1 in the manner prescribed by the department.

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(d) Before the county auditor makes an amendment under subsection (c), the county auditor must provide an opportunity for public comment on the proposed amendment at a public hearing. The county auditor must give notice of the hearing under IC 5-3-1. If the county auditor makes the amendment as a result of information provided to the county auditor by an assessor, the county auditor shall give notice of the public hearing to the assessor.

(e) Beginning in 2018, each county auditor shall submit to the department of local government finance parcel level data of certified net assessed values as required by the department. A county auditor shall submit the parcel level data in the manner and format required by the department and according to a schedule determined by the department.

(f) When the county auditor submits the certified statement under subsection (a), the county auditor shall exclude the amount of assessed value for any property located in the county for which:

- (1) an appeal has been filed under IC 6-1.1-15; and**
- (2) there is no final disposition of the appeal as of the date the county auditor submits the certified statement under subsection (a).**

The county auditor may appeal to the department of local government finance to include the amount of assessed value under appeal within a taxing district for that calendar year.

SECTION ~~45~~ **[25]**. IC 6-1.1-18-28, AS ADDED BY P.L.154-2020, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 28. (a) The executive of a township may, upon approval by the township fiscal body, submit a petition to the department of local government finance for an increase in the township's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for its township firefighting **and emergency services fund** under ~~IC 36-8-13-4~~ **[IC 36-8-13-4(a)(1) or the levies for the township firefighting fund and township emergency services fund described in IC 36-8-13-4(a)(2), as applicable, for property taxes first due and payable in 2021 or for any year thereafter for which a petition is submitted under this section.**

(b) If the township submits a petition as provided in subsection (a) before ~~August 1, 2020, or April 1 of a year, thereafter,~~ the department of local government finance shall increase the township's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for the township firefighting **and emergency services fund** under ~~IC 36-8-13-4~~ **[IC 36-8-13-4(a)(1) or the combined levies for the township firefighting fund and township emergency services fund described in IC 36-8-13-4(a)(2), as applicable, for property taxes first due and payable in the immediately succeeding year by using the following formula for purposes of subsection (c)(2):**

STEP ONE: Determine the percentage increase in the population, as determined by the township fiscal body and as may be prescribed by the department of local government finance, that is within the fire protection and emergency services

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area of the township during the ten (10) year period immediately preceding the year in which the petition is submitted under subsection (a). The township fiscal body may use the most recently available population data issued by the Bureau of the Census during the ten (10) year period immediately preceding the petition.

STEP TWO: Determine the greater of zero (0) or the result of:

(A) the STEP ONE percentage; minus

(B) six percent (6%);

expressed as a decimal.

STEP THREE: Determine a rate that is the lesser of:

(A) fifteen-hundredths (0.15); or

(B) the STEP TWO result.

STEP FOUR: Reduce the STEP THREE rate by any rate increase in the township's property tax rate **or rates** for its township firefighting **and emergency services** fund, **township firefighting fund, or township emergency services fund, as applicable**, within the immediately preceding ten (10) year period that was made based on a petition submitted by the township under this section.

(c) The township's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for its township firefighting **and emergency services** fund under ~~IC 36-8-13-4~~ **IC 36-8-13-4(a)(1) or the combined levies for the township firefighting fund and township emergency services fund described in IC 36-8-13-4(a)(2)** for property taxes first due and payable in a given year, as adjusted under this section, shall be calculated as:

(1) the amount of the ad valorem property tax levy increase for the township firefighting **and emergency services** fund **under IC 36-8-13-4(a)(1) or the combined levies for the township firefighting fund and township emergency services fund described in IC 36-8-13-4(a)(2), as applicable**, without regard to this section; plus

(2) an amount equal to the result of:

(A) the rate determined under the formula in subsection (b); multiplied by

(B) the net assessed value of the fire protection and emergency services area divided by one hundred (100).

The calculation under this subsection shall be used in the determination of the township's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 36-8-13-4 for property taxes first due and payable in the first year of the increase and thereafter.

SECTION ~~IC 36-8-13-4~~ **[26]**. IC 6-1.1-18-34 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: **Sec. 34. (a) ~~Except as otherwise provided in this section~~, this section:**

(1) does not apply until the expiration of IC 20-45-8 under IC 20-45-8-29(a); and

(2) upon the expiration of IC 20-45-8 under IC 20-45-8-29(a)]

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applies only to a school corporation that has under its jurisdiction any territory located in Dearborn County.

(b) Subject to subsection (c), the superintendent of a school corporation may, after approval by the governing body of the school corporation, and before September 1 ~~<2023>~~ [of the year immediately preceding the expiration of IC 20-45-8], submit a petition to the department of local government finance requesting an increase in the school corporation's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 20-46-8-1 for its operations fund for property taxes first due and payable in ~~<2024>~~ [the year after the expiration of IC 20-45-8].

(c) Before the governing body of the school corporation may approve a petition under subsection (b), the governing body of the school corporation must hold a public hearing on the petition. The governing body of the school corporation shall give notice of the public hearing under IC 5-3-1. At the public hearing, the governing body of the school corporation shall make available to the public the following:

(1) A fiscal plan describing the need for the increase to the levy and the expenditures for which the revenue generated from the increase to the levy will be used.

(2) A statement that the proposed increase will be a permanent increase to the school corporation's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 20-46-8-1 for its operations fund.

(3) The estimated effect of the proposed increase on taxpayers.

(4) The anticipated property tax rates and levies for property taxes first due and payable in ~~<2024>~~ [the year after the expiration of IC 20-45-8].

After the governing body of the school corporation approves the petition, the school corporation shall immediately notify the other civil taxing units and school corporations in the county that are located in a taxing district where the school corporation is also located.

(d) If the superintendent of a school corporation submits a petition under subsection (b), the department of local government finance shall increase the school corporation's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 20-46-8-1 for the operations fund for property taxes first due and payable in ~~<2024>~~ [the year after the expiration of IC 20-45-8] by the amount of the distribution that the school corporation received in ~~<2023 under IC 20-45-8 (before its)>~~ [the year immediately preceding the expiration of IC 20-45-8], as determined by the department of local government finance.

(e) The school corporation's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for property taxes first due and payable in ~~<2024>~~ [the year after the expiration of IC 20-45-8], as adjusted under this section, shall be used in the determination of the school

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corporation's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 6-1.1-18.5 for property taxes first due and payable in ~~<2025>~~[the year following the year after the expiration of IC 20-45-8] and thereafter.<

~~(f) This section expires June 30, 2027.>~~

SECTION ~~<17>~~[27]. IC 6-1.1-18.5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.197-2016, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 1. As used in this chapter:

"Ad valorem property tax levy for an ensuing calendar year" means the total property taxes imposed by a civil taxing unit for current property taxes collectible in that ensuing calendar year. **However, if a township elects to establish both a township firefighting levy and a township emergency services levy under IC 36-8-13-4(b)(2), the township firefighting levy and township emergency services levy shall be combined and considered as a single levy for purposes of this chapter.**

"Civil taxing unit" means any taxing unit except a school corporation.

"Maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for the preceding calendar year" means, for purposes of determining a maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under section 3 of this chapter for property taxes imposed for an assessment date after January 15, 2011, ~~the term means~~ the civil taxing unit's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for the calendar year immediately preceding the ensuing calendar year, as that levy was determined under section 3 of this chapter (regardless of whether the taxing unit imposed the entire amount of the maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy in the immediately preceding year).

"Taxable property" means all tangible property that is subject to the tax imposed by this article and is not exempt from the tax under IC 6-1.1-10 or any other law. For purposes of sections 2 and 3 of this chapter, the term "taxable property" is further defined in section 6 of this chapter.

SECTION ~~<18>~~[28. IC 6-1.1-18.5-21, AS AMENDED BY P.L.182-2009(ss), SECTION 138, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 21. (a) A civil taxing unit may determine that the ad valorem property tax levy limits imposed by section 3 of this chapter do not apply to all or part of the ad valorem property taxes imposed to repay a loan under either or both of the following:

(1) IC 6-1.1-21.3.

(2) IC 6-1.1-21.9.

(b) This subsection applies to a civil taxing unit or school corporation located in Lake County that has received or is receiving a loan under IC 6-1.1-22.1. The ad valorem property tax levy limits imposed in section 3 of this chapter do not apply to all or part of the ad valorem property taxes imposed to repay a loan under IC 6-1.1-22.1 for the ensuing calendar year if:

(1) the civil taxing unit or school corporation provides to the department the information the department considers necessary to determine the amount of ad valorem property taxes imposed to repay the loan in the ensuing calendar year; and

(2) the information described in subdivision (1) is provided to the department not later than December 1 of the year preceding the ensuing calendar year.

SECTION 29. IC 6-1.1-18.5-25, AS AMENDED BY P.L.159-2020, SECTION 39, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 25. (a) The ad valorem property tax levy limits imposed under section 3 of this chapter do not apply to a municipality in a year if all the following apply:

(1) The percentage growth in the municipality's assessed value for the preceding year compared to the year before the preceding year is at least two (2) times the maximum levy growth quotient determined under section 2 of this chapter for the preceding year.

(2) The municipality's population increased by at least one hundred fifty percent (150%) between the last two (2) decennial censuses. The computation of an increase of one hundred fifty percent (150%) under this subdivision shall be determined according to the last STEP of the following STEPS:

STEP ONE: Determine the municipality's population as tabulated following the first decennial census.

STEP TWO: Determine municipality's population as tabulated following the second decennial census.

STEP THREE: Multiply the amount determined under STEP ONE by a factor of two and five-tenths (2.5).

STEP FOUR: Determine whether the population determined under STEP TWO is greater than or equal to the STEP THREE product.

(b) A municipality that meets all the requirements under subsection (a) may increase its ad valorem property tax levy in excess of the limits imposed under section 3 of this chapter by a percentage equal to the lesser of:

(1) the percentage growth in the municipality's assessed value for the preceding year compared to the year before the preceding year; or

(2) six percent (6%).

(c) A municipality's maximum levy growth that results from either annexation or the pass through of assessed value from a tax increment financing district may not be included for the purposes of determining a municipality's maximum levy growth under this section.

(d) This section applies to property tax levies imposed after December 31, 2016.

SECTION 30. IC 6-1.1-18.5-28, AS ADDED BY P.L.174-2022, SECTION 38, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE

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UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 28. (a) This section applies only to the Sugar Creek Township Fire Protection District in Vigo County.

(b) Subject to subsection (c), the executive of a district described in subsection (a) may, after approval by the fiscal body of the district, and before August 1, ~~2022~~, **2023**, submit a petition to the department of local government finance requesting an increase in the district's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for property taxes first due and payable in ~~2023~~: **2024**.

(c) Before the fiscal body of the district may approve a petition under subsection (b), the fiscal body of the district shall hold a public hearing on the petition. The fiscal body shall give notice of the public hearing under IC 5-3-1. At the public hearing, the fiscal body shall make available to the public the following:

(1) A fiscal plan describing the need for the increase to the levy and the expenditures for which the revenue generated from the increase to the levy will be used.

(2) A statement that the proposed increase will be a permanent increase to the district's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy.

(3) The estimated effect of the proposed increase on taxpayers. After the fiscal body approves the petition, the district shall immediately notify the other civil taxing units and school corporations in the county that are located in a taxing district where the district is also located.

(d) If the executive of the district submits a petition under subsection (b), the department of local government finance shall increase the maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for property taxes first due and payable in ~~2023~~ **2024** by not more than one hundred ~~fifty~~ thousand dollars (~~\$100,000~~): (**\$150,000**).

(e) The district's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for property taxes first due and payable in ~~2023~~: **2024**, as adjusted under this section, shall be used in the determination of the district's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 6-1.1-18.5 for property taxed first due and payable in ~~2024~~ **2025** and thereafter.

(f) This section expires June 30, ~~2026~~: **2028**.

SECTION 31. IC 6-1.1-18.5-29, AS ADDED BY P.L.174-2022, SECTION 39, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 29. (a) This section applies only to the Otter Creek Township in Vigo County.

(b) Subject to subsection (c), the executive of a township described in subsection (a) may, after approval by the fiscal body of the township, and before August 1, ~~2022~~, **2023**, submit a petition to the department of local government finance requesting an increase in the township's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for property taxes first due and payable in ~~2023~~: **2024**.

(c) Before the fiscal body of the township may approve a petition under subsection (b), the fiscal body of the township shall hold a public hearing on the petition. The fiscal body shall give notice of the public

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hearing under IC 5-3-1. At the public hearing, the fiscal body shall make available to the public the following:

(1) A fiscal plan describing the need for the increase to the levy and the expenditures for which the revenue generated from the increase to the levy will be used.

(2) A statement that the proposed increase will be a permanent increase to the township's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy.

(3) The estimated effect of the proposed increase on taxpayers. After the fiscal body approves the petition, the township shall immediately notify the other civil taxing units and school corporations in the county that are located in a taxing district where the township is also located.

(d) If the executive of the township submits a petition under subsection (b), the department of local government finance shall increase the maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for property taxes first due and payable in 2023 by not more than ~~seventy-five~~ **one hundred** thousand dollars ~~(\$75,000); (\$100,000).~~

(e) The township's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for property taxes first due and payable in ~~2023;~~ **2024**, as adjusted under this section, shall be used in the determination of the township's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 6-1.1-18.5 for property taxes first due and payable in ~~2024~~ **2025** and thereafter.

(f) This section expires June 30, ~~2026;~~ **2028.**

SECTION 32. IC 6-1.1-20-1.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.32-2021, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 1.1. As used in this chapter, "controlled project" means any project financed by bonds or a lease, except for the following:

(1) A project for which the political subdivision reasonably expects to pay:

(A) debt service; or

(B) lease rentals;

from funds other than property taxes that are exempt from the levy limitations of IC 6-1.1-18.5 or (before January 1, 2009) IC 20-45-3. A project is not a controlled project even though the political subdivision has pledged to levy property taxes to pay the debt service or lease rentals if those other funds are insufficient.

(2) A project that will not cost the political subdivision more than the lesser of the following:

(A) An amount equal to the following:

(i) In the case of an ordinance or resolution adopted before January 1, 2018, making a preliminary determination to issue bonds or enter into a lease for the project, two million dollars (\$2,000,000).

(ii) In the case of an ordinance or resolution adopted after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2019,

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making a preliminary determination to issue bonds or enter into a lease for the project, five million dollars (\$5,000,000).

(iii) In the case of an ordinance or resolution adopted in a calendar year after December 31, 2018, making a preliminary determination to issue bonds or enter into a lease for the project, an amount (as determined by the department of local government finance) equal to the result of the maximum levy growth quotient determined under IC 6-1.1-18.5-2 for the year multiplied by the amount determined under this clause for the preceding calendar year.

The department of local government finance shall publish the threshold determined under item (iii) in the Indiana Register under IC 4-22-7-7 not more than sixty (60) days after the date the budget agency releases the maximum levy growth quotient for the ensuing year under IC 6-1.1-18.5-2.

(B) An amount equal to the following:

(i) One percent (1%) of the total gross assessed value of property within the political subdivision on the last assessment date, if that total gross assessed value is more than one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000).

(ii) One million dollars (\$1,000,000), if the total gross assessed value of property within the political subdivision on the last assessment date is not more than one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000).

(3) A project that is being refinanced for the purpose of providing gross or net present value savings to taxpayers.

(4) A project for which bonds were issued or leases were entered into before January 1, 1996, or where the state board of tax commissioners has approved the issuance of bonds or the execution of leases before January 1, 1996.

(5) A project that:

(A) is required by a court order holding that a federal law mandates the project; or

(B) is in response to a court order holding that:

(i) a federal law has been violated; and

(ii) the project is to address the deficiency or violation.

(6) A project that is in response to:

(A) a natural disaster;

(B) an accident; or

(C) an emergency;

in the political subdivision that makes a building or facility unavailable for its intended use.

(7) A project that was not a controlled project under this section as in effect on June 30, 2008, and for which:

(A) the bonds or lease for the project were issued or entered into before July 1, 2008; or

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(B) the issuance of the bonds or the execution of the lease for the project was approved by the department of local government finance before July 1, 2008.

(8) A project of the Little Calumet River basin development commission for which bonds are payable from special assessments collected under IC 14-13-2-18.6.

(9) A project for engineering, land and right-of-way acquisition, construction, resurfacing, maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation exclusively for or of:

(A) local road and street systems, including bridges that are designated as being in a local road and street system;

(B) arterial road and street systems, including bridges that are designated as being in an arterial road and street system; or

(C) any combination of local and arterial road and street systems, including designated bridges.

SECTION 33. IC 6-1.1-20.6-1.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023 (RETROACTIVE)]: **Sec. 1.3. As used in this chapter, "controlled environment agriculture property" means land and improvements of an agricultural greenhouse that is used to produce fresh vegetables, fruits, or other agricultural produce grown indoors under climate-controlled conditions, year-round, and for commercial purposes.**

SECTION 34. IC 6-1.1-20.6-1.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023 (RETROACTIVE)]: **Sec. 1.7. As used in this chapter, "health care property" means property that is:**

(1) a hospital licensed under IC 16-21; or

(2) long term care property.

SECTION 35. IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.205-2013, SECTION 77, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023 (RETROACTIVE)]: **Sec. 7.5. (a) A person is entitled to a credit against the person's property tax liability for property taxes first due and payable after 2009. The amount of the credit is the amount by which the person's property tax liability attributable to the person's:**

(1) homestead exceeds one percent (1%);

(2) residential property exceeds two percent (2%);

(3) long term health care property exceeds two percent (2%);

(4) agricultural land exceeds two percent (2%);

(5) controlled environment agriculture property exceeds two percent (2%);

~~(5)~~ **(6) nonresidential real property exceeds three percent (3%);**

or

~~(6)~~ **(7) personal property exceeds three percent (3%);**

of the gross assessed value of the property that is the basis for determination of property taxes for that calendar year.

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(b) This subsection applies to property taxes first due and payable after 2009. Property taxes imposed after being approved by the voters in a referendum or local public question shall not be considered for purposes of calculating a person's credit under this section.

(c) This subsection applies to property taxes first due and payable after 2009. As used in this subsection, "eligible county" means only a county for which the general assembly determines in 2008 that limits to property tax liability under this chapter are expected to reduce in 2010 the aggregate property tax revenue that would otherwise be collected by all units of local government and school corporations in the county by at least twenty percent (20%). Property taxes imposed in an eligible county:

(1) to pay debt service:

(A) on bonds issued before July 1, 2008; or

(B) on bonds that:

(i) are issued to refund bonds originally issued before July 1, 2008; and

(ii) have a maturity date that is not later than the maturity date of the bonds refunded;

(2) to make lease payments on leases entered into before July 1, 2008, to secure bonds;

(3) to make lease payments on leases:

(A) that are amended to refund bonds secured by leases entered into before July 1, 2008; and

(B) that have a term that is not longer than the term of the leases amended; or

(4) to make lease payments on leases:

(A) that secure bonds:

(i) issued to refund bonds originally issued before July 1, 2008; and

(ii) that have a maturity date that is not later than the maturity date of the bonds refunded; and

(B) that have a term that ends not later than the maturity date of the bonds refunded;

shall not be considered for purposes of calculating a person's credit under this section.

SECTION 36. IC 6-1.1-20.6-9.9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.238-2019, SECTION 9, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 9.9. (a) **This subsection applies to credits allocated before January 1, 2024. If:**

(1) a school corporation after July 1, 2016, issues new bonds or enters into a new lease rental agreement for which the school corporation is imposing or will impose a debt service levy other than:

(A) to refinance or renew prior bond or lease rental obligations existing before January 1, 2017; or

(B) indebtedness that is approved in a local public question or referendum under IC 6-1.1-20 or any other law; and

(2) the school corporation's:

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1 (A) total debt service levy is greater than the school
 2 corporation's total debt service levy in 2016; and
 3 (B) total debt service tax rate is greater than the school
 4 corporation's total debt service tax rate in 2016;
 5 the school corporation is not eligible to allocate credits proportionately
 6 under this section.

7 **(b) This subsection applies to credits allocated after December**
 8 **31, 2023. A school corporation is not eligible to allocate credits**
 9 **proportionately under this section, if a school corporation after**
 10 **July 1, 2023, issues new bonds or enters into a new lease rental**
 11 **agreement for which the school corporation is imposing or will**
 12 **impose a debt service levy other than:**

13 **(1) to refinance or renew prior bond or lease rental**
 14 **obligations existing before January 1, 2024, but only if the**
 15 **refinancing or renewal is for a lower interest rate; or**

16 **(2) indebtedness that is approved in a local public question**
 17 **or referendum under IC 6-1.1-20 or any other law.**

18 ~~(b)~~ **(c) Subject to subsection (a) (before January 1, 2024) and**
 19 **subsection (b) (after December 31, 2023), a school corporation is**
 20 **eligible to allocate credits proportionately under this section for 2019,**
 21 **2020, 2021, 2022, or 2023, 2024, 2025, or 2026 if the school**
 22 **corporation's percentage computed under this subsection is at least ten**
 23 **percent (10%) for its operations fund levy as certified by the**
 24 **department of local government finance. A school corporation shall**
 25 **compute its percentage under this subsection as determined under the**
 26 **following formula:**

27 **STEP ONE: Determine the amount of credits granted under this**
 28 **chapter against the school corporation's levy for the school**
 29 **corporation's operations fund.**

30 **STEP TWO: Determine the amount of the school corporation's**
 31 **levy that is attributable to new debt incurred after June 30, 2019,**
 32 **but is not attributable to the debt service levy described in**
 33 **subsection (a)(1)(B) (before January 1, 2024) or subsection**
 34 **(b)(2) (after December 31, 2023).**

35 **STEP THREE: Determine the result of the school corporation's**
 36 **total levy minus any referendum levy.**

37 **STEP FOUR: Subtract the STEP TWO amount from the STEP**
 38 **THREE amount.**

39 **STEP FIVE: Divide the STEP FOUR amount by the STEP**
 40 **THREE amount expressed as a percentage.**

41 **STEP SIX: Multiply the STEP ONE amount by the STEP FIVE**
 42 **percentage.**

43 **STEP SEVEN: Determine the school corporation's levy for the**
 44 **school corporation's operations fund.**

45 **STEP EIGHT: Divide the STEP SIX amount by the STEP**
 46 **SEVEN amount expressed as a percentage.**

47 **The computation must be made by taking into account the requirements**
 48 **of section 9.8 of this chapter regarding protected taxes and the impact**
 49 **of credits granted under this chapter on the revenue to be distributed to**

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the school corporation's operations fund for the particular year.

~~(c)~~ **(d)** A school corporation that desires to be an eligible school corporation under this section must, before May 1 of the year for which it wants a determination, submit a written request for a certification by the department of local government finance that the computation of the school corporation's percentage under subsection ~~(b)~~ **(c)** is correct. The department of local government finance shall, not later than June 1 of that year, determine whether the percentage computed by the school corporation under subsection ~~(b)~~ **(c)** is accurate and certify whether the school corporation is eligible under this section.

~~(d)~~ **(e)** For a school corporation that is certified as eligible under this section, the school corporation may allocate the effect of the credits granted under this chapter proportionately among all the school corporation's property tax funds that are not exempt under section 7.5(b) or 7.5(c) of this chapter, based on the levy for each fund and without taking into account the requirements of section 9.8 of this chapter regarding protected taxes as determined under the following formula:

STEP ONE: Determine the product of:

(A) the percentage determined under STEP EIGHT of subsection ~~(b)~~ **(c)**; multiplied by

(B) five (5).

STEP TWO: Determine the lesser of the STEP ONE percentage or one hundred percent (100%).

STEP THREE: Determine the product of:

(A) the amount determined under STEP SIX of subsection ~~(b)~~ **(c)**; multiplied by

(B) the STEP TWO percentage.

The school corporation may allocate the amount of credits determined under STEP THREE proportionately under this section. The department of local government finance shall include in its certification of an eligible school corporation under subsection ~~(c)~~ **(d)** the amount of credits that the school corporation may allocate proportionately as determined under this subsection.

~~(c)~~ **(f)** This section expires January 1, 2024. **2027.**

SECTION 37. IC 6-1.1-21.3-3, AS ADDED BY P.L.182-2009(ss), SECTION 156, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 3. (a) The board, after review by the budget committee, shall determine the terms of a loan made under this chapter, subject to the following:

(1) The loan must be repaid not later than ten (10) years after the date on which the loan is made.

(2) The terms of the loan must allow for prepayment of the loan without penalty.

(3) The maximum amount of the loan that a qualified taxing unit may receive with respect to a default described in section 1(c)(3) of this chapter on one (1) or more payments of property taxes first due and payable in a calendar year is the amount, as determined by the board, of revenue shortfall for the qualified

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taxing unit that results from the default for that calendar year.

(b) The board may disburse in installments the proceeds of a loan made under this chapter.

(c) A qualified taxing unit may repay a loan made under this chapter from any of the following:

(1) Property tax revenues of the qualified taxing unit that are subject to the levy limitations imposed by IC 6-1.1-18.5.

(2) Property tax revenues of the qualified taxing unit that are not subject to levy limitations as provided in ~~IC 6-1.1-18.5-21~~. **IC 6-1.1-18.5-21(a).**

(3) The qualified taxing unit's debt service fund.

(4) Any other source of revenues (other than property taxes) that is legally available to the qualified taxing unit.

The payment of any installment on a loan made under this chapter constitutes a first charge against the property tax revenues described in subdivision (1) or (2) that are collected by the qualified taxing unit during the calendar year the installment is due and payable.

(d) The obligation to repay a loan made under this chapter is not a basis for the qualified taxing unit to obtain an excessive tax levy under IC 6-1.1-18.5 or IC 20-44-3.

(e) Whenever the board receives a payment on a loan made under this chapter, the board shall deposit the amount paid in the counter-cyclical revenue and economic stabilization fund.

SECTION 38. IC 6-1.1-21.9-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2009, SECTION 45, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 3. (a) The board, not later than December 31, 2009, and after review by the budget committee, shall determine the terms of a loan made under this chapter, subject to the following:

(1) The board may not charge interest on the loan.

(2) The loan must be repaid not later than ten (10) years after the date on which the loan was made.

(3) The terms of the loan must allow for prepayment of the loan without penalty.

(4) The maximum amount of the loan that a qualifying taxing unit may receive with respect to a default described in section 1(c)(3) of this chapter on one (1) or more payments of property taxes first due and payable in a calendar year is the amount, as determined by the board, of revenue shortfall for the qualifying taxing unit that results from the default for that calendar year.

(5) The total amount of all loans under this chapter for all calendar years may not exceed thirteen million dollars (\$13,000,000).

(b) The board may disburse in installments the proceeds of a loan made under this chapter.

(c) A qualified taxing unit may repay a loan made under this chapter from any of the following:

(1) Property tax revenues of the qualified taxing unit that are subject to the levy limitations imposed by IC 6-1.1-18.5 or (before January 1, 2009) IC 6-1.1-19.

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(2) Property tax revenues of the qualified taxing unit that are not subject to levy limitations as provided in ~~IC 6-1.1-18.5-21~~ **IC 6-1.1-18.5-21(a)** or (before January 1, 2009) IC 6-1.1-19-13.

(3) The qualified taxing unit's debt service fund.

(4) Any other source of revenues (other than property taxes) that is legally available to the qualified taxing unit.

The payment of any installment on a loan made under this chapter constitutes a first charge against the property tax revenues described in subdivision (1) or (2) that are collected by the qualified taxing unit during the calendar year the installment is due and payable.

(d) The obligation to repay a loan made under this chapter is not a basis for the qualified taxing unit to obtain an excessive tax levy under IC 6-1.1-18.5 or (before January 1, 2009) IC 6-1.1-19.

(e) Whenever the board receives a payment on a loan made under this chapter, the board shall deposit the amount paid in the counter-cyclical revenue and economic stabilization fund.

SECTION 39. IC 6-1.1-22.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]:

Chapter 22.1. Loans to Qualified Taxing Units in Lake County

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "board" refers to the state board of finance.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "qualified taxing unit" means a city, township, or school corporation located in Lake County that experienced a property tax revenue shortfall in one (1) or more tax years:

(1) that resulted from erroneous assessed valuation figures being provided to the city, township, or school corporation; and

(2) for which the aggregate property tax revenue shortfall the city, township, or school corporation experienced, or will experience, is at least:

(A) five million dollars (\$5,000,000); or

(B) twenty percent (20%) of its net tax levy;

in any single tax year as a result of the erroneous assessed valuation figures referred to in subdivision (1).

Sec. 3. A qualified taxing unit, subject to the approval of the fiscal body of the qualified taxing unit, may apply to the treasurer of state for a loan from the counter-cyclical revenue and economic stabilization fund.

Sec. 4. Subject to this chapter, the treasurer of state, after review by the budget committee, shall determine the terms of any loan made under this chapter.

Sec. 5. The treasurer of state may:

(1) impose interest on a loan under this chapter at a rate determined by the treasurer of state; or

(2) determine that no interest is required to be charged on a loan under this chapter.

Sec. 6. (a) The total amount of all loans under this chapter for

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all calendar years may not exceed the total amount of property tax revenue shortfall for all qualified taxing units that resulted from erroneous assessed valuation amounts being provided to the qualified taxing units, as determined by the treasurer of state.

(b) The amount of loans provided under this chapter to a qualified taxing unit may not exceed the remainder of:

(1) two percent (2%) of the true tax value of property in the qualified taxing unit as of the date of the loan; minus

(2) the amount of any loans previously received by the qualified taxing unit under this chapter, together with the amount of any other indebtedness of the qualified taxing unit regardless of the nature of the indebtedness, other than items payable out of current expenses.

(c) The qualified taxing unit may use the proceeds of a loan under this chapter to refund any bonds of the qualified taxing unit previously issued to offset the qualified taxing unit's property tax revenue shortfall.

Sec. 7. If a qualified taxing unit receives a loan under this chapter, the qualified taxing unit must repay the loan within twenty-five (25) years after the date on which the loan is made. No penalty may be imposed for repaying a loan under this chapter before the term of the loan expires.

Sec. 8. The treasurer of state may disburse in installments the proceeds of a loan made under this chapter.

Sec. 9. A qualified taxing unit may repay a loan under this chapter from any source or sources of revenue.

Sec. 10. An obligation to repay a loan made under this chapter is not a basis for the qualified taxing unit to obtain an excessive tax levy.

Sec. 11. When the treasurer of state receives a payment with respect to a loan under this chapter, the state treasurer shall deposit the amount received in the counter-cyclical revenue and economic stabilization fund.

Sec. 12. The proceeds of a loan under this chapter received by an eligible taxing unit are not considered to be part of the ad valorem property tax levy actually collected by the qualified taxing unit for taxes first due and payable during a particular calendar year for the purpose of calculating levy excess.

Sec. 13. Notes associated with loans under this chapter, and the authorization, issuance, sale, and delivery of the notes, are not subject to any general statute concerning obligations issued by the local governmental entity borrower. This chapter contains full and complete authority for the making of a loan under this chapter, the authorization, issuance, sale, and delivery of a note associated with a loan made under this chapter, and repayment of the loan by the borrower. No law, procedure, proceeding, publication, notice, consent, approval, order, or act by any officer, department, agency, or instrument of the state, or of any political subdivision, is required to make a loan under this chapter, issue a note associated with a loan under this chapter, or repay a loan, except as

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prescribed under this chapter.

Sec. 14. Upon the failure of a qualified taxing unit to make any of the qualified taxing unit's payments on a loan granted under this chapter when due, the treasurer of state, upon being notified of the failure by the board, may pay the unpaid amount that is due from the funds held by the state that would otherwise be distributable to the qualified taxing unit.

Sec. 15. A loan under this chapter is not bonded indebtedness for purposes of IC 6-1.1-18.5 or IC 6-1.1-20.

SECTION 40]. IC 6-1.1-28-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.86-2018, SECTION 59, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 1. (a) This section applies only to a county that is not participating in a multiple county property tax assessment board of appeals.

(b) Each county shall have a county property tax assessment board of appeals composed of individuals who are at least eighteen (18) years of age and knowledgeable in the valuation of property. At the election of the board of commissioners of the county, a county property tax assessment board of appeals may consist of three (3) or five (5) members appointed in accordance with this section.

(c) This subsection applies to a county in which the board of commissioners elects to have a five (5) member county property tax assessment board of appeals. In addition to the county assessor, only one (1) other individual who is an officer or employee of a county or township may serve on the board of appeals in the county in which the individual is an officer or employee. Subject to subsections (h) and (i), the fiscal body of the county shall appoint two (2) individuals to the board. At least one (1) of the members appointed by the county fiscal body must be a certified level two or level three assessor-appraiser. The fiscal body may waive the requirement in this subsection that one (1) of the members appointed by the fiscal body must be a certified level two or level three assessor-appraiser. Subject to subsections (h) and (i), the board of commissioners of the county shall appoint three (3) freehold members so that not more than three (3) of the five (5) members may be of the same political party and so that at least three (3) of the five (5) members are residents of the county. At least one (1) of the members appointed by the board of county commissioners must be a certified level two or level three assessor-appraiser. The board of county commissioners may waive the requirement in this subsection that one (1) of the freehold members appointed by the board of county commissioners must be a certified level two or level three assessor-appraiser.

(d) This subsection applies to a county in which the board of commissioners elects to have a three (3) member county property tax assessment board of appeals. In addition to the county assessor, only one (1) other individual who is an officer or employee of a county or township may serve on the board of appeals in the county in which the individual is an officer or employee. Subject to subsections (h) and (i), the fiscal body of the county shall appoint one (1) individual to the

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board. The member appointed by the county fiscal body must be a certified level two or level three assessor-appraiser. The fiscal body may waive the requirement in this subsection that the member appointed by the fiscal body must be a certified level two or level three assessor-appraiser. Subject to subsections (e) and (f), the board of commissioners of the county shall appoint two (2) freehold members so that not more than two (2) of the three (3) members may be of the same political party and so that at least two (2) of the three (3) members are residents of the county. At least one (1) of the members appointed by the board of county commissioners must be a certified level two or level three assessor-appraiser. The board of county commissioners may waive the requirement in this subsection that one (1) of the freehold members appointed by the board of county commissioners must be a certified level two or level three assessor-appraiser.

(e) A person appointed to a property tax assessment board of appeals may serve on the property tax assessment board of appeals of another county at the same time. The members of the board shall elect a president. The employees of the county assessor shall provide administrative support to the property tax assessment board of appeals. The county assessor is a nonvoting member of the property tax assessment board of appeals. The county assessor shall serve as secretary of the board. The secretary shall keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of the board. A majority of the board ~~that includes at least one (1) certified level two or level three assessor-appraiser~~ constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business. Any question properly before the board may be decided by the agreement of a majority of the whole board.

(f) The county assessor, county fiscal body, and board of county commissioners may agree to waive the requirement in subsection (c) or (d) that not more than three (3) of the five (5) or two (2) of the three (3) members of the county property tax assessment board of appeals may be of the same political party if it is necessary to waive the requirement due to the absence of certified level two or level three Indiana assessor-appraisers:

- (1) who are willing to serve on the board; and
- (2) whose political party membership status would satisfy the requirement in subsection (c) or (d).

(g) If the board of county commissioners is not able to identify at least two (2) prospective freehold members of the county property tax assessment board of appeals who are:

- (1) residents of the county;
- (2) certified level two or level three Indiana assessor-appraisers; and
- (3) willing to serve on the county property tax assessment board of appeals;

it is not necessary that at least three (3) of the five (5) or two (2) of the three (3) members of the county property tax assessment board of appeals be residents of the county.

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(h) Except as provided in subsection (i), the term of a member of the county property tax assessment board of appeals appointed under this section:

- (1) is one (1) year; and
- (2) begins January 1.

(i) If:

- (1) the term of a member of the county property tax assessment board of appeals appointed under this section expires;
- (2) the member is not reappointed; and
- (3) a successor is not appointed;

the term of the member continues until a successor is appointed.

(j) An:

- (1) employee of the township assessor or county assessor; or
- (2) appraiser, as defined in IC 6-1.1-31.7-1;

may not serve as a voting member of a county property tax assessment board of appeals in a county where the employee or appraiser is employed.

SECTION ~~49~~ [41]. IC 6-1.1-30-14, AS AMENDED BY P.L.219-2007, SECTION 74, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 14. The department of local government finance:

- (1) shall see that the property taxes due this state are collected;
- (2) shall ensure that property taxes levied by political subdivisions are timely billed and mailed under the provisions of this article;**

(3) shall ensure that assessments of properties under this article are uniform and equal;

(4) shall ensure that the restrictions on budgets and levies prescribed under this article are enforced;

~~(2)~~ **(5)** shall ~~see~~ **ensure** that the penalties prescribed under this article are enforced;

~~(3)~~ **(6)** shall investigate the property tax laws and systems of other states and countries;

~~(4)~~ **(7)** for assessment dates after December 31, 2008, shall conduct all ratio studies required for:

(A) equalization under 50 IAC 14; and

(B) annual adjustments under 50 IAC 21; and

~~(5)~~ **(8)** may recommend changes in this state's property tax laws to the general assembly.

SECTION ~~20~~ [42]. IC 6-1.1-31-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.203-2016, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 2. (a) The department of local government finance may:

- (1) adopt rules in the manner prescribed in IC 4-22-2; and
- (2) prescribe forms, including property tax forms, property tax returns, and notice forms.

(b) The department of local government finance may, through the Indiana archives and records administration, amend at any time the forms that the department of local government finance prescribes under

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1 this ~~section~~ **article**.

2 (c) The department of local government finance may enforce the
3 use of forms that the department of local government finance
4 prescribes under this ~~section~~ **article**.

5 **(d) The department of local government finance may enforce**
6 **the manner of submission for forms that the department of local**
7 **government finance prescribes under this article.**

8 ~~(d)~~ (e) Forms that were prescribed by the department of local
9 government finance and approved by the Indiana archives and records
10 administration before July 1, 2016, are legalized and validated.

11 SECTION ~~<21>~~ [43]. IC 6-1.1-33.5-1 IS REPEALED
12 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]. ~~Sec. 1. A division of the department of~~
13 ~~local government finance is established, to be known as the division of~~
14 ~~data analysis.~~

15 SECTION ~~<22>~~ [44]. IC 6-1.1-33.5-2 IS AMENDED TO READ
16 AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 2. The ~~division of~~
17 ~~data analysis~~ **department of local government finance** shall do the
18 following:

19 (1) Compile an electronic data base that includes the following:

20 (A) The local government data base.

21 (B) Information on sales of real and personal property,
22 including nonconfidential information from sales disclosure
23 forms filed under IC 6-1.1-5.5.

24 (C) Personal property assessed values and data entries on
25 personal property return forms.

26 (D) Real property assessed values and data entries on real
27 property assessment records.

28 (E) Information on property tax exemptions, deductions,
29 and credits.

30 (F) Any other data relevant to the accurate determination of
31 real property and personal property tax assessments.

32 (2) Make available to each county and township software that
33 permits the transfer of the data described in subdivision (1) to
34 the ~~<23>~~ ~~division~~ **department of local government finance** in

35 a uniform format through a secure connection over the Internet.

36 (3) Analyze the data compiled under this section for the purpose
37 of performing the functions under section 3 of this chapter.

38 (4) Conduct continuing studies of personal and real property tax
39 deductions, abatements, and exemptions used throughout
40 Indiana. The ~~division of data analysis~~ **department of local**
41 **government finance** shall, before May 1 of each even-numbered
42 year, report on the studies at a meeting of the budget committee
43 and submit a report on the studies to the legislative services
44 agency for distribution to the members of the legislative council.

45 The report must be in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6.

46 SECTION ~~<23>~~ [45]. IC 6-1.1-33.5-3, AS AMENDED BY
47 P.L.203-2016, SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS
48 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 3. The ~~division of data~~
49 ~~analysis~~ **department of local government finance** shall:

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- (1) conduct continuing studies in the areas in which the department of local government finance operates;
- (2) make periodic field surveys and audits of:
 - (A) tax rolls;
 - (B) plat books;
 - (C) building permits;
 - (D) real estate transfers; and
 - (E) other data that may be useful in checking property valuations or taxpayer returns;
- (3) assist with the department of local government finance's test checks of property valuations to serve as the basis for special reassessments under this article;
- (4) assist with the department of local government finance's review of each coefficient of dispersion study for each township and county;
- (5) assist with the department of local government finance's review of each sales assessment ratio study for each township and county; and
- (6) report annually to the executive director of the legislative services agency, in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6, the information obtained or determined under this section for use by the executive director and the general assembly, including:
 - (A) all information obtained by the ~~division of data analysis~~ **department of local government finance** from units of local government; and
 - (B) all information included in:
 - (i) the local government data base; and
 - (ii) any other data compiled by the ~~division of data analysis~~ **department of local government finance**.

SECTION ~~24~~ **[46]**. IC 6-1.1-33.5-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 4. To perform its duties, the ~~division of data analysis~~ **department of local government finance** may do the following:

- (1) Request access to any local or state official records.
- (2) Secure information from the federal government or from public or private agencies.
- (3) Inspect a person's books, records, or property.
- (4) Conduct a review of either all or a random sampling of personal or real property assessments.
- (5) Employ professional appraisal firms to assist in making test checks of property valuations.
- (6) Recommend changes in property tax administration.
- (7) Use any other device or technique to equalize tax burdens or to implement this chapter.

SECTION ~~25~~ **[47]**. IC 6-1.1-33.5-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 5. Information that has been provided to the legislative services agency or the ~~division of data analysis~~ **department of local government finance** by the federal government or by a public agency is subject to the provider's rules, if

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any, that concern the confidential nature of the information.

SECTION ~~26~~ [48]. IC 6-1.1-33.5-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.86-2018, SECTION 62, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 6. (a) With respect to any township or county for any year, the department of local government finance may initiate a review to determine whether to order a special reassessment under this chapter. The review may apply to real property or personal property, or both.

(b) If the department of local government finance determines under subsection (a) to initiate a review with respect to the real property subject to reassessment under IC 6-1.1-4-4.2 within a township or county, or a portion of the real property within a township or county, ~~the division of data analysis of the department of local government finance~~ shall determine for the real property under consideration and for the township or county the variance between:

- (1) the total assessed valuation of the real property within the township or county; and
- (2) the total assessed valuation that would result if the real property within the township or county were valued in the manner provided by law.

(c) If the department of local government finance determines under subsection (a) to initiate a review with respect to the real property within a particular cycle under a county's reassessment plan prepared under IC 6-1.1-4-4.2 or a part of the real property within a cycle, ~~the division of data analysis of the department of local government finance~~ shall determine for the real property under consideration and for all groups of parcels within a particular cycle the variance between:

- (1) the total assessed valuation of the real property within all groups of parcels within a particular cycle; and
- (2) the total assessed valuation that would result if the real property within all groups of parcels within a particular cycle were valued in the manner provided by law.

(d) If the department of local government finance determines under subsection (a) to initiate a review with respect to personal property within a township or county, or a part of the personal property within a township or county, ~~the division of data analysis of the department of local government finance~~ shall determine for the personal property under consideration and for the township or county the variance between:

- (1) the total assessed valuation of the personal property within the township or county; and
- (2) the total assessed valuation that would result if the personal property within the township or county were valued in the manner provided by law.

(e) The determination of the department of local government finance under section 2 or 3 of this chapter must be based on a statistically valid assessment ratio study.

(f) If a determination of the department of local government

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1 finance to order a special reassessment under this chapter is based on
 2 a coefficient of dispersion study, the department shall publish the
 3 coefficient of dispersion study for the township or county in accordance
 4 with IC 5-3-1-2(b).

5 (g) If:

- 6 (1) the variance determined under subsection (b), (c), or (d)
 7 exceeds twenty percent (20%); and
- 8 (2) the department of local government finance determines after
 9 holding hearings on the matter that a special reassessment
 10 should be conducted;

11 the department shall contract for a special reassessment to be
 12 conducted to correct the valuation of the property.

13 (h) If the variance determined under subsection (b), (c), or (d) is
 14 twenty percent (20%) or less, the department of local government
 15 finance shall determine whether to correct the valuation of the property
 16 under:

- 17 (1) IC 6-1.1-4-9 and IC 6-1.1-4-10; or
- 18 (2) IC 6-1.1-14.

19 (i) The department of local government finance shall give notice
 20 to a taxpayer, by individual notice or by publication at the discretion of
 21 the department, of a hearing concerning the department's intent to
 22 cause the assessment of the taxpayer's property to be adjusted under
 23 this section. The time fixed for the hearing must be at least ten (10)
 24 days after the day the notice is mailed or published. The department
 25 may conduct a single hearing under this section with respect to
 26 multiple properties. The notice must state:

- 27 (1) the time of the hearing;
- 28 (2) the location of the hearing; and
- 29 (3) that the purpose of the hearing is to hear taxpayers' comments
 30 and objections with respect to the department's intent to adjust
 31 the assessment of property under this chapter.

32 (j) If the department of local government finance determines after
 33 the hearing that the assessment of property should be adjusted under
 34 this chapter, the department shall:

- 35 (1) cause the assessment of the property to be adjusted;
- 36 (2) mail a certified notice of its final determination to the county
 37 auditor of the county in which the property is located; and
- 38 (3) notify the taxpayer as required under IC 6-1.1-14.

39 (k) A reassessment or adjustment may be made under this section
 40 only if the notice of the final determination is given to the taxpayer
 41 within the same period prescribed in IC 6-1.1-9-3 or IC 6-1.1-9-4.

42 (l) If the department of local government finance contracts for a
 43 special reassessment of property under this chapter, the department
 44 shall forward the bill for services of the reassessment contractor to the
 45 county auditor, and the county shall pay the bill from the county
 46 reassessment fund.

47 SECTION ~~27~~ [49]. IC 6-1.1-33.5-7, AS ADDED BY
 48 P.L.199-2005, SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 49 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 7. (a) Not later than

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May 1 of each calendar year, the ~~division of data analysis department of local government finance~~ **<> [5]** shall:

(1) prepare a report that includes:

(A) each political subdivision's total amount of expenditures per person during the immediately preceding calendar year, based on the political subdivision's population determined by the most recent federal decennial census; and

(B) based on the information prepared for all political subdivisions under clause (A), the highest, lowest, median, and average amount of expenditures per person for each type of political subdivision throughout Indiana;

(2) post the report on the web site maintained by the department of local government finance; and

(3) file the report:

(A) with the governor; and

(B) in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6 with the general assembly.

The report must be presented in a format that is understandable to the average individual and that permits easy comparison of the information prepared for each political subdivision under subdivision (1)(A) to the statewide information prepared for that type of political subdivision under subdivision (1)(B).

(b) The department of local government finance shall organize the report under subsection (a) to present together the information derived from each type of political subdivision.

~~<— SECTION 28. IC 6-1.1-34-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.86-2018, SECTION 63, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 1. In the year after a reassessment cycle of real property under a county's reassessment plan prepared under IC 6-1.1-4-4.2 is completed the department of local government finance shall compute a new assessment ratio for each school corporation located in a county in which a supplemental county levy is imposed under IC 20-45-7 or IC 20-45-8 (before its expiration on January 1, 2024). In all other years, the department shall compute a new assessment ratio for such a school corporation if the department finds that there has been sufficient reassessment or adjustment of one (1) or more classes of property in the school district. When the department of local government finance computes a new assessment ratio for a school corporation, the department shall publish the new ratio.~~

> SECTION <29> [50]. IC 6-1.1-35-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 2. At least one (1) representative of the department of local government finance shall visit **or virtually meet with each county in this state at least once each year. During the visit, the representative of the department shall:**

(1) gather information concerning complaints with and the operation of the property tax laws;

(2) see that property tax officials are complying with this article; and

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(3) see that persons who violate this article are being punished.
 SECTION ~~36~~ **[51]**. IC 6-1.1-35-9, AS AMENDED BY
 P.L.172-2011, SECTION 47, IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 9. (a) All information
 that is related to earnings, income, profits, losses, or expenditures and
 that is:

(1) given by a person to:

- (A) an assessing official;
- (B) an employee of an assessing official; or
- (C) an officer or employee of an entity that contracts with a
board of county commissioners or a county assessor under
IC 6-1.1-36-12; or

(2) acquired by:

- (A) an assessing official;
- (B) an employee of an assessing official; or
- (C) an officer or employee of an entity that contracts with a
board of county commissioners or a county assessor under
IC 6-1.1-36-12;

in the performance of the person's duties;
 is confidential. The assessed valuation of tangible property is a matter
 of public record and is thus not confidential. Confidential information
 may be disclosed only in a manner that is authorized under subsection
 (b), (c), (d), or (g).

(b) Confidential information may be disclosed to:

(1) an official or employee of:

- (A) this state or another state;
- (B) the United States; ~~or~~
- (C) the county assessor;**
- (D) the county auditor; or**
- ~~(E)~~ **(E)** an agency or subdivision of this state, another state,
or the United States;

if the information is required in the performance of the official
 duties of the official or employee;

- (2) an officer or employee of an entity that contracts with a board
of county commissioners or a county assessor under
IC 6-1.1-36-12 if the information is required in the performance
of the official duties of the officer or employee; or
- (3) a state educational institution in order to develop data
required under IC 6-1.1-4-42.

(c) The following state agencies, or their authorized
 representatives, shall have access to the confidential farm property
 records and schedules that are on file in the office of a county assessor:

- (1) The Indiana state board of animal health, in order to perform
its duties concerning the discovery and eradication of farm
animal diseases.
- (2) The department of agricultural statistics of Purdue
University, in order to perform its duties concerning the
compilation and dissemination of agricultural statistics.
- (3) Any other state agency that needs the information in order to

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1 perform its duties.

2 (d) Confidential information may be disclosed during the course
3 of a judicial proceeding in which the regularity of an assessment is
4 questioned.

5 (e) Confidential information that is disclosed to a person under
6 subsection (b) or (c) retains its confidential status. Thus, that person
7 may disclose the information only in a manner that is authorized under
8 subsection (b), (c), or (d).

9 (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

10 (1) a person who:

11 (A) is an officer or employee of an entity that contracts with
12 a board of county commissioners or a county assessor under
13 IC 6-1.1-36-12; and

14 (B) obtains confidential information under this section;
15 may not disclose that confidential information to any other
16 person; and

17 (2) a person referred to in subdivision (1) must return all
18 confidential information to the taxpayer not later than fourteen
19 (14) days after the earlier of:

20 (A) the completion of the examination of the taxpayer's
21 personal property return under IC 6-1.1-36-12; or

22 (B) the termination of the contract.

23 (g) Confidential information concerning an oil or gas interest, as
24 described in IC 6-1.1-4-12.4, may be disclosed by an assessing official
25 if the interest has been listed on the delinquent property tax list
26 pursuant to IC 6-1.1-24-1 and is not otherwise removed from the
27 property tax sale under IC 6-1.1-24. A person who establishes that the
28 person may bid on an oil or gas interest in the context of a property tax
29 sale may request from an assessing official all information necessary
30 to properly identify and determine the value of the gas or oil interest
31 that is the subject of the property tax sale. The information that may be
32 disclosed includes the following:

33 (1) Lease information.

34 (2) The type of property interest being sold.

35 (3) The applicable percentage interest and the allocation of the
36 applicable percentage interest among the owners of the oil or gas
37 interest (including the names and addresses of all owners).

38 The official shall make information covered by this subsection
39 available for inspection and copying in accordance with IC 5-14-3.
40 Confidential information that is disclosed to a person under this
41 subsection loses its confidential status. A person that is denied the right
42 to inspect or copy information covered by this subsection may file a
43 formal complaint with the public access counselor under the procedure
44 prescribed by IC 5-14-5. However, a person is not required to file a
45 complaint under IC 5-14-5 before filing an action under IC 5-14-3.

46 SECTION ~~31~~[52]. IC 6-1.1-35.2-2, AS AMENDED BY
47 P.L.207-2016, SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS
48 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 2. (a) In any year in
49 which an assessing official takes office for the first time, the

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department of local government finance shall conduct training sessions determined under the rules adopted by the department under IC 4-22-2 for the new assessing officials. The sessions must be held at the locations described in subsection (b).

(b) To ensure that all newly elected or appointed assessing officials have an opportunity to attend the training sessions required by this section, the department of local government finance shall conduct the training sessions **virtually or in person** at a minimum of four (4) separate regional locations. The department shall determine the locations of the training sessions, but:

- (1) at least one (1) training session must be held in the northeastern part of Indiana;
- (2) at least one (1) training session must be held in the northwestern part of Indiana;
- (3) at least one (1) training session must be held in the southeastern part of Indiana; and
- (4) at least one (1) training session must be held in the southwestern part of Indiana.

The four (4) regional training sessions may not be held in Indianapolis. However, the department of local government finance may, after the conclusion of the four (4) training sessions, provide additional training sessions at locations determined by the department.

(c) Any new assessing official who attends:

- (1) a required session during the official's term of office; or
- (2) training between the date the person is elected to office and January 1 of the year the person takes office for the first time;

is entitled to receive the per diem per session set by the department of local government finance by rule adopted under IC 4-22-2 and a mileage allowance from the county in which the official resides. However, in the case of a multiple county property tax assessment board of appeals under IC 6-1.1-28-0.1, the costs of the per diem and mileage allowance shall be apportioned among the participating counties in the manner specified in the ordinance establishing the multiple county property tax assessment board of appeals.

(d) A person is entitled to a mileage allowance under this section only for travel between the person's place of work and the training session nearest to the person's place of work.

SECTION ~~32~~ 53. IC 6-1.1-39-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.95-2022, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 1. (a) This chapter applies to all counties, cities, and towns (referred to in this chapter as units).

(b) Notwithstanding any other law: for economic development districts established:

- (1) for economic development districts established after January 1, 1992, this chapter does not apply to fire protection districts established under IC 36-8-11; and
- (2) after December 31, 2021, this chapter does not apply to the part of a participating unit's proceeds of property taxes imposed

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for an assessment date with respect to which the allocation and distribution is made that are attributable to property taxes imposed to meet the participating unit's obligations to a fire protection territory established under IC 36-8-19 **after December 31, 2022.**

SECTION 54. IC 6-3-1-3.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2023, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 3.5. When used in this article, the term "adjusted gross income" shall mean the following:

(a) In the case of all individuals, "adjusted gross income" (as defined in Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code), modified as follows:

(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (c), add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed or allowable pursuant to Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state of the United States.

(3) Subtract one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or in the case of a joint return filed by a husband and wife, subtract for each spouse one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(4) Subtract one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for:

(A) each of the exemptions provided by Section 151(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (as effective January 1, 2017);

(B) each additional amount allowable under Section 63(f) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(C) the spouse of the taxpayer if a separate return is made by the taxpayer and if the spouse, for the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins, has no gross income and is not the dependent of another taxpayer.

(5) Subtract:

(A) One thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for each of the exemptions allowed under Section 151(c)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (as effective January 1, 2004).

(B) One thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for each exemption allowed under Section 151(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (as effective January 1, 2017) for an individual:

(i) who is less than nineteen (19) years of age or is a full-time student who is less than twenty-four (24) years of age;

(ii) for whom the taxpayer is the legal guardian; and

(iii) for whom the taxpayer does not claim an exemption under clause (A).

(C) Five hundred dollars (\$500) for each additional amount allowable under Section 63(f)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code if the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer, or the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse in the case of a

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joint return, is less than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000). In the case of a married individual filing a separate return, the qualifying income amount in this clause is equal to twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).

(D) Three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each exemption allowed under Section 151(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (as effective January 1, 2017) for an individual who is:

(i) an adopted child of the taxpayer; and

(ii) less than nineteen (19) years of age or is a full-time student who is less than twenty-four (24) years of age.

This amount is in addition to any amount subtracted under clause (A) or (B).

This amount is in addition to the amount subtracted under subdivision (4).

(6) Subtract any amounts included in federal adjusted gross income under Section 111 of the Internal Revenue Code as a recovery of items previously deducted as an itemized deduction from adjusted gross income.

(7) Subtract any amounts included in federal adjusted gross income under the Internal Revenue Code which amounts were received by the individual as supplemental railroad retirement annuities under 45 U.S.C. 231 and which are not deductible under subdivision (1).

(8) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of federal Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits included in a taxpayer's federal gross income by Section 86 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(9) In the case of a nonresident taxpayer or a resident taxpayer residing in Indiana for a period of less than the taxpayer's entire taxable year, the total amount of the deductions allowed pursuant to subdivisions (3), (4), and (5) shall be reduced to an amount which bears the same ratio to the total as the taxpayer's income taxable in Indiana bears to the taxpayer's total income.

(10) In the case of an individual who is a recipient of assistance under IC 12-10-6-1, IC 12-10-6-2.1, IC 12-15-2-2, or IC 12-15-7, subtract an amount equal to that portion of the individual's adjusted gross income with respect to which the individual is not allowed under federal law to retain an amount to pay state and local income taxes.

(11) In the case of an eligible individual, subtract the amount of a Holocaust victim's settlement payment included in the individual's federal adjusted gross income.

(12) Subtract an amount equal to the portion of any premiums paid during the taxable year by the taxpayer for a qualified long term care policy (as defined in IC 12-15-39.6-5) for the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse if the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse file a joint income tax return or the taxpayer is otherwise entitled to a deduction under this subdivision for the taxpayer's spouse, or both.

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(13) Subtract an amount equal to the lesser of:

(A) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or one thousand two hundred fifty dollars (\$1,250) in the case of a married individual filing a separate return; or

(B) the amount of property taxes that are paid during the taxable year in Indiana by the individual on the individual's principal place of residence.

(14) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of a September 11 terrorist attack settlement payment included in the individual's federal adjusted gross income.

(15) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election not been made under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed in service.

(16) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning net operating losses).

(17) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding the sum of:

(A) twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to the extent deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

(B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

(i) the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017;

(ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to the acquired property in the year that the property was placed into service.

The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted

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gross income realized on the property that would have been deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017.

(18) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of the taxpayer's qualified military income that was not excluded from the taxpayer's gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(19) Subtract income that is:

(A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain income derived from patents); and

(B) included in the individual's federal adjusted gross income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(20) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract the amount necessary from the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted gross income in a previous year to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(21) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(22) Subtract an amount as described in Section 1341(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent, if any, that the amount was previously included in the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for a prior taxable year.

(23) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, add an amount equal to the deduction for deferred foreign income that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(24) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code

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1 did not exist.

2 (25) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from
3 gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the
4 Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December
5 22, 2017.

6 (26) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, and
7 before January 1, 2021, add an amount of the deduction claimed
8 under Section 62(a)(22) of the Internal Revenue Code.

9 (27) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, for
10 payments made by an employer under an education assistance
11 program after March 27, 2020:

12 (A) add the amount of payments by an employer that are
13 excluded from the taxpayer's federal gross income under
14 Section 127(c)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

15 (B) deduct the interest allowable under Section 221 of the
16 Internal Revenue Code, if the disallowance under Section
17 221(e)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not apply to the
18 payments described in clause (A). For purposes of applying
19 Section 221(b) of the Internal Revenue Code to the amount
20 allowable under this clause, the amount under clause (A)
21 shall not be added to adjusted gross income.

22 (28) Add an amount equal to the remainder of:

23 (A) the amount allowable as a deduction under Section
24 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code; minus

25 (B) the amount otherwise allowable as a deduction under
26 Section 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code, if Section
27 274(n)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code was not in effect
28 for amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2020.

29 (29) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and
30 before January 1, 2021, add an amount equal to the excess
31 business loss of the taxpayer as defined in Section 461(l)(3) of
32 the Internal Revenue Code. In addition:

33 (A) If a taxpayer has an excess business loss under this
34 subdivision and also has modifications under subdivisions
35 (15) and (17) for property placed in service during the
36 taxable year, the taxpayer shall treat a portion of the taxable
37 year modifications for that property as occurring in the
38 taxable year the property is placed in service and a portion
39 of the modifications as occurring in the immediately
40 following taxable year.

41 (B) The portion of the modifications under subdivisions
42 (15) and (17) for property placed in service during the
43 taxable year treated as occurring in the taxable year in
44 which the property is placed in service equals:

45 (i) the modification for the property otherwise
46 determined under this section; minus

47 (ii) the excess business loss disallowed under this
48 subdivision;

49 but not less than zero (0).

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(C) The portion of the modifications under subdivisions (15) and (17) for property placed in service during the taxable year treated as occurring in the taxable year immediately following the taxable year in which the property is placed in service equals the modification for the property otherwise determined under this section minus the amount in clause (B).

(D) Any reallocation of modifications between taxable years under clauses (B) and (C) shall be first allocated to the modification under subdivision (15), then to the modification under subdivision (17).

(30) Add an amount equal to the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 108(f)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this subdivision:

(A) if an amount excluded under Section 108(f)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code would be excludible under Section 108(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, the exclusion under Section 108(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code shall take precedence; and

(B) if an amount would have been excludible under Section 108(f)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2020, the amount is not required to be added back under this subdivision.

(31) For taxable years ending after March 12, 2020, subtract an amount equal to the deduction disallowed pursuant to:

(A) Section 2301(e) of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), as modified by Sections 206 and 207 of the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Tax Act (Division EE of Public Law 116-260); and

(B) Section 3134(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(32) Subtract the amount of an annual grant amount distributed to a taxpayer's Indiana education scholarship account under IC 20-51.4-4-2 that is used for a qualified expense (as defined in IC 20-51.4-2-9) or to an Indiana enrichment scholarship account under IC 20-52 that is used for qualified expenses (as defined in IC 20-52-2-6), to the extent the distribution used for the qualified expense is included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(33) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2021, add an amount equal to the amount of unemployment compensation excluded from federal gross income under Section 85(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(34) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, subtract an amount equal to the deduction disallowed under Section 280C(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(35) Subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is entitled to deduct under IC 6-3-2.

(b) In the case of corporations, the same as "taxable income" (as defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code) adjusted as

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follows:

(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

(2) Add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed or allowable pursuant to Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning charitable contributions).

(3) Except as provided in subsection (c), add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed or allowable pursuant to Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state of the United States.

(4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the corporation's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning foreign tax credits).

(5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election not been made under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed in service.

(6) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning net operating losses).

(7) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding the sum of:

(A) twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to the extent deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

(B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

(i) the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017;

(ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with

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1 regard to the acquired property in the year that the
2 property was placed into service.

3 The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property
4 under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted
5 gross income realized on the property that would have been
6 deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on
7 January 1, 2017.

8 (8) Add to the extent required by IC 6-3-2-20:

9 (A) the amount of intangible expenses (as defined in
10 IC 6-3-2-20) for the taxable year that reduced the
11 corporation's taxable income (as defined in Section 63 of
12 the Internal Revenue Code) for federal income tax
13 purposes; and

14 (B) any directly related interest expenses (as defined in
15 IC 6-3-2-20) that reduced the corporation's adjusted gross
16 income (determined without regard to this subdivision). For
17 purposes of this clause, any directly related interest expense
18 that constitutes business interest within the meaning of
19 Section 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be
20 considered to have reduced the taxpayer's federal taxable
21 income only in the first taxable year in which the deduction
22 otherwise would have been allowable under Section 163 of
23 the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section
24 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

25 (9) Add an amount equal to any deduction for dividends paid (as
26 defined in Section 561 of the Internal Revenue Code) to
27 shareholders of a captive real estate investment trust (as defined
28 in section 34.5 of this chapter).

29 (10) Subtract income that is:

30 (A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain
31 income derived from patents); and

32 (B) included in the corporation's taxable income under the
33 Internal Revenue Code.

34 (11) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross
35 income as a result of the deferral of income arising from
36 business indebtedness discharged in connection with the
37 reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1,
38 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section
39 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract from the adjusted
40 gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted
41 gross income in a previous year the amount necessary to offset
42 the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the
43 deferral of income arising from business indebtedness
44 discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December
45 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt
46 instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue
47 Code.

48 (12) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under
49 Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received

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on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(13) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016:

(A) for a corporation other than a real estate investment trust, add:

(i) an amount equal to the amount reported by the taxpayer on IRC 965 Transition Tax Statement, line 1;

or

(ii) if the taxpayer deducted an amount under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining the taxpayer's taxable income for purposes of the federal income tax, the amount deducted under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(B) for a real estate investment trust, add an amount equal to the deduction for deferred foreign income that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, but only to the extent that the taxpayer included income pursuant to Section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code in its taxable income for federal income tax purposes or is required to add back dividends paid under subdivision (9).

(14) Add an amount equal to the deduction that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 250(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (attributable to global intangible low-taxed income). The taxpayer shall separately specify the amount of the reduction under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code and under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(15) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(16) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(17) Add an amount equal to the remainder of:

(A) the amount allowable as a deduction under Section 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code; minus

(B) the amount otherwise allowable as a deduction under Section 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code, if Section

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- 1 274(n)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code was not in effect
2 for amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2020.
- 3 (18) For taxable years ending after March 12, 2020, subtract an
4 amount equal to the deduction disallowed pursuant to:
5 (A) Section 2301(e) of the CARES Act (Public Law
6 116-136), as modified by Sections 206 and 207 of the
7 Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Tax Act (Division
8 EE of Public Law 116-260); and
9 (B) Section 3134(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 10 (19) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022,
11 subtract an amount equal to the deduction disallowed under
12 Section 280C(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- 13 (20) Add or subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is:
14 (A) required to add or subtract; or
15 (B) entitled to deduct;
16 under IC 6-3-2.
- 17 (c) The following apply to taxable years beginning after December
18 31, 2018, for purposes of the add back of any deduction allowed on the
19 taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes, as provided in
20 subsection (a)(2) if the taxpayer is an individual or subsection (b)(3) if
21 the taxpayer is a corporation:
- 22 (1) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, and
23 before January 1, 2020, a taxpayer is required to add back under
24 this section eighty-seven and five-tenths percent (87.5%) of any
25 deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for
26 wagering taxes.
- 27 (2) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, and
28 before January 1, 2021, a taxpayer is required to add back under
29 this section seventy-five percent (75%) of any deduction allowed
30 on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.
- 31 (3) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, and
32 before January 1, 2022, a taxpayer is required to add back under
33 this section sixty-two and five-tenths percent (62.5%) of any
34 deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for
35 wagering taxes.
- 36 (4) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and
37 before January 1, 2023, a taxpayer is required to add back under
38 this section fifty percent (50%) of any deduction allowed on the
39 taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.
- 40 (5) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, and
41 before January 1, 2024, a taxpayer is required to add back under
42 this section thirty-seven and five-tenths percent (37.5%) of any
43 deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for
44 wagering taxes.
- 45 (6) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023, and
46 before January 1, 2025, a taxpayer is required to add back under
47 this section twenty-five percent (25%) of any deduction allowed
48 on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.
- 49 (7) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2024, and

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1 before January 1, 2026, a taxpayer is required to add back under
2 this section twelve and five-tenths percent (12.5%) of any
3 deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for
4 wagering taxes.

5 (8) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025, a
6 taxpayer is not required to add back under this section any
7 amount of a deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income
8 tax return for wagering taxes.

9 (d) In the case of life insurance companies (as defined in Section
10 816(a) of the Internal Revenue Code) that are organized under Indiana
11 law, the same as "life insurance company taxable income" (as defined
12 in Section 801 of the Internal Revenue Code), adjusted as follows:

13 (1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this
14 article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

15 (2) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed or allowable
16 under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning
17 charitable contributions).

18 (3) Add an amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable
19 under Section 805 or Section 832(c) of the Internal Revenue
20 Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the
21 state level by any state.

22 (4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the
23 company's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal
24 Revenue Code (concerning foreign tax credits).

25 (5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted
26 gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus
27 depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an
28 earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income
29 that would have been computed had an election not been made
30 under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply
31 bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed
32 in service.

33 (6) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section
34 172 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning net operating
35 losses).

36 (7) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted
37 gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property
38 (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in
39 service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year
40 equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have
41 been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes
42 not been made for the year in which the property was placed in
43 service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal
44 Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding the sum of:

45 (A) twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to the extent
46 deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code
47 were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

48 (B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017,
49 the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal

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Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

(i) the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017;

(ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to the acquired property in the year that the property was placed into service.

The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted gross income realized on the property that would have been deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017.

(8) Subtract income that is:

(A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain income derived from patents); and

(B) included in the insurance company's taxable income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(9) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract from the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted gross income in a previous year the amount necessary to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) Add an amount equal to any exempt insurance income under Section 953(e) of the Internal Revenue Code that is active financing income under Subpart F of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter N of the Internal Revenue Code.

(11) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(12) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, add:

(A) an amount equal to the amount reported by the taxpayer on IRC 965 Transition Tax Statement, line 1; or

(B) if the taxpayer deducted an amount under Section

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965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining the taxpayer's taxable income for purposes of the federal income tax, the amount deducted under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(13) Add an amount equal to the deduction that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 250(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (attributable to global intangible low-taxed income). The taxpayer shall separately specify the amount of the reduction under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code and under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(14) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(15) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(16) Add an amount equal to the remainder of:

(A) the amount allowable as a deduction under Section 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code; minus

(B) the amount otherwise allowable as a deduction under Section 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code, if Section 274(n)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code was not in effect for amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2020.

(17) For taxable years ending after March 12, 2020, subtract an amount equal to the deduction disallowed pursuant to:

(A) Section 2301(e) of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), as modified by Sections 206 and 207 of the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Tax Act (Division EE of Public Law 116-260); and

(B) Section 3134(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(18) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, subtract an amount equal to the deduction disallowed under Section 280C(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(19) Add or subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is:

(A) required to add or subtract; or

(B) entitled to deduct;

under IC 6-3-2.

(e) In the case of insurance companies subject to tax under Section 831 of the Internal Revenue Code and organized under Indiana law, the

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1 same as "taxable income" (as defined in Section 832 of the Internal
2 Revenue Code), adjusted as follows:

3 (1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this
4 article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

5 (2) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed or allowable
6 under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning
7 charitable contributions).

8 (3) Add an amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable
9 under Section 805 or Section 832(c) of the Internal Revenue
10 Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the
11 state level by any state.

12 (4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the
13 company's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal
14 Revenue Code (concerning foreign tax credits).

15 (5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted
16 gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus
17 depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an
18 earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income
19 that would have been computed had an election not been made
20 under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply
21 bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed
22 in service.

23 (6) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section
24 172 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning net operating
25 losses).

26 (7) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted
27 gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property
28 (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in
29 service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year
30 equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have
31 been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes
32 not been made for the year in which the property was placed in
33 service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal
34 Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding the sum of:

35 (A) twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to the extent
36 deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code
37 were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

38 (B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017,
39 the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal
40 Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

41 (i) the exchange would have been eligible for
42 nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of
43 the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1,
44 2017;

45 (ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of
46 gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal
47 Revenue Code; and

48 (iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions
49 under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with

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1 regard to the acquired property in the year that the
2 property was placed into service.

3 The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property
4 under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted
5 gross income realized on the property that would have been
6 deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on
7 January 1, 2017.

8 (8) Subtract income that is:

9 (A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain
10 income derived from patents); and

11 (B) included in the insurance company's taxable income
12 under the Internal Revenue Code.

13 (9) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross
14 income as a result of the deferral of income arising from
15 business indebtedness discharged in connection with the
16 reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1,
17 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section
18 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract from the adjusted
19 gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted
20 gross income in a previous year the amount necessary to offset
21 the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the
22 deferral of income arising from business indebtedness
23 discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December
24 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt
25 instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue
26 Code.

27 (10) Add an amount equal to any exempt insurance income
28 under Section 953(e) of the Internal Revenue Code that is active
29 financing income under Subpart F of Subtitle A, Chapter 1,
30 Subchapter N of the Internal Revenue Code.

31 (11) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under
32 Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received
33 on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political
34 subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after
35 December 31, 2011.

36 (12) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, add:

37 (A) an amount equal to the amount reported by the taxpayer
38 on IRC 965 Transition Tax Statement, line 1; or

39 (B) if the taxpayer deducted an amount under Section
40 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining the
41 taxpayer's taxable income for purposes of the federal
42 income tax, the amount deducted under Section 965(c) of
43 the Internal Revenue Code.

44 (13) Add an amount equal to the deduction that was claimed by
45 the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 250(a)(1)(B) of
46 the Internal Revenue Code (attributable to global intangible
47 low-taxed income). The taxpayer shall separately specify the
48 amount of the reduction under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(i) of the
49 Internal Revenue Code and under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the

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Internal Revenue Code.

(14) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(15) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(16) Add an amount equal to the remainder of:

(A) the amount allowable as a deduction under Section 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code; minus

(B) the amount otherwise allowable as a deduction under Section 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code, if Section 274(n)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code was not in effect for amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2020.

(17) For taxable years ending after March 12, 2020, subtract an amount equal to the deduction disallowed pursuant to:

(A) Section 2301(e) of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), as modified by Sections 206 and 207 of the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Tax Act (Division EE of Public Law 116-260); and

(B) Section 3134(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(18) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, subtract an amount equal to the deduction disallowed under Section 280C(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(19) Add or subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is:

(A) required to add or subtract; or

(B) entitled to deduct;

under IC 6-3-2.

(f) In the case of trusts and estates, "taxable income" (as defined for trusts and estates in Section 641(b) of the Internal Revenue Code) adjusted as follows:

(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of a September 11 terrorist attack settlement payment included in the federal adjusted gross income of the estate of a victim of the September 11 terrorist attack or a trust to the extent the trust benefits a victim of the September 11 terrorist attack.

(3) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus

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1 depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an
2 earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income
3 that would have been computed had an election not been made
4 under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply
5 bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed
6 in service.

7 (4) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section
8 172 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning net operating
9 losses).

10 (5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted
11 gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property
12 (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in
13 service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year
14 equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have
15 been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes
16 not been made for the year in which the property was placed in
17 service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal
18 Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding the sum of:

19 (A) twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) to the extent
20 deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code
21 were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

22 (B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017,
23 the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal
24 Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

25 (i) the exchange would have been eligible for
26 nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of
27 the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1,
28 2017;

29 (ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of
30 gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal
31 Revenue Code; and

32 (iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions
33 under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with
34 regard to the acquired property in the year that the
35 property was placed into service.

36 The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property
37 under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted
38 gross income realized on the property that would have been
39 deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on
40 January 1, 2017.

41 (6) Subtract income that is:

42 (A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain
43 income derived from patents); and

44 (B) included in the taxpayer's taxable income under the
45 Internal Revenue Code.

46 (7) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross
47 income as a result of the deferral of income arising from
48 business indebtedness discharged in connection with the
49 reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1,

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2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract from the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted gross income in a previous year the amount necessary to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(8) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(9) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, add an amount equal to:

(A) the amount reported by the taxpayer on IRC 965 Transition Tax Statement, line 1;

(B) if the taxpayer deducted an amount under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining the taxpayer's taxable income for purposes of the federal income tax, the amount deducted under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(C) with regard to any amounts of income under Section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code distributed by the taxpayer, the deduction under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code attributable to such distributed amounts and not reported to the beneficiary.

For purposes of this article, the amount required to be added back under clause (B) is not considered to be distributed or distributable to a beneficiary of the estate or trust for purposes of Sections 651 and 661 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(11) Add an amount equal to the deduction for qualified business income that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 199A of the Internal Revenue Code.

(12) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the

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Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(13) Add an amount equal to the remainder of:

(A) the amount allowable as a deduction under Section 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code; minus

(B) the amount otherwise allowable as a deduction under Section 274(n) of the Internal Revenue Code, if Section 274(n)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code was not in effect for amounts paid or incurred after December 31, 2020.

(14) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2021, add an amount equal to the excess business loss of the taxpayer as defined in Section 461(l)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition:

(A) If a taxpayer has an excess business loss under this subdivision and also has modifications under subdivisions (3) and (5) for property placed in service during the taxable year, the taxpayer shall treat a portion of the taxable year modifications for that property as occurring in the taxable year the property is placed in service and a portion of the modifications as occurring in the immediately following taxable year.

(B) The portion of the modifications under subdivisions (3) and (5) for property placed in service during the taxable year treated as occurring in the taxable year in which the property is placed in service equals:

(i) the modification for the property otherwise determined under this section; minus

(ii) the excess business loss disallowed under this subdivision;

but not less than zero (0).

(C) The portion of the modifications under subdivisions (3) and (5) for property placed in service during the taxable year treated as occurring in the taxable year immediately following the taxable year in which the property is placed in service equals the modification for the property otherwise determined under this section minus the amount in clause (B).

(D) Any reallocation of modifications between taxable years under clauses (B) and (C) shall be first allocated to the modification under subdivision (3), then to the modification under subdivision (5).

(15) For taxable years ending after March 12, 2020, subtract an amount equal to the deduction disallowed pursuant to:

(A) Section 2301(e) of the CARES Act (Public Law 116-136), as modified by Sections 206 and 207 of the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Tax Act (Division EE of Public Law 116-260); and

(B) Section 3134(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(16) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022,

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subtract an amount equal to the deduction disallowed under Section 280C(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(17) Except as provided in subsection (c), for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed or allowable in determining taxable income under Section 641(b) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state of the United States.

(18) Add or subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is:

(A) required to add or subtract; or

(B) entitled to deduct;

under IC 6-3-2.

(g) For purposes of IC 6-3-2.1, IC 6-3-4-12, IC 6-3-4-13, and IC 6-3-4-15 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, "adjusted gross income" of a pass through entity means the aggregate of items of ordinary income and loss in the case of a partnership or a corporation described in IC 6-3-2-2.8(2), or aggregate distributable net income of a trust or estate as defined in Section 643 of the Internal Revenue Code, distributions subject to tax for state and federal income tax for beneficiaries in the case of a trust or estate, whichever is applicable, for the taxable year modified as follows:

(1) Add the separately stated items of income and gains, or the equivalent items that must be considered separately by a beneficiary, as determined for federal purposes, attributed to the partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries of the pass through entity, determined without regard to whether the owner is permitted to exclude all or part of the income or gain or deduct any amount against the income or gain.

(2) Subtract the separately stated items of deductions or losses or items that must be considered separately by beneficiaries, as determined for federal purposes, attributed to partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries of the pass through entity and that are deductible by an individual in determining adjusted gross income as defined under Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code:

(A) limited as if the partners, shareholders, and beneficiaries deducted the maximum allowable loss or deduction allowable for the taxable year prior to any amount deductible from the pass through entity; but

(B) not considering any disallowance of deductions resulting from federal basis limitations for the partner, shareholder, or beneficiary.

(3) Add or subtract any modifications to adjusted gross income that would be required both for individuals under subsection (a) and corporations under subsection (b) to the extent otherwise provided in those subsections, including amounts that are allowable for which such modifications are necessary to account for separately stated items in subdivision (1) or (2).

(h) Subsections (a)(35), (b)(20), (d)(19), (e)(19), or (f)(18) may

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not be construed to require an add back or allow a deduction or exemption more than once for a particular add back, deduction, or exemption.

(i) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, if:

(1) a taxpayer is a shareholder, either directly or indirectly, in a corporation that is an E&P deficit foreign corporation as defined in Section 965(b)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the earnings and profit deficit, or a portion of the earnings and profit deficit, of the E&P deficit foreign corporation is permitted to reduce the federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income of the taxpayer, the deficit, or the portion of the deficit, shall also reduce the amount taxable under this section to the extent permitted under the Internal Revenue Code, however, in no case shall this permit a reduction in the amount taxable under Section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code for purposes of this section to be less than zero (0); and

(2) the Internal Revenue Service issues guidance that such an income or deduction is not reported directly on a federal tax return or is to be reported in a manner different than specified in this section, this section shall be construed as if federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income included the income or deduction.

(j) If a partner is required to include an item of income, a deduction, or another tax attribute in the partner's adjusted gross income tax return pursuant to IC 6-3-4.5, such item shall be considered to be includible in the partner's federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income, regardless of whether such item is actually required to be reported by the partner for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) items for which a valid election is made under IC 6-3-4.5-6, IC 6-3-4.5-8, or IC 6-3-4.5-9 shall not be required to be included in the partner's adjusted gross income or taxable income; and

(2) items for which the partnership did not make an election under IC 6-3-4.5-6, IC 6-3-4.5-8, or IC 6-3-4.5-9, but for which the partnership is required to remit tax pursuant to IC 6-3-4.5-18, shall be included in the partner's adjusted gross income or taxable income.

SECTION 55. IC 6-3-2-2.8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2023, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 2.8. Notwithstanding any provision of IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7, there shall be no tax on the adjusted gross income of the following:

(1) Any organization described in Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that any income of such organization which is subject to income tax under the Internal Revenue Code shall be subject to the tax under IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7.

(2) Any corporation which is exempt from income tax under Section 1363 of the Internal Revenue Code and which complies with the requirements of IC 6-3-4-13. However, income of a

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corporation described under this subdivision that is subject to income tax under the Internal Revenue Code is subject to the tax under IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7. A corporation will not lose its exemption under this section because it fails to comply with IC 6-3-4-13 but it will be subject to the penalties provided by IC 6-8.1-10. Any corporation that is exempt from income tax under Section 1363 of the Internal Revenue Code and that makes an election under IC 6-3-2.1 for a taxable year shall be subject to tax as provided in IC 6-3-2.1 for the taxable year of the election.

(3) Banks and trust companies, national banking associations, savings banks, building and loan associations, and savings and loan associations.

(4) Insurance companies or organizations offering nonprofit agricultural organization coverage subject to tax under any of the following:

(A) IC 27-1-18-2, including a domestic insurance company that elects to be taxed under IC 27-1-18-2.

(B) IC 27-1-2-2.3.

(C) IC 6-8-15, unless a nonprofit agricultural organization files a notice of election with the commissioner of the department of state revenue as set forth in IC 6-8-15-5(b) stating that the nonprofit agricultural organization elects to submit to the tax imposed under IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7.

(5) International banking facilities (as defined in Regulation D of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (12 CFR 204)).

SECTION 56. IC 6-3-2.1-4, AS ADDED BY P.L.1-2023, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 4. (a) A tax shall be imposed on the adjusted gross income of an electing entity for the taxable year of the election. The adjusted gross income of the electing entity shall be the aggregate of the direct owners' share of the electing entity's adjusted gross income. For purposes of this section:

(1) the electing entity shall determine each nonresident direct owner's share after allocation and apportionment pursuant to IC 6-3-2-2; and

(2) the electing entity shall determine the resident direct owner's share either before allocation and apportionment pursuant to IC 6-3-2-2 or after allocation and apportionment pursuant to IC 6-3-2-2. The electing entity must use the same method for all resident direct owners.

(b) The tax rate shall be the tax rate specified in IC 6-3-2-1(b) as of the last day of the electing entity's taxable year, and the tax shall be due on the same date as the entity return for the taxable year is due under this article, without regard to extensions.

(c) On its return for the taxable year, the electing entity shall attach a schedule showing the calculation of the tax and the credit for each

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entity direct owner, and remit the tax with the return, taking into account prior estimated tax payments and other tax payments by the electing entity, along with other payments that are credited to the electing entity as tax paid under this chapter or as tax withheld under IC 6-3-4 or IC 6-5.5-2-8. The department may prescribe the form for providing the information required by this section.

(d) If a pass through entity makes estimated tax payments, makes other tax payments, or has other payments that are credited to the electing entity as tax paid under this chapter or a tax withheld under IC 6-3-4 or IC 6-5.5-2-8, and the pass through entity does not make the election under section 3 of this chapter, the pass through entity:

(1) may treat pass through entity tax remitted on its behalf under this chapter as pass through entity tax to its direct owners, provided that:

(A) the tax is designated on a schedule similar to the schedule required under subsection (c) and is reported to the direct owners in the manner provided in section 5 of this chapter; and

(B) the pass through entity credits an amount to a direct owner no greater than the tax that otherwise would be due under this chapter on their share of the adjusted gross income from the pass through entity or the direct owner's portion (as determined under subsection (a)) of the pass through entity tax passed through to the pass through entity, whichever is greater (for purposes of this clause, a trust or estate shall compute the tax in the same manner as an electing entity);

(2) shall treat any payment other than a payment designated under subdivision (1) as a withholding tax payment under IC 6-3-4-12, IC 6-3-4-13, IC 6-3-4-15, or IC 6-5.5-2-8 to the extent the pass through entity otherwise has not remitted or been credited with such withholding; and

(3) may request a refund of any payment in excess of the amounts credited or designated under subdivision (1) or (2).

(e) If a pass through entity elects to be subject to tax under this chapter and the pass through entity determines that its tax is less than the pass through entity tax that is paid on its behalf, the pass through entity may treat the tax paid on its behalf in a manner similar to subsection (d)(1)(B).

SECTION 57]. IC 6-3.6-3-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.154-2020, SECTION 31, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 7. (a) This section applies to a county in which the county adopting body is a local income tax council.

(b) Before a member of the local income tax council may propose an ordinance under section 8 of this chapter, or vote on a proposed ordinance (including a proposed ordinance under section 8(e) of this chapter that is being considered by the local income tax council as a whole as required under section 9.5 of this chapter (before its expiration)), the member must hold a public hearing on the proposed

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ordinance and provide the public with notice of the time and place where the public hearing will be held.

(c) The notice required by subsection (b) must be given in accordance with IC 5-3-1 and include the proposed ordinance or resolution to propose an ordinance.

(d) In addition to the notice required by subsection (b), the adopting body shall also provide a copy of the notice to all taxing units in the county at least ten (10) days before the public hearing.

(e) If a county adopting body makes any fiscal decision that has a financial impact to an underlying local taxing unit, the decision must be made, and notice must be given to the affected local taxing unit, by August 1 of a year. If a county adopting body passes an ordinance changing the allocation of local income tax revenue to a local taxing unit, the county adopting body must provide direct notice, in addition to the public notice described in subsection (b), to the affected local taxing unit within fifteen (15) days of the passage of the ordinance.<

~~—SECTION 33>~~ The county adopting body must provide confirmation to the department of state revenue and the department of local government finance that direct notice was provided to the affected local taxing units within fifteen (15) days of the passage of the ordinance.

(f) If a county adopting body fails to meet the notice requirements as outlined in subsection (e), the allocation of local income tax revenue will remain unchanged for the underlying local taxing unit and the ordinance changing an allocation of local income tax revenue is void.

SECTION 58]. IC 6-3.6-3-7.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.247-2017, SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 7.5. (a) This section applies to a county in which the county adopting body is the county council.

(b) Before the county council may vote on a proposed ordinance under this article, the county council must hold a public hearing on the proposed ordinance and provide the public with notice of the date, time, and place of the public hearing.

(c) The notice required by subsection (b) must be given in accordance with IC 5-3-1 and include the proposed ordinance.

(d) In addition to the notice required by subsection (b), the adopting body shall also provide a copy of the notice to all taxing units in the county at least ten (10) days before the public hearing.

(e) If a county adopting body makes any fiscal decision that has a financial impact to an underlying local taxing unit, the decision must be made, and notice must be given to the affected local taxing unit, by August 1 of a year. If a county adopting body passes an ordinance changing the allocation of local income tax revenue to a local taxing unit, the county adopting body must provide direct notice, in addition to the public notice described in subsection (b), to the affected local taxing unit within fifteen (15) days of the passage of the ordinance.

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[SECTION 59. IC 6-3.6-5-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.174-2022, SECTION 47, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 6. (a) This section applies to all counties.

(b) The adopting body may impose a tax rate under this chapter that does not exceed one and twenty-five hundredths percent (1.25%) on the adjusted gross income of local taxpayers in the county served by the adopting body.

(c) Revenues from a tax under this section may be used only for the purpose of funding a property tax credit applied on a percentage basis to reduce the property tax liability of taxpayers with tangible property located in the county as authorized under this section. Property taxes imposed due to a referendum in which a majority of the voters in the taxing unit imposing the property taxes approved the property taxes are not eligible for a credit under this section.

(d) The adopting body shall specify by ordinance how the revenue from the tax shall be applied under subdivisions (1) through (4) to provide property tax credits in subsequent years. The allocation must be specified as a percentage of property tax relief revenue for taxpayers within each property category. The ordinance must be adopted as provided in IC 6-3.6-3 and takes effect and applies to property taxes as specified in IC 6-3.6-3-3. The ordinance continues to apply thereafter until it is rescinded or modified. The property tax credits may be allocated to all property categories or among any combination of the following categories:

(1) For homesteads eligible for a credit under IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5 that limits the taxpayer's property tax liability for the property to one percent (1%).

(2) For residential property, ~~long term health~~ care property, agricultural land, and other tangible property (if any) eligible for a credit under IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5 that limits the taxpayer's property tax liability for the property to two percent (2%).

(3) For residential property, as defined in IC 6-1.1-20.6-4.

(4) For nonresidential real property, personal property, and other tangible property (if any) eligible for a credit under IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5 that limits the taxpayer's property tax liability for the property to three percent (3%).

(e) Within a category described in subsection (d) for which an ordinance grants property tax credits, the property tax credit rate must be a uniform percentage for all qualifying taxpayers with property in that category in the county. The credit percentage may be, but does not have to be, uniform for all categories of property listed in subsection (d).

(f) The county auditor shall allocate the amount of revenue applied as tax credits under this section to the taxing units that imposed the eligible property taxes against which the credits are applied.

(g) If the adopting body adopts an ordinance to reduce or eliminate the property tax relief credits that are in effect in the county under this chapter, the county auditor shall give notice of the adoption of the

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ordinance in accordance with IC 5-3-1 not later than thirty (30) days after the date on which the ordinance is adopted.

1 SECTION ~~34~~[60]. IC 6-3.6-6-2.8, AS ADDED BY P.L.95-2022, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 2.8. (a) As used in this section, "emergency medical services" has the meaning set forth in IC 16-18-2-110.

(b) This section applies only to counties that:

(1) provide emergency medical services for all local units in the county; and

(2) pay one hundred percent (100%) of the costs to provide those services.

(c) (b) The fiscal body of a county described in subsection (b) may adopt an ordinance to impose a tax rate for emergency medical services in the county. The tax rate must be in increments of one-hundredth of one percent (0.01%) and may not exceed two-tenths of one percent (0.2%). The tax rate may not be in effect for more than twenty-five (25) years. If a county fiscal body adopts an ordinance under this section, but subsequently ceases to meet the applicability provision under subsection (b), the tax rate imposed under the ordinance shall expire on December 31 of the year in which the county ceases to be eligible to enact the ordinance.

(d) (c) The revenue generated by a tax rate imposed under this section must be distributed directly to the county before the remainder of the expenditure rate revenue is distributed. The revenue shall be maintained in a separate dedicated county fund and used by the county only for paying for operating costs incurred by the county for emergency medical services that are provided throughout the county.

[SECTION 61. IC 6-5.5-2-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.129-2014, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, there is no tax imposed on the adjusted gross income or apportioned income of the following:

(1) Insurance companies or organizations offering nonprofit agricultural organization coverage subject to the tax under any of the following:

(A) IC 27-1-18-2.

(B) IC 27-1-2-2.3.

(C) IC 6-3.

(D) IC 6-8-15.

(2) International banking facilities (as defined in Regulation D of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System).

(3) Any corporation that is exempt from income tax under Section 1363 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) Any corporation exempt from federal income taxation under the Internal Revenue Code, except for the corporation's unrelated business income. However, this exemption does not apply to a corporation exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(14) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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SECTION 62. IC 6-7-2-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.137-2022,
SECTION 68, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 7. (a) A tax is imposed on the distribution of
tobacco products in Indiana at the ~~rate of:~~ **following rates:**

(1) Twenty-four percent (24%) of the wholesale price of tobacco
products other than moist snuff. ~~or~~

(2) For moist snuff, forty cents (\$0.40) per ounce, and a
proportionate tax at the same rate on all fractional parts of an
ounce. If the tax calculated for a fractional part of an ounce
carried to the third decimal place results in the numeral in the
third decimal place being greater than four (4), the amount of the
tax shall be rounded to the next additional cent.

(3) For cigars:

**(A) twenty-four percent (24%) of the wholesale price of
a cigar for cigars having a wholesale price not exceeding
three dollars (\$3) per cigar; or**

**(B) seventy-two cents (\$0.72) per cigar for cigars having
a wholesale price exceeding three dollars (\$3) per cigar.**

(b) A tax is imposed on the distribution of alternative nicotine
products in Indiana at a rate of forty cents (\$0.40) per ounce, and a
proportionate tax at the same rate on all fractional parts of an ounce,
calculated based upon the product weight as listed by the manufacturer.
If the tax calculated for a fractional part of an ounce carried to the third
decimal place being greater than four (4), the amount of the tax shall
be rounded to the next additional cent.

(c) The distributor of the tobacco products or alternative nicotine
products is liable for the tax imposed under subsections (a) or (b). The
tax is imposed at the time the distributor:

(1) brings or causes tobacco products or alternative nicotine
products to be brought into Indiana for distribution;

(2) manufactures tobacco products or alternative nicotine
products in Indiana for distribution;

(3) transports tobacco products or alternative nicotine products
to retail dealers in Indiana for resale by those retail dealers; or

(4) first receives the tobacco products or alternative nicotine
products in Indiana in the case of a distributor or distributor
transactions.

(d) The Indiana general assembly finds that the tax rate on
smokeless tobacco should reflect the relative risk between such
products and cigarettes.

(e) A consumer who purchases untaxed tobacco products or
alternative nicotine products from a distributor or retailer is liable for
the tax imposed under subsections (a) or (b).

SECTION 63. IC 6-8-15-5, AS ADDED BY P.L.154-2020,
SECTION 38, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 5. **(a) Except as provided in subsection (b),** if an
organization provides nonprofit agricultural organization coverage in
Indiana, the organization is subject to a nonprofit agricultural
organization health coverage tax under this chapter.

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(b) A nonprofit agricultural organization may elect to be taxed under IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7 for a calendar year in lieu of the nonprofit agricultural organization health coverage tax imposed under this chapter. A nonprofit agricultural organization that wishes to make an election under this subsection must file a notice of election with the commissioner of the department of state revenue on or before November 30 of the year immediately preceding the calendar year for which the election is made. An election filed with the commissioner of the department of state revenue under this subsection must state that the nonprofit agricultural organization elects to submit to the tax imposed under IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7 for the year.

SECTION ~~35~~ [64]. IC 8-1-34-14, AS ADDED BY P.L.27-2006, SECTION 58, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2006 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 14. (a) As used in this chapter, "video service" means:

(1) the transmission to subscribers of video programming and other programming service **by a video service provider:**

(A) through facilities located at least in part in a public right-of-way; and

(B) without regard to the technology used to deliver the video programming or other programming service; and

(2) any subscriber interaction required for the selection or use of the video programming or other programming service.

(b) The term does not include:

(1) commercial mobile service (as defined in 47 U.S.C. 332);

(2) **direct to home satellite service (as defined in 47 U.S.C. 303(v)); or**

(3) **video programming accessed via a service that enables users to access content, information, electronic mail, or other services offered over the Internet, including digital audiovisual works (as defined in IC 6-2.5-1-16.3).**

SECTION ~~36~~ [65]. ~~IC 20-26-11-13~~ [IC 8-1-34-16], AS AMENDED BY P.L.~~140-2018~~ [71-2022], SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE ~~JULY 1, 2023~~]: Sec. 13. (a) ~~As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:~~

~~— (1) "Class of school" refers to a classification of each school or program in the transferee corporation by the grades or special programs taught at the school. Generally, these classifications are denominated as kindergarten, elementary school, middle school or junior high school, high school, and special schools or classes, such as schools or classes for special education, career and technical education, or career education.~~

~~— (2) "Special equipment" means equipment that during a school year:~~

~~— (A) is used only when a child with disabilities is attending school;~~

~~— (B) is not used to transport a child to or from a place where~~

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- 1 ~~the child is attending school;~~
2 ~~(C) is necessary for the education of each child with~~
3 ~~disabilities that uses the equipment, as determined under the~~
4 ~~individualized education program for the child; and~~
5 ~~(D) is not used for or by any child who is not a child with~~
6 ~~disabilities.~~
7 ~~(3) "Student enrollment" means~~ [UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 16.
8 (a) Except as provided in section 21 of this chapter, after June
9 30, 2006:
10 (1) the commission is the sole franchising authority (as defined
11 in 47 U.S.C. 522(10)) for the provision of video service in
12 Indiana; and
13 (2) a unit may not:
14 (A) require a provider to obtain a separate franchise;
15 (B) impose any fee (including any fee described in section
16 17(e) of this chapter), gross receipt tax, licensing
17 requirement, rate regulation, or build-out requirement on a
18 provider;
19 (C) regulate a holder or provider; or
20 (D) establish, fund, or otherwise designate an agency, a
21 board, or another subordinate entity to monitor, supervise,
22 evaluate, or regulate the holder or provider;
23 except as authorized by this chapter.
24 (b) Except as provided in section 21 of this chapter, a person who
25 seeks to provide video service in Indiana after June 30, 2006, shall file
26 with the commission an application for a franchise. The application
27 shall be made on a form prescribed by the commission and must
28 include the following:
29 (1) A sworn affidavit, signed by an officer or another person
30 authorized to bind the applicant, that affirms] the following:
31 (A) ~~<The total number of students in kindergarten through~~
32 ~~grade 12 who are enrolled in a transferee school corporation~~
33 ~~on a date determined by the state board.~~
34 ~~(B) The total number of students enrolled in a class of~~
35 ~~school in a transferee school corporation on a date~~
36 ~~determined by the state board.~~
37 ~~However, a kindergarten student shall be counted under clauses~~
38 ~~(A) and (B) as one-half (1/2) student. The state board may select~~
39 ~~a different date for counts~~ [That the applicant has filed or will
40 timely file with the Federal Communications Commission all
41 forms required by the Federal Communications Commission
42 before offering video service in Indiana.
43 (B) That the applicant agrees to comply with all federal and
44 state statutes, rules, and regulations applicable to the
45 operation of the applicant's video service system.
46 (C) That the applicant agrees to:
47 (i) comply with any local ordinance or regulation
48 governing the use of public rights-of-way in the
49 delivery of video service; and

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(ii) recognize the police powers of a unit to enforce the ordinance or regulation.

(D) If the applicant will terminate an existing local franchise under section 21 of this chapter, that the applicant agrees to perform any obligations owed to any private person, as required by section 22 of this chapter.

(2) The applicant's legal name and any name under which the applicant does or will do business in Indiana, as authorized by the secretary of state.

(3) The address and telephone number of the applicant's principal place of business, along with contact information for the person responsible for ongoing communications with the commission.

(4) The names and titles of the applicant's principal officers.

(5) The legal name, address, and telephone number of the applicant's parent company, if any.

(6) A description of each service area in Indiana to be served by the applicant. A service area described] under this subdivision<. However, the same date shall be used for all school corporations making a count for the same class of school.

~~— (b) Each transferee corporation is entitled to receive for each school year on account of each transferred student, except a student transferred under section 6>~~ [may include an unincorporated area in Indiana.

(7) The expected date for the deployment of video service in each of the areas identified in subdivision (6).

(8) A list of other states in which the applicant provides video service.

(9) If the applicant will terminate an existing local franchise under section 21(b)] of this chapter, ~~<transfer tuition from the transferor corporation or the state as provided in this chapter. Transfer tuition equals the amount determined under STEP THREE of the following formula:~~

~~— STEP ONE: Allocate to each transfer student the capital expenditures for any special equipment used by the transfer student and a proportionate share of the operating costs incurred by the transferee school for the class of school where the transfer student is enrolled.~~

~~— STEP TWO: If the transferee school included the transfer student in the transferee school's current ADM, allocate to the transfer student a proportionate share of the following education fund revenues of the transferee school:~~

~~— (A) State tuition support distributions received during the calendar year in which the school year ends.~~

~~— (B) Property tax levies under:~~

~~— (i) IC 20-45-7; and~~

~~— (ii) IC 20-45-8 (before its expiration on January 1, 2024); and~~

~~— (iii) IC 20-45-9.~~

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- 1 ~~_____ for the calendar year in which the school year ends.~~
- 2 ~~_____ (C) The sum of the following excise tax revenue received~~
- 3 ~~for deposit in the calendar year in which the school year~~
- 4 ~~begins:~~
- 5 ~~_____ (i) Financial institution excise tax revenue (IC 6-5.5).~~
- 6 ~~_____ (ii) Vehicle excise taxes (IC 6-6-5).~~
- 7 ~~_____ (iii) Commercial vehicle excise taxes (IC 6-6-5.5).~~
- 8 ~~_____ (iv) Boat excise tax (IC 6-6-11).~~
- 9 ~~_____ (v) Aircraft license excise tax (IC 6-6-6.5).~~
- 10 ~~_____ (D) Allocations to the transferee school under IC 6-3-6.~~
- 11 ~~_____ STEP THREE: Determine the greater of:~~
- 12 ~~_____ (A) zero (0); or~~
- 13 ~~_____ (B) the result of subtracting the STEP TWO amount from~~
- 14 ~~the STEP ONE amount.~~
- 15 ~~If a child is placed in an institution or facility in Indiana by or with the~~
- 16 ~~approval of the department of child services, the institution or facility~~
- 17 ~~shall charge the department of child services for the use of the space~~
- 18 ~~within the institution or facility (commonly called capital costs) that is~~
- 19 ~~used to provide educational services to the child based upon a prorated~~
- 20 ~~per student cost.~~
- 21 ~~_____ (c) Operating costs shall be determined for each class of school~~
- 22 ~~where a transfer student is enrolled. The operating cost for each class~~
- 23 ~~of school is based on the total expenditures of the transferee~~
- 24 ~~corporation for the class of school from its education fund and~~
- 25 ~~operations fund expenditures as specified in the classified budget forms~~
- 26 ~~prescribed by the state board of accounts. This calculation excludes:~~
- 27 ~~_____ (1) capital outlay;~~
- 28 ~~_____ (2) debt service;~~
- 29 ~~_____ (3) costs of transportation;~~
- 30 ~~_____ (4) salaries of board members;~~
- 31 ~~_____ (5) contracted service for legal expenses; and~~
- 32 ~~_____ (6) any expenditure that is made from extracurricular account~~
- 33 ~~receipts;~~
- 34 ~~for the school year.~~
- 35 ~~_____ (d) The capital cost of special equipment for a school year is equal~~
- 36 ~~to:~~
- 37 ~~_____ (1) the cost of the special equipment; divided by~~
- 38 ~~_____ (2) the product of:~~
- 39 ~~_____ (A) the useful life of the special equipment, as determined~~
- 40 ~~under the rules adopted by the state board; multiplied by~~
- 41 ~~_____ (B) the number of students using the special equipment~~
- 42 ~~during at least part of the school year.~~
- 43 ~~_____ (e) When an item of expense or cost described >~~[\[a copy of the](#)
- 44 [written notice sent to the municipality under section 21\(c\) of this](#)
- 45 [chapter.](#)
- 46 [\(10\) Any other information the commission considers necessary](#)
- 47 [to:](#)
- 48 [\(A\) monitor the provision of video service to Indiana](#)
- 49 [customers; and](#)

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(B) prepare the commission's annual report under IC 8-1-1-14(c)(4).

(c) This section does not empower the commission to require:

(1) an applicant to disclose confidential and proprietary business plans and other confidential information without adequate protection of the information; or

(2) a provider to disclose more frequently than in each odd numbered year information regarding the areas in which an applicant has deployed, or plans to deploy, video services.

The commission shall exercise all necessary caution to avoid disclosure of confidential information supplied under this section.

(d) The commission may charge a fee for filing an application under this section. Any fee charged by the commission under this subsection may not exceed the commission's actual costs to process and review the application under section 17 of this chapter.

(e) Nothing in this title may be construed to require an applicant or a provider to disclose information that identifies by census block, street address, or other similar level of specificity the areas in which the applicant or provider has deployed, or plans to deploy, video service in Indiana. The commission may not disclose, publish, or report by census block, street address, or other similar level of specificity any information identifying the areas in Indiana in which an applicant or a provider has deployed, or plans to deploy, video service.

(f) Nothing in this title may be construed to require an applicant or provider to provide the commission with information describing the applicant's or provider's programming, including the applicant's or provider's channel lineups or channel guides.

SECTION 66. IC 8-1-34-17, AS AMENDED BY P.L.86-2018, SECTION 141, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 17. (a) Not later than fifteen (15) business days after the commission receives an application under section 16 of this chapter, the commission shall determine whether the application is complete and properly verified. If the commission determines that the application is incomplete or is not properly verified, the commission shall notify the applicant of the deficiency and allow the applicant to resubmit the application after correcting the deficiency. If the commission determines that the application is complete and properly verified, the commission shall issue the applicant a certificate of franchise authority. A certificate issued under this section must contain:

(1) a grant of authority to provide the video service requested in the application;

(2) a grant of authority to use and occupy public rights-of-way in the delivery of the video service, subject to:

(A) state and local laws and regulations governing the use and occupancy of public rights-of-way; and

(B) the police powers of local units to enforce local ordinances and regulations governing the use and occupancy of public rights-of-way; and

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(3) a statement that the authority granted under subdivisions (1) and (2) is subject to the holder's lawful provision and operation of the video service.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) ~~<cannot be allocated to a class of school, it shall be prorated to all classes of schools on the basis of the student enrollment of each class in the transferee corporation compared with the total student enrollment in the school corporation.~~

~~— (f) Operating costs shall be allocated to a transfer student for each school year by dividing:~~

~~— (1) the transferee school corporation's operating costs for the class of school in which the transfer student is enrolled; by~~

~~— (2) the student enrollment of the class of school in which the transfer student is enrolled.~~

~~When a transferred student is enrolled in a transferee corporation for less than the full school year of student attendance, the transfer tuition shall be calculated by the part of the school year for which the transferred student is enrolled. A school year of student attendance consists of the number of days school is in session for student attendance. A student, regardless of the student's attendance, is enrolled in a transferee school unless the student is no longer entitled to be transferred because of a change of residence, the student has been excluded or expelled from school for the balance of the school year or for an indefinite period, or the student has been confirmed to have withdrawn from school. The transferor and the transferee corporation may enter into written agreements concerning the amount of transfer tuition due in any school year. If an agreement cannot be reached, the amount shall be determined by the state board, and costs may be established, when in dispute, by the state board of accounts.~~

~~— (g) A transferee school shall allocate revenues~~ [and sections 16(d) and 28 of this chapter, the commission may not require a provider to:

(1) satisfy any build-out requirements;

(2) deploy, or make investments in, any infrastructure, facilities, or equipment; or

(3) pay an application fee, a document fee, a state franchise fee, a service charge, or any fee other than the franchise fee paid to a local unit under section 24 of this chapter;

as a condition of receiving or holding a certificate under this chapter.

(c) This section does not limit the commission's right to enforce any obligation described in subsection (b) ~~<STEP TWO to a transfer student by dividing:~~

~~— (1) the total amount of revenues received during a period; by~~

~~— (2) the current ADM of the transferee school for the period in which the revenues are received.~~

~~However, for state tuition support distributions or any other state distribution computed using less than the total current ADM of the transferee school, the transferee school shall allocate the revenues to the transfer student by dividing the revenues that the transferee school is eligible to receive during the period by the student count used to~~

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compute the state distribution.

~~— (h) Instead of the payments provided in subsection (b), the transferor corporation or state owing transfer tuition may enter into a long term contract with the transferee corporation~~ [that a provider is subject to under the terms of a settlement agreement approved by the commission before July 29, 2004.

(d) The general assembly, a state agency, or a unit may not adopt a law, rule, ordinance, or regulation] governing the ~~transfer of students. The contract may:~~

~~— (1) be entered into for a period of not more than five (5) years with an option to renew;~~

~~— (2) specify a maximum number of students to be transferred; and~~

~~— (3) fix a method for determining the amount of transfer tuition and the time of payment, which may be different from that provided in section 14~~ [use and occupancy of public rights-of-way that:

(1) discriminates against any provider, or is unduly burdensome with respect to any provider, based on the particular facilities or technology used by the provider to deliver video service; or

(2) allows a video service system owned or operated by a unit to use or occupy public rights-of-way on terms or conditions more favorable or less burdensome than those that apply to other providers; or

(3) imposes on a provider any fee prohibited under subsection (e).

A law, a rule, an ordinance, or a regulation that violates this subsection is void.

(e) A unit to which a provider pays a franchise fee under this chapter, regardless of whether the provider provides video service within the unit under:

(1) a certificate issued under this chapter; or

(2) an unexpired local franchise under section 21(b)(1)] of this chapter ~~;~~

~~— (i) A school corporation may negotiate transfer tuition agreements with a neighboring school corporation that can accommodate additional students. Agreements under this section may:~~

~~— (1) be for one (1) year or longer; and~~

~~— (2) fix a method for determining the amount of transfer tuition or time of payment that is different from the method, amount, or time of payment that is provided in this section or section 14 of this chapter.~~

~~A school corporation may not transfer a student under this section without the prior~~ ;

may not assess with respect to the provider any permit fee, encroachment fee, degradation fee, or other fee that could otherwise be imposed on the provider for the provider's occupation of or work within the public right-of-way, subject to the provider's compliance with 47 U.S.C. 541(a)(2). However, this subsection does

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not restrict the right of the unit to impose on the provider any ad valorem taxes or other taxes of general applicability that the unit lawfully imposes on other businesses owning property or operating within the unit.

SECTION 67. IC 14-27-6-40, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021, SECTION 56, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 40. The provisions of IC 5-1 and IC 6-1.1-20 relating to the following apply to proceedings under this chapter:

(1) The filing of a petition requesting the issuance of bonds and giving notice of the petition.

(2) The giving of notice of determination to issue bonds.

(3) The giving of notice of hearing on the appropriation of the proceeds of bonds and the right of taxpayers to appeal and be heard on the proposed appropriation.

(4) The approval of the ~~<child's parent.~~ ~~SECTION 37~~ [appropriation by the department of local government finance.

(5) The right of:

(A) taxpayers and voters to remonstrate against the issuance of bonds in the case of a proposed bond issue described by IC 6-1.1-20-3.1(a); or

(B) voters to vote on the issuance of bonds in the case of a proposed bond issue described by IC 6-1.1-20-3.5(a).

(6) The sale of bonds at:

(A) a public sale for not less than the par value; or

(B) alternatively, a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, 2023; 2025.

SECTION 68]. IC 20-45-8-29 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 29. [(a)] This chapter expires <January 1, 2024.

~~SECTION 38~~ [on the later of:

(1) January 1, 2045; or

(2) the date on which all bonds or lease agreements outstanding on July 1, 2023, for which a pledge of tax revenue is made under this chapter are completely paid.

(b) Not later than December 31, 2023, the fiscal officer of the county shall provide to the department of local government finance:

(1) a list of each bond or lease agreement outstanding on July 1, 2023, for which a pledge of tax revenue is made under this chapter; and

(2) the date on which each bond or lease agreement identified in subdivision (1) will be completely paid.

The department of local government finance shall publish the information received under this subsection on the department's interactive and searchable website containing local government information (the Indiana gateway for governmental units).

SECTION 69]. IC 20-45-9 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE

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AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]:

Chapter 9. Dearborn County School Corporations

Sec. 1. This chapter ~~<applies>~~ [does not apply] to [a] qualified school corporation ~~<s for years beginning after December 31, 2023>~~ [until the expiration of IC 20-45-8 under IC 20-45-8-29(a)].

[] Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "qualified school corporation" means a school corporation that has under its jurisdiction any territory located in Dearborn County.

Sec. 3. A qualified school corporation's property tax levy under this chapter for a calendar year is a property tax levy for the qualified school corporation's operations fund equal to the amount of the distribution that the qualified school corporation received in ~~<2023>~~ [the year preceding the expiration of IC 20-45-8] under ~~<IC 20-45-8>~~ [IC 20-45-8-29] (~~<before its expiration on January 1, 2024>~~ [a]). The property tax levy under this chapter is part of the maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 20-46-8-1 for the qualified school corporation's operations fund.

Sec. 4. Each calendar year, the governing body of a qualified school corporation may impose the property tax rate on each one hundred dollars (\$100) of assessed valuation of the qualified school corporation that is necessary to generate the qualified school corporation's property tax levy for the calendar year.

Sec. 5. Appropriations shall be made from the operations fund by the qualified school corporations as other appropriations are made either in the annual budget or by additional appropriations.

SECTION ~~<39>~~ [70]. IC 20-46-1-10.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.174-2022, SECTION 53, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 10.1. (a) This section applies only to a referendum to allow a school corporation to extend a referendum levy.

(b) The question to be submitted to the voters in the referendum must read as follows:

"Shall the school corporation continue to impose increased property taxes paid to the school corporation by homeowners and businesses for _____ (insert number of years) years immediately following the holding of the referendum for the purpose of funding _____ (insert short description of purposes)? The property tax increase requested in this referendum was originally approved by the voters in _____ (insert the year in which the referendum tax levy was approved) and ~~originally increased if extended will increase~~ the average property tax paid to the school corporation per year on a residence within the school corporation by _____ % (insert the ~~original~~ estimated average percentage of property tax increase on a residence within the school corporation) and ~~originally increased if extended will increase~~ the average property tax paid to the school corporation per year on a business property within the school corporation by _____ % (insert the ~~original~~ estimated average percentage of

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1 property tax increase on a business within the school
2 corporation).".

3 (c) The number of years for which a referendum tax levy may be
4 extended if the public question under this section is approved may not
5 exceed eight (8) years.

6 (d) At the request of the governing body of a school corporation
7 that proposes to impose property taxes under this chapter, the county
8 auditor of the county in which the school corporation is located shall
9 determine the estimated average percentage of property tax increase on
10 a homestead to be paid to the school corporation that must be included
11 in the public question under subsection (b) as follows:

12 STEP ONE: Determine the average assessed value of a
13 homestead located within the school corporation. ~~for the first~~
14 ~~year in which the referendum levy was imposed.~~

15 STEP TWO: For purposes of determining the net assessed value
16 of the average homestead located within the school corporation,
17 subtract:

18 (A) an amount for the homestead standard deduction under
19 IC 6-1.1-12-37 as if the homestead described in STEP ONE
20 was eligible for the deduction; and

21 (B) an amount for the supplemental homestead deduction
22 under IC 6-1.1-12-37.5 as if the homestead described in
23 STEP ONE was eligible for the deduction;

24 from the result of STEP ONE.

25 STEP THREE: Divide the result of STEP TWO by one hundred
26 (100).

27 STEP FOUR: Determine the overall average tax rate per one
28 hundred dollars (\$100) of assessed valuation for the ~~first~~
29 ~~current~~ <=> 1 year in which the referendum levy was imposed on
30 property located within the school corporation.

31 STEP FIVE: For purposes of determining net property tax
32 liability of the average homestead located within the school
33 corporation:

34 (A) multiply the result of STEP THREE by the result of
35 STEP FOUR; and

36 (B) as appropriate, apply any currently applicable county
37 property tax credit rates and the credit for excessive
38 property taxes under IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5(a)(1).

39 STEP SIX: Determine the amount of the school corporation's
40 part of the result determined in STEP FIVE.

41 STEP SEVEN: Multiply:

42 (A) the tax rate that will be imposed if the public question
43 is approved by the voters; by

44 (B) the result of STEP THREE.

45 STEP EIGHT: Divide the result of STEP SEVEN by the result
46 of STEP SIX, expressed as a percentage.

47 (e) At the request of the governing body of a school corporation
48 that proposes to impose property taxes under this chapter, the county
49 auditor of the county in which the school corporation is located shall

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determine the estimated average percentage of property tax increase on a business property to be paid to the school corporation that must be included in the public question under subsection (b) as follows:

STEP ONE: Determine the average assessed value of business property located within the school corporation. ~~for the first year in which the referendum levy was imposed.~~

STEP TWO: Divide the result of STEP ONE by one hundred (100).

STEP THREE: Determine the overall average tax rate per one hundred dollars (\$100) of assessed valuation for the ~~first current~~ year in which the referendum levy was imposed on property located within the school corporation.

STEP FOUR: For purposes of determining net property tax liability of the average business property located within the school corporation:

(A) multiply the result of STEP TWO by the result of STEP THREE; and

(B) as appropriate, apply any currently applicable county property tax credit rates and the credit for excessive property taxes under IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5 as if the applicable percentage was three percent (3%).

STEP FIVE: Determine the amount of the school corporation's part of the result determined in STEP FOUR.

STEP SIX: Multiply:

(A) the result of STEP TWO; by

(B) the tax rate that will be imposed if the public question is approved by the voters.

STEP SEVEN: Divide the result of STEP SIX by the result of STEP FIVE, expressed as a percentage.

(f) The county auditor shall certify the estimated average percentage of property tax increase on a homestead to be paid to the school corporation determined under subsection (d), and the estimated average percentage of property tax increase on a business property to be paid to the school corporation determined under subsection (e), in a manner prescribed by the department of local government finance, and provide the certification to the governing body of the school corporation that proposes to impose property taxes.

SECTION ~~<40>~~ [71]. IC 20-46-8-11 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: ~~<>~~ [] Sec. 11. (a) This ~~<section applies>~~ [chapter does not apply] to a qualified school corporation ~~<that imposes a property tax levy>~~ [until the expiration of IC 20-45-8] under ~~<IC 20-45-9 for years beginning after December 31, 2023>~~ [IC 20-45-8-29(a)].

(b) As used in this section, "qualified school corporation" has the meaning set forth in IC 20-45-9-2.

(c) The property tax levy limits imposed by section 1 of this chapter do not apply to property taxes imposed by a qualified school corporation under IC 20-45-9.

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(d) For the purpose of computing the maximum permissible operations fund property tax levy imposed on a qualified school corporation by section 1 of this chapter, the qualified school corporation's maximum permissible operations fund levy for a particular year does not include that part of the levy described in subsection (c).

SECTION ~~41~~ [72]. IC 20-46-9-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.174-2022, SECTION 56, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 10. (a) This section applies only to a referendum to allow a school corporation to extend a referendum tax levy.

(b) The question to be submitted to the voters in the referendum must read as follows:

"Shall the school corporation continue to impose increased property taxes paid to the school corporation by homeowners and businesses for ____ (insert number of years) years immediately following the holding of the referendum for the purpose of funding ____ (insert short description of purposes)? The property tax increase requested in this referendum was originally approved by the voters in ____ (insert the year in which the referendum tax levy was approved) and **originally increased if extended will increase** the average property tax paid to the school corporation per year on a residence within the school corporation by ____% (insert the ~~original~~ estimated average percentage of property tax increase on a residence within the school corporation) and **originally increased if extended will increase** the average property tax paid to the school corporation per year on a business property within the school corporation by ____% (insert the ~~original~~ estimated average percentage of property tax increase on a business within the school corporation).".

(c) The number of years for which a referendum tax levy may be extended if the public question under this section is approved may not exceed the number of years for which the expiring referendum tax levy was imposed.

(d) At the request of the governing body of a school corporation that proposes to impose property taxes under this chapter, the county auditor of the county in which the school corporation is located shall determine the estimated average percentage of property tax increase on a homestead to be paid to the school corporation that must be included in the public question under subsection (b) as follows:

STEP ONE: Determine the average assessed value of a homestead located within the school corporation. ~~for the first year in which the referendum levy was imposed.~~

STEP TWO: For purposes of determining the net assessed value of the average homestead located within the school corporation, subtract:

(A) an amount for the homestead standard deduction under IC 6-1.1-12-37 as if the homestead described in STEP ONE

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1 was eligible for the deduction; and
2 (B) an amount for the supplemental homestead deduction
3 under IC 6-1.1-12-37.5 as if the homestead described in
4 STEP ONE was eligible for the deduction;
5 from the result of STEP ONE.
6 STEP THREE: Divide the result of STEP TWO by one hundred
7 (100).
8 STEP FOUR: Determine the overall average tax rate per one
9 hundred dollars (\$100) of assessed valuation for the ~~first~~
10 ~~current~~ < | year in which the referendum levy was imposed on
11 property located within the school corporation.
12 STEP FIVE: For purposes of determining net property tax
13 liability of the average homestead located within the school
14 corporation:
15 (A) multiply the result of STEP THREE by the result of
16 STEP FOUR; and
17 (B) as appropriate, apply any currently applicable county
18 property tax credit rates and the credit for excessive
19 property taxes under IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5(a)(1).
20 STEP SIX: Determine the amount of the school corporation's
21 part of the result determined in STEP FIVE.
22 STEP SEVEN: Multiply:
23 (A) the tax rate that will be imposed if the public question
24 is approved by the voters; by
25 (B) the result of STEP THREE.
26 STEP EIGHT: Divide the result of STEP SEVEN by the result
27 of STEP SIX, expressed as a percentage.
28 (e) At the request of the governing body of a school corporation
29 that proposes to impose property taxes under this chapter, the county
30 auditor of the county in which the school corporation is located shall
31 determine the estimated average percentage of property tax increase on
32 a business property to be paid to the school corporation that must be
33 included in the public question under subsection (b) as follows:
34 STEP ONE: Determine the average assessed value of business
35 property located within the school corporation. ~~for the first year~~
36 ~~in which the referendum levy was imposed.~~
37 STEP TWO: Divide the result of STEP ONE by one hundred
38 (100).
39 STEP THREE: Determine the overall average tax rate per one
40 hundred dollars (\$100) of assessed valuation for the ~~first~~
41 ~~current~~ < | year in which the referendum levy was imposed on
42 property located within the school corporation.
43 STEP FOUR: For purposes of determining net property tax
44 liability of the average business property located within the
45 school corporation:
46 (A) multiply the result of STEP TWO by the result of STEP
47 THREE; and
48 (B) as appropriate, apply any currently applicable county
49 property tax credit rates and the credit for excessive

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property taxes under IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5 as if the applicable percentage was three percent (3%).

STEP FIVE: Determine the amount of the school corporation's part of the result determined in STEP FOUR.

STEP SIX: Multiply:

(A) the result of STEP TWO; by

(B) the tax rate that will be imposed if the public question is approved by the voters.

STEP SEVEN: Divide the result of STEP SIX by the result of STEP FIVE, expressed as a percentage.

(f) The county auditor shall certify the estimated average percentage of property tax increase on a homestead to be paid to the school corporation determined under subsection (d), and the estimated average percentage of property tax increase on a business property to be paid to the school corporation determined under subsection (e), in a manner prescribed by the department of local government finance, and provide the certification to the governing body of the school corporation that proposes to impose property taxes.

[SECTION 73. IC 20-48-1-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021, SECTION 69, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 4. (a) Bonds issued by a school corporation shall be sold:

(1) at a public sale; or

(2) alternatively, at a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, 2023: 2025.

(b) If the bonds are sold at a public sale, the bonds must be sold at:

(1) not less than par value;

(2) a public sale as provided by IC 5-1-11; and

(3) any rate or rates of interest determined by the bidding.

(c) This subsection does not apply to bonds for which a school corporation:

(1) after June 30, 2008, makes a preliminary determination as described in IC 6-1.1-20-3.1 or IC 6-1.1-20-3.5 or a decision as described in IC 6-1.1-20-5; or

(2) in the case of bonds not subject to IC 6-1.1-20-3.1, IC 6-1.1-20-3.5, or IC 6-1.1-20-5, adopts a resolution or ordinance authorizing the bonds after June 30, 2008.

If the net interest cost exceeds eight percent (8%) per year, the bonds must not be issued until the issuance is approved by the department of local government finance.

] SECTION ~~42~~ [74]. IC 36-1-12-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.134-2021, SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 4. (a) This section applies whenever the cost of a public work project will be at least the following:

(1) Three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), if the political subdivision is a school corporation.

(2) One hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), if the political subdivision is not a school corporation.

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1 (b) The board must comply with the following procedure:

2 (1) The board shall prepare general plans and specifications
3 describing the kind of public work required, but shall avoid
4 specifications which might unduly limit competition. If the
5 project involves the resurfacing (as defined by IC 8-14-2-1) of a
6 road, street, or bridge, the specifications must show how the
7 weight or volume of the materials will be accurately measured
8 and verified.

9 (2) The board shall file the plans and specifications in a place
10 reasonably accessible to the public, which shall be specified in
11 the notice required by subdivision (3).

12 (3) Upon the filing of the plans and specifications, the board
13 shall publish notice in accordance with IC 5-3-1 calling for
14 sealed proposals for the public work needed. If the board
15 receives electronic bids as set forth in subsection (d), the board
16 shall also provide electronic access to the notice of the bid
17 solicitation through the computer gateway administered under
18 IC 4-13.1-2-2(a)(6) by the office of technology.

19 (4) The notice must specify the place where the plans and
20 specifications are on file and the date fixed for receiving bids.

21 (5) The period of time between the date of the first publication
22 and the date of receiving bids shall be governed by the size of
23 the contemplated project in the discretion of the board. The
24 period of time between the date of the first publication and
25 receiving bids may not be more than:

26 (A) six (6) weeks if the estimated cost of the public works
27 project is less than twenty-five million dollars
28 (\$25,000,000); and

29 (B) ten (10) weeks if the estimated cost of the public works
30 project is at least twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000).

31 (6) The board shall require the bidder to submit a financial
32 statement, a statement of experience, a proposed plan or plans
33 for performing the public work, and the equipment that the
34 bidder has available for the performance of the public work. The
35 statement shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the state
36 board of accounts.

37 (7) The board may not require a bidder to submit a bid before the
38 meeting at which bids are to be received. The meeting for
39 receiving bids must be open to the public. All bids received shall
40 be opened publicly and read aloud at the time and place
41 designated and not before. Notwithstanding any other law, bids
42 may be opened after the time designated if both of the following
43 apply:

44 (A) The board makes a written determination that it is in the
45 best interest of the board to delay the opening.

46 (B) The day, time, and place of the rescheduled opening are
47 announced at the day, time, and place of the originally
48 scheduled opening.

49 (8) Except as provided in subsection (c), the board shall:

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- 1 (A) award the contract for public work or improvements to
2 the lowest responsible and responsive bidder; or
3 (B) reject all bids submitted.
- 4 (9) If the board awards the contract to a bidder other than the
5 lowest bidder, the board must state in the minutes or
6 memoranda, at the time the award is made, the factors used to
7 determine which bidder is the lowest responsible and responsive
8 bidder and to justify the award. The board shall keep a copy of
9 the minutes or memoranda available for public inspection.
- 10 (10) In determining whether a bidder is responsive, the board
11 may consider the following factors:
- 12 (A) Whether the bidder has submitted a bid or quote that
13 conforms in all material respects to the specifications.
- 14 (B) Whether the bidder has submitted a bid that complies
15 specifically with the invitation to bid and the instructions to
16 bidders.
- 17 (C) Whether the bidder has complied with all applicable
18 statutes, ordinances, resolutions, or rules pertaining to the
19 award of a public contract.
- 20 (11) In determining whether a bidder is a responsible bidder, the
21 board may consider the following factors:
- 22 (A) The ability and capacity of the bidder to perform the
23 work.
- 24 (B) The integrity, character, and reputation of the bidder.
- 25 (C) The competence and experience of the bidder.
- 26 (12) The board shall require the bidder to submit an affidavit:
- 27 (A) that the bidder has not entered into a combination or
28 agreement:
- 29 (i) relative to the price to be bid by a person;
30 (ii) to prevent a person from bidding; or
31 (iii) to induce a person to refrain from bidding; and
- 32 (B) that the bidder's bid is made without reference to any
33 other bid.
- 34 (c) Notwithstanding subsection (b)(8), a county may award sand,
35 gravel, asphalt paving materials, or crushed stone contracts to more
36 than one (1) responsible and responsive bidder if the specifications
37 allow for bids to be based upon service to specific geographic areas and
38 the contracts are awarded by geographic area. The geographic areas do
39 not need to be described in the specifications.
- 40 (d) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a board may receive electronic
41 bids for the public work if:
- 42 (1) the solicitation for bids indicates the procedure for
43 transmitting the electronic bid to the board; and
- 44 (2) the board receives the bid on a facsimile machine or system
45 with a security feature that protects the content of an electronic
46 bid with the same degree of protection as the content of a bid
47 that is not transmitted by a facsimile machine.
- 48 (e) A board may select a vendor to provide an electronic platform
49 to accommodate the electronic bidding process.

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1 SECTION ~~<43>~~[75]. IC 36-1-12-4.7, AS AMENDED BY
 2 P.L.43-2019, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 3 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 4.7. (a) This section applies
 4 whenever a public work project is estimated to cost at least **the**
 5 **following:**

6 (1) Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) and less than ~~one hundred~~
 7 ~~fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000);~~ **three hundred thousand**
 8 **dollars (\$300,000), if the political subdivision is a school**
 9 **corporation.**

10 (2) **Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) and less than one**
 11 **hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), if the political**
 12 **subdivision is not a school corporation.**

13 (b) The board must proceed under the following provisions:

14 (1) The board shall invite quotes from at least three (3) persons
 15 known to deal in the class of work proposed to be done by
 16 mailing them a notice stating that plans and specifications are on
 17 file in a specified office. The notice must be mailed not less than
 18 seven (7) days before the time fixed for receiving quotes.

19 (2) The board may not require a person to submit a quote before
 20 the meeting at which quotes are to be received. The meeting for
 21 receiving quotes must be open to the public. All quotes received
 22 shall be opened publicly and read aloud at the time and place
 23 designated and not before.

24 (3) The board shall award the contract for the public work to the
 25 lowest responsible and responsive quoter.

26 (4) The board may reject all quotes submitted.

27 SECTION ~~<44>~~[76]. IC 36-1-12-4.9, AS ADDED BY
 28 P.L.176-2009, SECTION 24, IS AMENDED TO READ AS
 29 FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 4.9. (a) This section
 30 applies to a public work for the routine operation, routine repair, or
 31 routine maintenance of existing structures, buildings, or real property
 32 if the cost of the public work is estimated to be less than **the following:**

33 (1) **Three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) if the political**
 34 **subdivision is a school corporation.**

35 (2) **One hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), if the**
 36 **political subdivision is not a school corporation.**

37 (b) The board may award a contract for a public work described
 38 in subsection (a) in the manner provided in IC 5-22.

39 SECTION ~~<45>~~[77]. IC 36-1-12-24, AS AMENDED BY
 40 P.L.72-2018, SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 41 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 24. (a) As used in this section,
 42 "contractor" includes a subcontractor of a contractor.

43 (b) IC 4-13-18, regarding drug testing of employees of public
 44 works contractors, applies to a public works contract

45 ~~(1)~~ if the estimated cost of the public works contract is at least
 46 **the following:**

47 (1) **Three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), if the**
 48 **contract is for a public school corporation.**

49 (2) **One hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); and**

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(\$150,000), if the contract is for a political subdivision other than a school corporation.

~~(2) that is awarded under this chapter after June 30, 2016.~~

(c) An employee drug testing program submitted to the board under this section must have been effective and applied at the time of the solicitation for bids.

(d) A contractor who has previously filed a copy of the contractor's employee drug testing program with the board in the current calendar year or within the previous two (2) calendar years satisfies the requirement for submitting an employee drug testing program, unless the employee drug testing program has been revised.

[SECTION 78. IC 36-1.5-4-38.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 38.5. (a) This section applies on or after January 1, 2024, and only to the legislative body of a town that has a mayor as a result of a reorganization under this article.

(b) The town legislative body may hire or contract with competent attorneys and legal research assistants on terms it considers appropriate.

(c) Employment of an attorney under this section does not affect an executive department of law of the town.

(d) Appropriations for salaries of attorneys and legal research assistants employed under this section may not exceed the appropriations for similar salaries in the budget of an executive department of law.

[SECTION ~~46~~ [79]. IC 36-1.5-4-40.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.159-2020, SECTION 77, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 40.5. The following apply in the case of a reorganization under this article that includes a township and another political subdivision:

(1) If the township borrowed money from a township fund under IC 36-6-6-14(c) to pay the operating expenses of the township fire department or a volunteer fire department before the reorganization:

(A) the reorganized political subdivision is not required to repay the entire loan during the following year; and

(B) the reorganized political subdivision may repay the loan in installments during the following five (5) years.

(2) Except as provided in subdivision (3):

(A) the reorganized political subdivision continues to be responsible after the reorganization for providing township services in all areas of the township, including within the territory of a municipality in the township that does not participate in the reorganization; and

(B) the reorganized political subdivision retains the powers of a township after the reorganization in order to provide township services as required by clause (A).

(3) Powers and duties of the reorganized political subdivision may be transferred as authorized in an interlocal cooperation

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agreement approved under IC 36-1-7 or as authorized in a cooperative agreement approved under IC 36-1.5-5.

(4) If all or part of a municipality in the township is not participating in the reorganization, not less than ten (10) township taxpayers who reside within territory that is not participating in the reorganization may file a petition with the county auditor protesting the reorganized political subdivision's township assistance levy. The petition must be filed not more than thirty (30) days after the reorganized political subdivision finally adopts the reorganized political subdivision's township assistance levy. The petition must state the taxpayers' objections and the reasons why the taxpayers believe the reorganized political subdivision's township assistance levy is excessive or unnecessary. The county auditor shall immediately certify a copy of the petition, together with other data necessary to present the questions involved, to the department of local government finance. Upon receipt of the certified petition and other data, the department of local government finance shall fix a time and place for the hearing of the matter. The hearing shall be held not less than five (5) days and not more than thirty (30) days after the receipt of the certified documents. The hearing shall be held in the county where the petition arose. Notice of the hearing shall be given by the department of local government finance to the reorganized political subdivision and to the first ten (10) taxpayer petitioners listed on the petition by letter. The letter shall be sent to the first ten (10) taxpayer petitioners at the taxpayers' usual place of residence at least five (5) days before the date of the hearing. After the hearing, the department of local government finance may reduce the reorganized political subdivision's township assistance levy to the extent that the levy is excessive or unnecessary. A taxpayer who signed a petition under this subdivision or a reorganized political subdivision against which a petition under this subdivision is filed may petition for judicial review of the final determination of the department of local government finance under this subdivision. The petition must be filed in the tax court not more than forty-five (45) days after the date of the department of local government finance's final determination.

(5) Section 40 of this chapter applies to the debt service levy of the reorganized political subdivision and to the department of local government finance's determination of the new maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for the reorganized political subdivision.

(6) The reorganized political subdivision may not borrow money under IC 36-6-6-14(b) or IC 36-6-6-14(c).

(7) The new maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for the reorganized political subdivision's firefighting **and emergency services** fund under ~~IC 36-8-13-4~~ **IC 36-8-13-4(a)(1) or the combined levies for the township**

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firefighting fund and township emergency services fund described in IC 36-8-13-4(a)(2) is equal to:

(A) the result of:

- (i) the maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy for the township's firefighting **and emergency services fund** under ~~IC 36-8-13-4~~ **IC 36-8-13-4(a)(1) or the combined ad valorem property tax levies for the township firefighting fund and township emergency services fund described in IC 36-8-13-4(a)(2), as applicable,** in the year preceding the year in which the reorganization is effective; multiplied by
- (ii) the maximum levy growth quotient applicable for property taxes first due and payable in the year in which the reorganization is effective; plus

(B) any amounts borrowed by the township under IC 36-6-6-14(b) or IC 36-6-6-14(c) in the year preceding the year in which the reorganization is effective.

[SECTION 80. IC 36-2-11-24 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]. Sec. 24: The county recorder shall, on or before the 20th day of each month, furnish the county auditor a list of the mortgage releases recorded during the prior month. The list shall set forth the full name of the mortgagor, the book and page numbers of the original mortgage, the amount being released, and the date of the release.

SECTION 81. IC 36-3-5-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021, SECTION 81, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 8. (a) This section applies whenever a special taxing district of the consolidated city has the power to issue bonds, notes, or warrants.

(b) Before any bonds, notes, or warrants of a special taxing district may be issued, the issue must be approved by resolution of the legislative body of the consolidated city.

(c) Any bonds of a special taxing district must be issued in the manner prescribed by statute for that district, and the board of the department having jurisdiction over the district shall:

- (1) hold all required hearings;
- (2) adopt all necessary resolutions; and
- (3) appropriate the proceeds of the bonds;

in that manner. However, the legislative body shall levy each year the special tax required to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds and any bank paying charges.

(d) Notwithstanding any other statute, bonds of a special taxing district may:

- (1) be dated;
- (2) be issued in any denomination;
- (3) except as otherwise provided by IC 5-1-14-10, mature at any time or times not exceeding fifty (50) years after their date; and
- (4) be payable at any bank or banks;

as determined by the board. If the bonds are sold at a public sale, the

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interest rate or rates that the bonds will bear must be determined by bidding, notwithstanding IC 5-1-11-3.

(e) Bonds of a special taxing district are subject to the provisions of IC 5-1 and IC 6-1.1-20 relating to the following:

(1) The filing of a petition requesting the issuance of bonds and giving notice of the petition.

(2) The giving of notice of a hearing on the appropriation of the proceeds of bonds.

(3) The right of taxpayers to appear and be heard on the proposed appropriation.

(4) The approval of the appropriation by the department of local government finance.

(5) The right of:

(A) taxpayers and voters to remonstrate against the issuance of bonds in the case of a proposed bond issue described by IC 6-1.1-20-3.1(a); or

(B) voters to vote on the issuance of bonds in the case of a proposed bond issue described by IC 6-1.1-20-3.5(a).

(6) The sale of bonds at a public sale or at a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, 2023- 2025.

(7) The maximum term or repayment period provided by IC 5-1-14-10.

] SECTION ~~47~~ [82]. IC 36-6-6-14, AS AMENDED BY P.L.203-2016, SECTION 24, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 14. (a) At any special meeting, if two (2) or more members give their consent, the legislative body may determine whether there is a need for fire and emergency services or other emergency requiring the expenditure of money not included in the township's budget estimates and levy.

(b) Subject to section 14.5 of this chapter, if the legislative body finds that a need for fire and emergency services or other emergency exists, it may issue a special order, entered and signed on the record, authorizing the executive to borrow a specified amount of money sufficient to meet the emergency. However, the legislative body may not authorize the executive to borrow money under this subsection in more than three (3) calendar years during any five (5) year period.

(c) Notwithstanding IC 36-8-13-4(a), the legislative body may authorize the executive to borrow a specified sum from a township fund other than the township firefighting **or emergency services** fund, **or if applicable, the township firefighting fund or township emergency services fund** if the legislative body finds that the emergency requiring the expenditure of money is related to paying the operating expenses of a township fire department or a volunteer fire department. At its next annual session, the legislative body shall cover the debt created by making a levy to the credit of the fund for which the amount was borrowed under this subsection.

(d) In determining whether a fire and emergency services need exists requiring the expenditure of money not included in the township's budget estimates and levy, the legislative body and any

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reviewing authority considering the approval of the additional borrowing shall consider the following factors:

(1) The current and projected certified and noncertified public safety payroll needs of the township.

(2) The current and projected need for fire and emergency services within the jurisdiction served by the township.

(3) Any applicable national standards or recommendations for the provision of fire protection and emergency services.

(4) Current and projected growth in the number of residents and other citizens served by the township, emergency service runs, certified and noncertified personnel, and other appropriate measures of public safety needs in the jurisdiction served by the township.

(5) Salary comparisons for certified and noncertified public safety personnel in the township and other surrounding or comparable jurisdictions.

(6) Prior annual expenditures for fire and emergency services, including all amounts budgeted under this chapter.

(7) Current and projected growth in the assessed value of property requiring protection in the jurisdiction served by the township.

(8) Other factors directly related to the provision of public safety within the jurisdiction served by the township.

(e) In the event the township received additional funds under this chapter in the immediately preceding budget year for an approved expenditure, any reviewing authority shall take into consideration the use of the funds in the immediately preceding budget year and the continued need for funding the services and operations to be funded with the proceeds of the loan.

[SECTION 83. IC 36-7-14-1.7, AS ADDED BY P.L.95-2022, SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 1.7. Notwithstanding any other law, for:

(1) areas needing redevelopment;

(2) redevelopment project areas;

(3) urban renewal project areas; or

(4) economic development areas;

established after December 31, 2021; this chapter does not apply to the part of a participating unit's proceeds of property taxes imposed for an assessment date with respect to which the allocation and distribution is made that are attributable to property taxes imposed to meet the participating unit's obligations to a fire protection territory established under IC 36-8-19 after December 31, 2022.

] SECTION ~~<48>~~ [84]. IC 36-7-14-19.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.183-2018, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 19.5. (a) Notwithstanding section 19 of this chapter, a redevelopment commission may purchase property in accordance with this section that the redevelopment commission determines is:

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- (1) blighted;
- (2) unsafe;
- (3) abandoned;
- (4) foreclosed; or
- (5) structurally damaged;

from a willing seller.

(b) A redevelopment commission may purchase property described in subsection (a) as follows:

(1) The redevelopment commission may purchase the property if:

(A) the sale price of the property is not more than ~~twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000)~~ **fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000)** or the property is for sale by another governmental agency; and

(B) the redevelopment commission:

(i) has a sufficient fund balance available; or

(ii) issues an obligation from public funds;

for the purchase of the property.

(2) If the sale price of the property is greater than ~~twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000)~~, **fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000)**, a redevelopment commission shall obtain two (2) independent appraisals of fair market value of the property. Any agreement by the redevelopment commission to:

(A) make a purchase under this subdivision that exceeds the greater of the two (2) appraisals;

(B) make payments for the property to be purchased for a term exceeding three (3) years; or

(C) pay a purchase price for the property that exceeds five million dollars (\$5,000,000);

is subject to prior approval of the legislative body of the unit.

(c) Negotiations for the purchase of property may be carried on directly by the redevelopment commission, by its employees, or by expert negotiations, but no option, contract, or understanding relative to the purchase of real property is binding on the commission until approved and accepted by the commission in writing. The commission may authorize the payment of a nominal fee to bind an option and as a part of the consideration for conveyance may agree to pay the expense incident to the conveyance and determination of the title to the property. Payment for the property purchase shall be made when and as directed by the commission but only on delivery of proper instruments conveying the title or interest of the owner to the "City (or Town or County) of _____, Department of Redevelopment".

(d) All real property and interests in real property acquired by the redevelopment commission are free and clear of all governmental liens, assessments, and other governmental charges except for current property taxes, which must be prorated to the date of acquisition.

SECTION ~~49~~ [85. IC 36-7-18-31, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021, SECTION 93, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 31. (a) Issues of bonds, notes, or

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warrants of a housing authority must be approved by the fiscal body of the unit after a public hearing, with notice of the time, place, and purpose of the hearing given by publication in accordance with IC 5-3-1. The bonds, notes, or warrants must then be authorized by resolution of the authority.

(b) After the bonds, notes, or warrants have been approved under subsection (a), they may be issued in one (1) or more series, with the:

- (1) dates;
- (2) maturities;
- (3) denominations;
- (4) form, either coupon or registered;
- (5) conversion or registration privileges;
- (6) rank or priority;
- (7) manner of execution;
- (8) medium of payment;
- (9) places of payment; and
- (10) terms of redemption, with or without premium;

provided by the resolution or its trust indenture or mortgage.

(c) The bonds, notes, or warrants shall be sold at a public sale under IC 5-1-11, for not less than par value, after notice published in accordance with IC 5-3-1. However, they may be sold at not less than par value to the federal government:

- (1) at private sale without any public advertisement; or
- (2) alternatively, at a negotiated sale after July 1, 2018, and before June 30, 2023: **2025**.

(d) If any of the commissioners or officers of the housing authority whose signatures appear on any bonds, notes, or warrants or coupons cease to be commissioners or officers before the delivery, exchange, or substitution of the bonds, notes, or warrants, their signatures remain valid and sufficient for all purposes, as if they had remained in office until the delivery, exchange, or substitution.

(e) Subject to provision for registration and notwithstanding any other law, any bonds, notes, or warrants issued under this chapter are fully negotiable.

(f) In any proceedings involving the validity or enforceability of any bond, note, or warrant of a housing authority or of its security, if the instrument states that it has been issued by the authority to aid in financing a housing project to provide dwelling accommodations for persons of low income, it shall be conclusively presumed to have been issued for that purpose and the project shall be conclusively presumed to have been planned, located, and constructed in accordance with this chapter.

SECTION 86. IC 36-7.5-4.5-7, AS ADDED BY P.L.248-2017, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "gross retail tax base period amount" means the aggregate amount of state gross retail taxes remitted under IC 6-2.5 by retail merchants for the calendar year ~~that precedes the date on in~~ which the district was established under this chapter as determined by the department.

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SECTION 87. IC 36-7.5-4.5-9, AS ADDED BY P.L.248-2017, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 9. (a) As used in this chapter, "local income tax base period amount" means the total amount of local income tax (IC 6-3.6) paid by:

(1) employees employed within a district with respect to wages and salary earned for work in the district; **and**

(2) residents living within the district;

for the calendar year that precedes the date on which the district was established under this chapter as determined by the department.

(b) If an individual is a resident of one (1) district and is employed within another district during a calendar year, the local income tax for the individual shall be attributed to the district in which the individual resides.

SECTION 88. IC 36-7.5-4.5-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.248-2017, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 10. (a) As used in this chapter, "local income tax increment revenue" means the remainder of:

(1) the total amount of local income tax (IC 6-3.6) paid by:

(A) employees employed in the district with respect to wages and salary earned for work in the territory comprising the district for a particular calendar year; **minus and**

(B) residents living within the district;

minus;

(2) the local income tax base period amount; as determined by the department.

(b) If an individual is a resident of one (1) district and is employed within another district during a calendar year, the local income tax for the individual shall be attributed to the district in which the individual resides.

SECTION 89. IC 36-7.5-4.5-13, AS ADDED BY P.L.248-2017, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 13. (a) As used in this chapter, "state income tax base period amount" means the aggregate amount of state adjusted gross income taxes paid or remitted by or on behalf of:

(1) employees employed within a district during the calendar year that precedes the date on which the district was established under this chapter with respect to wages and salary earned for work in the territory comprising the district, as determined by the department; **with respect to wages and salary earned for work in the district; and**

(2) residents living within the district;

for the calendar year in which the district was established under this chapter, as determined by the department.

(b) If an individual is a resident of one (1) district and is employed within another district during a calendar year, the state income tax for the individual shall be attributed to the district in which the individual resides.

SECTION 90. IC 36-7.5-4.5-14, AS ADDED BY P.L.248-2017,

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SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 14. (a) As used in this chapter, "state income tax increment revenue" means the remainder of:

(1) the aggregate amount of state adjusted gross income taxes paid or remitted ~~during~~ **for** a calendar year with respect to:

(A) wages and salary earned for work in the territory comprising a district; ~~minus and~~

(B) **income earned by residents living within the district;** ~~minus;~~

(2) the state income tax base period amount.

(b) If an individual is a resident of one (1) district and is employed within another district during a calendar year, the state income tax for the individual shall be attributed to the district in which the individual resides.

SECTION 91. IC 36-7.5-4.5-27, AS ADDED BY P.L.248-2017, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 27. (a) If a district is established, the treasurer of state shall establish a local income tax increment fund and an account for each district established under this chapter for deposit of local income tax increment revenue for that district.

(b) The funds shall be administered by the treasurer of state. Money in a fund does not revert to the state general fund at the end of a state fiscal year.

(c) The total amount of local income tax (IC 6-3.6) paid by:

(1) employees employed in a district with respect to wages earned for work performed in the district; **and**

(2) **residents living in the district;**

shall be deposited in the district's account within the local income tax increment fund. **If an individual is a resident of one (1) district and is employed within another district during a calendar year, the local income tax for the individual shall be attributed to the district in which the individual resides.** For each district, the budget agency shall determine and transfer to the appropriate county account under IC 6-3.6-9 an amount equal to the local income tax base period amount for the district.

(d) The budget agency shall determine and transfer any amount of the local income tax increment revenue that will not be disbursed to the development authority or redevelopment commission to the appropriate county account under IC 6-3.6-9.

SECTION 92. IC 36-7.5-4.5-28, AS ADDED BY P.L.248-2017, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 28. (a) Not later than ~~sixty (60) days after receiving a copy of the resolution establishing a district, the later of November 30 of the year following the establishment of a district under this chapter or November 30, 2024, except as provided in subsection (g),~~ the department shall determine the following for that district:

(1) The state income tax base period amount.

(2) The gross retail tax base period amount.

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(3) The local income tax base period amount.

(b) ~~Before October~~ **December 1** of each year, beginning ~~in 2018,~~
two years after the establishment of the district under this chapter,
the department shall determine the following for each district for the
preceding calendar year:

(1) The state income tax increment revenue.

(2) The gross retail tax increment revenue.

(3) The local income tax increment revenue.

(c) The department shall notify the budget agency and the
development authority of each base period amount and annually each
increment revenue amount.

(d) ~~Before November 1~~ **December 15** of each calendar year, the
department shall determine and certify to the Indiana finance authority
and the development authority the following:

(1) The state income tax increment revenue.

(2) The gross retail tax increment revenue.

(3) The local income tax increment revenue for each district.

(4) The extent to which the sum of the state income tax
increment revenue and gross retail tax increment revenue
certified under this subsection for all districts exceeds the sum
of the amounts previously appropriated by the general assembly
to the development authority for rail projects (including any
amounts appropriated for debt service payments made by the
Indiana finance authority for a rail project).

(e) Beginning in the following calendar year, the auditor of state
shall distribute from a district's account within the local income tax
increment fund to the development authority or redevelopment
commission, in the case of a district located in a cash participant
county, on or before ~~the twentieth day of each month one-twelfth (1/12)~~
of March 1 the lesser of:

(1) the amount of local income tax increment revenue specified
by the development authority or redevelopment commission; or

(2) the certified local income tax increment revenue amount for
that district.

(f) The development authority or redevelopment commission shall
deposit the local income tax increment revenue it receives in the
appropriate district account in the south shore improvement and
development fund.

**(g) If the department determines that an amount determined
under section 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, or 14 of this chapter is in error, the
department shall redetermine any erroneous amounts and notify
the budget agency and development authority of any
redetermination. In addition, if the department determines that the
redetermination of an amount affects incremental tax amounts
determined under subsection (b), the department shall recompute
the incremental tax amounts and make any necessary adjustments
to distributions or computations to reflect any redetermination.**

**SECTION 93. IC 36-8-11-12 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 12. (a) This section**

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does not apply to the appointment of a governing board under section 12.5 of this chapter.

(a) (b) Within thirty (30) days after the ordinance or resolution establishing the district becomes final, the county legislative body shall appoint a board of fire trustees. The trustees must be qualified by knowledge and experience in matters pertaining to fire protection and related activities in the district. A person who:

(1) is a party to a contract with the district; or

(2) is a member, an employee, a director, or a shareholder of any corporation or association that has a contract with the district; may not be appointed or serve as a trustee. The legislative body shall appoint one (1) trustee from each township or part of a township contained in the district and one (1) trustee from each municipality contained in the district. If the number of trustees selected by this method is an even number, the legislative body shall appoint one (1) additional trustee so that the number of trustees is always an odd number. If the requirements of this section do not provide at least three (3) trustees, the legislative body shall make additional appointments so that there is a minimum of three (3) trustees.

(b) (c) The original trustees shall be appointed as follows:

(1) One (1) for a term of one (1) year.

(2) One (1) for a term of two (2) years.

(3) One (1) for a term of three (3) years.

(4) All others for a term of four (4) years.

The terms expire on the first Monday of January of the year their appointments expire. As the terms expire, each new appointment is for a term of four (4) years.

(c) (d) If a vacancy occurs on the board, the county legislative body shall appoint a trustee with the qualifications specified in subsection (a) (b) for the unexpired term.

SECTION 94. IC 36-8-11-12.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 12.5. (a) This section applies only to a county for which a fire protection district includes all of the incorporated and unincorporated area of the county.

(b) The county legislative body may adopt an ordinance to establish a nine (9) member governing board for the fire protection district. The ordinance must provide that the governing board consists of the following:

(1) Eight (8) governing board members appointed by the county legislative body who meet the following requirements:

(A) Each governing board member must be an active member of the board of fire trustees at the time of appointment to the governing board. Upon appointment to the governing board, the individual ceases to be a member of the board of fire trustees.

(B) Two (2) governing board members must reside in each of the following four (4) geographic areas of the

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county that contain as nearly as possible, equal area in square miles:

(i) Northwest.

(ii) Northeast.

(iii) Southwest.

(iv) Southeast.

(2) One (1) governing board member who is a member of the county executive and serves on the board by virtue of their office. Notwithstanding section 14(c) of this chapter, the member may not receive any compensation for serving on the governing board but may be compensated for expenses.

(c) Beginning on the date specified in the ordinance establishing the governing board, the following occurs:

(1) Only the governing board shall have the powers and duties of a board of fire trustees that are set forth in section 15 of this chapter or in any other statute. Unless expressly provided otherwise, any reference in this chapter or other statute to a board of fire trustees or a member of the board of fire trustees is a reference to the governing board or a member of the governing board.

(2) The board of fire trustees:

(A) continues in existence solely as an advisory body to the governing board; and

(B) does not have any of the powers and duties of a board of fire trustees that are set forth in section 15 of this chapter or in any other statute.

Sections 12, 13, and 14 of this chapter continue to apply to the administration of the board of fire trustees.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), the term of a member appointed to the governing board is four (4) years. The terms expire on the first Monday of January of the year their appointments expire.

(e) The county legislative body may provide, in the ordinance establishing the governing board, for the staggering of the terms of the original governing board members appointed under subsection (b)(1).

(f) If a vacancy occurs on the governing board, the county legislative body shall appoint a member with the qualifications set forth in this section for the unexpired term.

SECTION 95. IC 36-8-11-15, AS AMENDED BY P.L.127-2017, SECTION 270, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 15. (a) The board:

(1) has the same powers and duties as a township executive with respect to fire protection functions, including those duties and powers prescribed by IC 36-8-13, although all cooperative and joint actions permitted by that chapter must be undertaken according to this chapter;

(2) has the same powers and duties as a township executive relative to contracting with volunteer firefighting companies, as

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prescribed by IC 36-8-12 and IC 36-8-13;

(3) shall appoint, fix the compensation, and prescribe the duties of a fiscal officer, secretarial staff, persons performing special and temporary services or providing legal counsel, and other personnel considered necessary for the proper functioning of the district; however, a person appointed as fiscal officer must be bonded by good and sufficient sureties in an amount ordered by the county legislative body to protect the district from financial loss;

(4) shall exercise general supervision of and make regulations for the administration of the district's affairs;

(5) shall prescribe uniform rules pertaining to investigations and hearings;

(6) shall supervise the fiscal affairs and responsibilities of the district;

(7) may delegate to employees of the district the authority to perform ministerial acts, except in cases in which final action of the board is necessary;

(8) shall keep accurate and complete records of all departmental proceedings, record and file all bonds and contracts, and assume responsibility for the custody and preservation of all papers and documents of the district;

(9) shall make an annual report to the executive and the fiscal body of the county that at least lists the financial transactions of the district and a statement of the progress in accomplishing the purposes for which the district has been established;

(10) shall adopt a seal and certify all official acts;

(11) may sue and be sued collectively by its legal name:

(A) ("Board of Fire Trustees, _____ Fire Protection District"); or

(B) ("Governing Board of _____ Fire Protection District"), if a governing board for the district is appointed under section 12.5 of this chapter;

with service of process made on the chair of the board, but costs may not be taxed against the members individually in an action;

(12) may invoke any legal, equitable, or special remedy for the enforcement of this chapter or of proper action of the board taken in a court;

(13) shall prepare and submit to the fiscal body of the county an annual budget for operation and maintenance expenses and for the retirement of obligations of the district, subject to review and approval by the fiscal body;

(14) may, if advisable, establish one (1) or more advisory committees, **however in a county that adopts an ordinance under section 12.5 of this chapter, the board of fire trustees shall be an advisory body to the governing board;**

(15) may enter into agreements with and accept money from a federal or state agency and enter into agreements with a municipality located within or outside the district, whether or not

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the municipality is a part of the district, for a purpose compatible with the purposes for which the district exists and with the interests of the municipality;

(16) may accept gifts of money or other property to be used for the purposes for which the district is established;

(17) may levy taxes at a uniform rate on the real and personal property within the district;

(18) may issue bonds and tax anticipation warrants;

(19) may incur other debts and liabilities;

(20) may purchase or rent property;

(21) may sell services or property that are produced incident to the operations of the district making a fair and reasonable charge for it;

(22) may make contracts or otherwise enter into agreements with public or private persons and federal or state agencies for construction, maintenance, or operations of or in part of the district;

(23) may receive and disburse money; and

(24) may impose a false alarm fee or service charge under IC 36-8-13-4.

(b) Powers granted by this chapter may be used only to accomplish the purpose or purposes as stated in the ordinance or resolution establishing the district. However, an act of the board necessary and proper to accomplish the purposes for which the district is established is not invalid because it incidentally accomplishes a purpose other than one for which the district is established.

SECTION 96. IC 36-8-12-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.10-2019, SECTION 140, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 13. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the volunteer fire department that responds first to an incident may impose a charge on the owner of property, the owner of a vehicle, or a responsible party (as defined in IC 13-11-2-191(d)) that is involved in a hazardous material or fuel spill or chemical or hazardous material related fire (as defined in IC 13-11-2-96(b)):

(1) that is responded to by the volunteer fire department; and

(2) that members of that volunteer fire department assisted in extinguishing, containing, or cleaning up.

A second or subsequently responding volunteer fire department may not impose a charge on an owner or responsible party under this section, although it may be entitled to reimbursement from the first responding volunteer fire department in accordance with an interlocal or other agreement.

(b) A volunteer fire department that is funded, in whole or in part:

(1) by taxes imposed by a unit; or

(2) by a contract with a unit;

may not impose a charge under subsection (a) on a natural person who resides or pays property taxes within the boundaries of the unit described in subdivision (1) or (2), unless the spill or the chemical or hazardous material fire poses an imminent threat to persons or

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property.

(c) The volunteer fire department shall bill the owner or responsible party of the vehicle for the total dollar value of the assistance that was provided, with that value determined by a method that the state fire marshal shall establish under section 16 of this chapter. A copy of the fire incident report to the state fire marshal must accompany the bill. This billing must take place within thirty (30) days after the assistance was provided. The owner or responsible party shall remit payment directly to the governmental unit providing the service. Any money that is collected under this section may be:

(1) deposited in the township firefighting **and emergency services** fund established in ~~IC 36-8-13-4;~~ **[IC 36-8-13-4(a)(1) or the township firefighting fund established in IC 36-8-13-4(a)(2)(A);**

(2) used to pay principal and interest on a loan made by the department of homeland security established by IC 10-19-2-1 or a division of the department for the purchase of new or used firefighting and other emergency equipment or apparatus; or

(3) used for the purchase of equipment, buildings, and property for firefighting, fire protection, and other emergency services.

(d) Any administrative fees charged by a fire department's agent must be paid only from fees that are collected and allowed by Indiana law and the fire marshal's schedule of fees.

(e) An agent who processes fees on behalf of a fire department shall send all bills, notices, and other related materials to both the fire department and the person being billed for services.

(f) All fees allowed by Indiana law and the fire marshal's fee schedule must be itemized separately from any other charges.

(g) The volunteer fire department may maintain a civil action to recover an unpaid charge that is imposed under subsection (a) and may, if it prevails, recover all costs of the action, including reasonable attorney's fees.

SECTION ~~50~~ **[97]**. IC 36-8-12-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.208-2011, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 16. (a) A volunteer fire department that provides service within a jurisdiction served by the department may establish a schedule of charges for the services that the department provides not to exceed the state fire marshal's recommended schedule for services. The volunteer fire department or its agent may collect a service charge according to this schedule from the owner of property that receives service if the following conditions are met:

(1) At the following times, the department gives notice under IC 5-3-1-4(d) in each political subdivision served by the department of the amount of the service charge for each service that the department provides:

(A) Before the schedule of service charges is initiated.

(B) When there is a change in the amount of a service charge.

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- (2) The property owner has not sent written notice to the department to refuse service by the department to the owner's property.
- (3) The bill for payment of the service charge:
- (A) is submitted to the property owner in writing within thirty (30) days after the services are provided;
 - (B) includes a copy of a fire incident report in the form prescribed by the state fire marshal, if the service was provided for an event that requires a fire incident report;
 - (C) must contain verification that the bill has been approved by the chief of the volunteer fire department; and
 - (D) must contain language indicating that correspondence from the property owner and any question from the property owner regarding the bill should be directed to the department.
- (4) Payment is remitted directly to the governmental unit providing the service.
- (b) A volunteer fire department shall use the revenue collected from the fire service charges under this section:
- (1) for the purchase of equipment, buildings, and property for firefighting, fire protection, or other emergency services;
 - (2) for deposit in the township firefighting **and emergency services** fund established under ~~IC 36-8-13-4~~; ↔ **IC 36-8-13-4(a)(1) or the township firefighting fund established under IC 36-8-13-4(a)(2)(A);** or
 - (3) to pay principal and interest on a loan made by the department of homeland security established by IC 10-19-2-1 or a division of the department for the purchase of new or used firefighting and other emergency equipment or apparatus.
- (c) Any administrative fees charged by a fire department's agent must be paid only from fees that are collected and allowed by Indiana law and the fire marshal's schedule of fees.
- (d) An agent who processes fees on behalf of a fire department shall send all bills, notices, and other related materials to both the fire department and the person being billed for services.
- (e) All fees allowed by Indiana law and the fire marshal's fee schedule must be itemized separately from any other charges.
- (f) If at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the money received by a volunteer fire department for providing fire protection or emergency services is received under one (1) or more contracts with one (1) or more political subdivisions (as defined in IC 34-6-2-110), the legislative body of a contracting political subdivision must approve the schedule of service charges established under subsection (a) before the schedule of service charges is initiated in that political subdivision.
- (g) A volunteer fire department that:
- (1) has contracted with a political subdivision to provide fire protection or emergency services; and
 - (2) charges for services under this section;
- must submit a report to the legislative body of the political subdivision

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before April 1 of each year indicating the amount of service charges collected during the previous calendar year and how those funds have been expended.

(h) The state fire marshal shall annually prepare and publish a recommended schedule of service charges for fire protection services.

(i) The volunteer fire department or its agent may maintain a civil action to recover an unpaid service charge under this section and may, if it prevails, recover all costs of the action, including reasonable attorney's fees.

SECTION ~~51~~[98]. IC 36-8-12-17, AS AMENDED BY P.L.208-2011, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 17. (a) If a political subdivision has not imposed its own false alarm fee or service charge, a volunteer fire department that provides service within the jurisdiction may establish a service charge for responding to false alarms. The volunteer fire department may collect the false alarm service charge from the owner of the property if the volunteer fire department dispatches firefighting apparatus or personnel to a building or premises in the township in response to:

- (1) an alarm caused by improper installation or improper maintenance; or
- (2) a drill or test, if the fire department is not previously notified that the alarm is a drill or test.

However, if the owner of property that constitutes the owner's residence establishes that the alarm is under a maintenance contract with an alarm company and that the alarm company has been notified of the improper installation or maintenance of the alarm, the alarm company is liable for the payment of the fee or service charge.

(b) Before establishing a false alarm service charge, the volunteer fire department must provide notice under IC 5-3-1-4(d) in each political subdivision served by the department of the amount of the false alarm service charge. The notice required by this subsection must be given:

- (1) before the false alarm service charge is initiated; and
- (2) before a change in the amount of the false alarm service charge.

(c) A volunteer fire department may not collect a false alarm service charge from a property owner or alarm company unless the department's bill for payment of the service charge:

- (1) is submitted to the property owner in writing within thirty (30) days after the false alarm; and
- (2) includes a copy of a fire incident report in the form prescribed by the state fire marshal.

(d) A volunteer fire department shall use the money collected from the false alarm service charge imposed under this section:

- (1) for the purchase of equipment, buildings, and property for fire fighting, fire protection, or other emergency services;
- (2) for deposit in the township firefighting **and emergency services** fund established under ~~IC 36-8-13-4~~; ~~IC 36-8-13-4~~;

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IC 36-8-13-4(a)(1) or the township firefighting fund established under IC 36-8-13-4(a)(2)(A); or

(3) to pay principal and interest on a loan made by the department of homeland security established by IC 10-19-2-1 or a division of the department for the purchase of new or used firefighting and other emergency equipment or apparatus.

(e) If at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the money received by a volunteer fire department for providing fire protection or emergency services is received under one (1) or more contracts with one (1) or more political subdivisions (as defined in IC 34-6-2-110), the legislative body of a contracting political subdivision must approve the false alarm service charge established under subsection (a) before the service charge is initiated in that political subdivision.

(f) A volunteer fire department that:

(1) has contracted with a political subdivision to provide fire protection or emergency services; and

(2) imposes a false alarm service charge under this section;

must submit a report to the legislative body of the political subdivision before April 1 of each year indicating the amount of false alarm charges collected during the previous calendar year and how those funds have been expended.

(g) The volunteer fire department may maintain a civil action to recover unpaid false alarm service charges imposed under this section and may, if it prevails, recover all costs of the action, including reasonable attorney's fees.

SECTION ~~52~~ 99. IC 36-8-13-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.255-2017, SECTION 38, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4. (a) Each township shall annually establish **either**:

(1) a township firefighting and emergency services fund which is to be used by the township for the payment of costs attributable to providing fire protection or emergency services under the methods prescribed in section 3 of this chapter and for no other purposes; **or**

(2) two (2) separate funds consisting of:

(A) a township firefighting fund that is to be used by the township for the payment of costs attributable to providing fire protection under the methods prescribed in section 3 of this chapter and for no other purposes; and

(B) a township emergency services fund that is to be used by the township for the payment of costs attributable to providing emergency services under the methods prescribed in section 3 of this chapter and for no other purposes.

The money in the ~~fund~~ **funds described in either subdivision (1) or (2)** may be paid out by the township executive with the consent of the township legislative body.

(b) Each township may levy, for each year, a tax for **either**:

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(1) the township firefighting and emergency services fund described in subsection (a)(1); or

(2) both:

(A) the township firefighting fund; and

(B) the township emergency services fund;

described in subsection (a)(2).

Other than a township providing fire protection or emergency services or both to municipalities in the township under section 3(b) or 3(c) of this chapter, the tax levy is on all taxable real and personal property in the township outside the corporate boundaries of municipalities. Subject to the levy limitations contained in IC 6-1.1-18.5, the township **firefighting and emergency services** levy is to be in an amount sufficient to pay costs attributable to fire protection and emergency services that are not paid from other revenues available to the fund. **If a township establishes a township firefighting fund and a township emergency services fund described in subdivision (2), the combined levies are to be an amount sufficient to pay costs attributable to fire protection and emergency services. However, fire protection services may be paid only from the township firefighting fund and emergency services may be paid only from the township emergency services fund, and each fund may pay costs attributable to the respective fund for services that are not paid from other revenues available to either applicable fund.** The tax rate and levy **for a levy described in this subsection** shall be established in accordance with the procedures set forth in IC 6-1.1-17.

(c) In addition to the tax levy and service charges received under IC 36-8-12-13 and IC 36-8-12-16, the executive may accept donations to the township for the purpose of firefighting and other emergency services and shall place them in the ~~fund,~~ **township firefighting and emergency services fund established under subsection (a)(1), or if applicable, the township firefighting fund established under subsection (a)(2)(A) if the purpose of the donation is for firefighting, or in the township emergency services fund established under subsection (a)(2)(B) if the purpose of the donation is for emergency services,** keeping an accurate record of the sums received. A person may also donate partial payment of any purchase of firefighting or other emergency services equipment made by the township.

(d) If a fire department serving a township dispatches fire apparatus or personnel to a building or premises in the township in response to:

(1) an alarm caused by improper installation or improper maintenance; or

(2) a drill or test, if the fire department is not previously notified that the alarm is a drill or test;

the township may impose a fee or service charge upon the owner of the property. However, if the owner of property that constitutes the owner's residence establishes that the alarm is under a maintenance contract with an alarm company and that the alarm company has been notified

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of the improper installation or maintenance of the alarm, the alarm company is liable for the payment of the fee or service charge.

(e) The amount of a fee or service charge imposed under subsection (d) shall be determined by the township legislative body. All money received by the township from the fee or service charge must be deposited in the township's firefighting **and emergency services** fund **or the township's firefighting fund**.

SECTION ~~53~~ [100]. IC 36-8-13-4.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.255-2017, SECTION 39, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4.5. (a) This section applies to a township that provides fire protection or emergency services or both to a municipality in the township under section 3(b) or 3(c) of this chapter.

(b) **Except as provided in subsection (c)**, with the consent of the township legislative body, the township executive may pay the expenses for fire protection and emergency services in the township, both inside and outside the corporate boundaries of participating municipalities, from any combination of the following township funds, regardless of when the funds were established:

(1) The township firefighting **and emergency services** fund under section **4 4(a)(1)** of this chapter.

(2) The cumulative building and equipment fund under IC 36-8-14.

(3) The debt fund under sections 6 and 6.5 of this chapter.

(4) The rainy day fund established under IC 36-1-8-5.1.

(c) If a township establishes a township firefighting fund and a township emergency services fund described in section 4(a)(2) of this chapter, and with the consent of the township legislative body, the township executive may pay the expenses for fire protection from the township firefighting fund and emergency services from the township emergency services fund, both inside and outside the corporate boundaries of participating municipalities.

~~(c)~~ **(d)** Subject to the levy limitations contained in IC 6-1.1-18.5, the tax rate and levy for the township firefighting **and emergency services** ~~fund~~ **fund or the combined levies for the township firefighting fund and the township emergency services fund (as applicable)**, the cumulative building and equipment fund, or the debt fund is to be in an amount sufficient to pay all costs attributable to fire protection or emergency services that are provided to the township and the participating municipalities that are not paid from other available revenues. The tax rate and levy for each fund shall be established in accordance with the procedures set forth in IC 6-1.1-17 and apply both inside and outside the corporate boundaries of participating municipalities.

~~(d)~~ **(e)** The township executive may accept donations for the purpose of firefighting and emergency services. The township executive shall place donations in the township firefighting **and emergency services** fund established under section **4(a)(1)** of this chapter, or if applicable, the township firefighting fund established

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under section 4(a)(2)(A) of this chapter if the purpose of the donation is for firefighting, or the township emergency services fund established under section 4(a)(2)(B) of this chapter if the purpose of the donation is for emergency services. A person may donate partial payment of a purchase of firefighting or emergency services equipment made by the township.

SECTION ~~54~~ [101]. IC 36-8-13-4.6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4.6. (a) For townships and municipalities that elect to have the township provide fire protection and emergency services under section 3(b) of this chapter, the department of local government finance shall adjust each township's and each municipality's maximum permissible levy in the year following the year in which the change is elected, as determined under IC 6-1.1-18.5-3, to reflect the change from providing fire protection **or emergency services** under a contract between the municipality and the township to allowing the township to impose a property tax levy on the taxable property located within the corporate boundaries of each municipality. Each municipality's maximum permissible property tax levy shall be reduced by the amount of the municipality's property tax levy that was imposed by the municipality to meet the obligations to the township under the fire protection **or emergency services** contract. The township's maximum permissible property tax levy shall be increased by the product of:

(1) one and five-hundredths (1.05); multiplied by

(2) the amount the township received:

(A) in the year in which the change is elected; and

(B) as fire protection **or emergency services** contract payments from all municipalities whose levy is decreased under this section.

(b) For purposes of determining a township's or municipality's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 6-1.1-18.5-3 for years following the first year after the year in which the change is elected, a township's or municipality's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy is the levy after the adjustment made under subsection (a).

SECTION ~~55~~ [102]. IC 36-8-13-4.7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.257-2019, SECTION 156, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 4.7. (a) For a township that elects to have the township provide fire protection and emergency services under section 3(c) of this chapter, the department of local government finance shall adjust the township's maximum permissible levy **described in section 4(b)(1) or 4(b)(2) of this chapter, as applicable**, in the year following the year in which the change is elected, as determined under IC 6-1.1-18.5-3, to reflect the change from providing fire protection or emergency services under a contract between the municipality and the township to allowing the township to impose a property tax levy on the taxable property located within the corporate boundaries of each municipality. For the ensuing calendar year, the township's maximum permissible property tax levy

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described in section 4(b)(1) of this chapter, or the combined levies described in section 4(b)(2) of this chapter, which is considered a single levy for purposes of this section, shall be increased by the product of:

- (1) one and five-hundredths (1.05); multiplied by
- (2) the amount the township contracted or billed to receive, regardless of whether the amount was collected:
 - (A) in the year in which the change is elected; and
 - (B) as fire protection or emergency service payments from the municipalities or residents of the municipalities covered by the election under section 3(c) of this chapter.

The maximum permissible levy for a general fund or other fund of a municipality covered by the election under section 3(c) of this chapter shall be reduced for the ensuing calendar year to reflect the change to allowing the township to impose a property tax levy on the taxable property located within the corporate boundaries of the municipality. The total reduction in the maximum permissible levies for all electing municipalities must equal the amount that the maximum permissible levy for the township **described in section 4(b)(1) of this chapter or the combined levies described in section 4(b)(2) of this chapter, as applicable**, is increased under this subsection for contracts or billings, regardless of whether the amount was collected, less the amount actually paid from sources other than property tax revenue.

(b) For purposes of determining a township's and each municipality's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy under IC 6-1.1-18.5-3 for years following the first year after the year in which the change is elected, a township's and each municipality's maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy is the levy **(or in the case of a township electing to establish levies described in section 4(b)(2) of this chapter, the combined levies)** after the adjustment made under subsection (a).

(c) The township may use the amount of a maximum permissible property tax levy **(or in the case of a township electing to establish levies described in section 4(b)(2) of this chapter, the combined levies)** computed under this section in setting budgets and property tax levies for any year in which the election in section 3(c) of this chapter is in effect.

(d) Section 4.6 of this chapter does not apply to a property tax levy or a maximum property tax levy subject to this section.

SECTION ~~56~~ [103]. IC 36-8-13-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024]: Sec. 9. (a) A township shall pay for the care of a full-time, paid firefighter who suffers:

- (1) an injury; or
- (2) contracts an illness;

during the performance of the firefighter's duty.

(b) The township shall pay for the following expenses incurred by a firefighter described in subsection (a):

- (1) Medical and surgical care.
- (2) Medicines and laboratory, curative, and palliative agents and

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(3) X-ray, diagnostic, and therapeutic service, including during the recovery period.

(4) Hospital and special nursing care if the physician or surgeon in charge considers it necessary for proper recovery.

(c) Expenditures required by subsection (a) shall be paid from the township firefighting **and emergency services** fund established by section 4 **4(a)(1)** of this chapter **or the township firefighting fund established in section 4(a)(2)(A) of this chapter, as applicable.**

(d) A township that has paid for the care of a firefighter under subsection (a) has a cause of action for reimbursement of the amount paid under subsection (a) against any third party against whom the firefighter has a cause of action for an injury sustained because of, or an illness caused by, the third party. The township's cause of action under this subsection is in addition to, and not in lieu of, the cause of action of the firefighter against the third party.

SECTION ~~57~~ [104]. IC 36-8-19-1 ~~6.5~~ IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: **Sec. 1 ~~6.5~~ [6.5]. (a) This section applies to a territory:**

(1) established under this chapter by adoption of an ordinance or resolution by the legislative body of a participating unit that is effective before July 1, 2022; or

(2) established or expanded under this chapter by adoption of an ordinance or resolution by the legislative body of a participating unit that is effective after June 30, 2022.

This section does not apply to a territory that was dissolved under section 15 of this chapter before June 30, 2023.

(b) The provider unit shall submit to the department of local government finance the following:

(1) The ordinance establishing a territory (in the case of a county or municipality).

(2) The resolution establishing a territory (in the case of a township or fire protection district).

(3) Documents outlining the contents of an agreement to establish or extend a territory, including an operating agreement.

(4) Documents outlining the description of planned services for a territory that were prepared when a territory was established.

(5) If the participating units agreed to change the provider unit under section 6.5 of this chapter, each:

(A) ordinance (in the case of a county or municipality); and

(B) resolution (in the case of a township or fire protection district);

as applicable, that agrees to and specifies the new provider unit.

(c) If there is a change in the operations or structure of a

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territory, the provider unit shall submit a report to the department of local government finance within thirty (30) days of the effective date of the change.

(d) The information submitted under subsections (b) and (c) shall be submitted in a manner prescribed by the department of local government finance.

(e) The provider unit shall maintain copies of the information identified under subsection (b) throughout the existence of the territory.

SECTION ~~<58>~~[105. IC 36-10-3-24, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021, SECTION 104, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS] [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]~~<(a) As used in this SECTION, "qualified school corporation" has the meaning set forth in IC 20-45-8-10 (before its expiration on January 1, 2024):~~
~~—(b) The~~[: Sec. 24. (a) In order to raise money to pay for land to be acquired for any of the purposes named in this chapter, to pay for an improvement authorized by this chapter, or both, and in anticipation of the special benefit tax to be levied as provided in this chapter, the board shall cause to be issued, in the name of the unit, the bonds of the district. The bonds may not exceed in amount the total cost of all land to be acquired and all improvements described in the resolution, including all expenses necessarily incurred in connection with the proceedings, together with a sum sufficient to pay the costs of supervision and inspection during the period of construction of a work. The expenses to be covered in the bond issue include all expenses of every kind actually incurred preliminary to acquiring the land and the construction of the work, such as the cost of the necessary record, engineering expenses, publication of notices, preparation of bonds, and other necessary expenses. If more than one (1) resolution or proceeding of the board under section 23 of this chapter is confirmed whereby different parcels of land are to be acquired, or more than one (1) contract for work is let by the board at approximately the same time, the cost involved under all of the resolutions and proceedings may be included in one (1) issue of bonds.

(b) The bonds may be issued in any denomination not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, in not less than five (5) nor more than forty (40) annual series. The bonds are payable one (1) series each year, beginning at a date after the receipt of taxes from a levy made for that purpose. The bonds are negotiable. The bonds may bear interest at any rate, payable semiannually. After adopting a resolution ordering bonds, the board shall certify a copy of the resolution to the unit's fiscal officer. The fiscal officer shall prepare the bonds, and the unit's executive shall execute them, attested by the fiscal officer.

(c) The bonds and the interest on them are exempt from taxation as prescribed by IC 6-8-5-1. Bonds issued under this section are subject to the provisions of IC 5-1 and IC 6-1.1-20 relating to:

(1) the filing of a petition requesting the issuance of bonds;

(2) the right of:

(A) taxpayers and voters to remonstrate against the issuance

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of bonds in the case of a proposed bond issue described by
IC 6-1.1-20-3.1(a); or

(B) voters to vote on the issuance of bonds in the case of a
 proposed bond issue described by IC 6-1.1-20-3.5(a);

(3) the appropriation of the proceeds of the bonds and approval
 by the] department of local government finance~~<shall decrease
 the maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy of the
 county government of Dearborn County for 2024 by an amount
 equal to the part of the county's property tax levy distributed to
 qualified school corporations in 2023 under IC 20-45-8 (before
 its expiration on January 1, 2024);~~

~~—(c) The~~>]; and

(4) the sale of bonds at:

(A) a public sale for not less than their par value; or

(B) a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and before July 1,
 2023: 2025.

(d) The board may not have bonds of the district issued under this
 section that are payable by special taxation when the total issue for that
 purpose, including the bonds already issued or to be issued, exceeds
 two percent (2%) of the adjusted value of the taxable property in the
 district as determined under IC 36-1-15. All bonds or obligations
 issued in violation of this subsection are void. The bonds are not
 obligations or indebtedness of the unit, but constitute an indebtedness
 of the district as a special taxing district. The bonds and interest are
 payable only out of a special tax levied upon all the property of the
 district as prescribed by this chapter. The bonds must recite the terms
 upon their face, together with the purposes for which they are issued.

SECTION 106. IC 36-10-8-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021,
 SECTION 105, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 16. (a) A capital improvement may
 be financed in whole or in part by the issuance of general obligation
 bonds of the county or, if the board was created under IC 18-7-18
 (before its repeal on February 24, 1982), also of the city, if the board
 determines that the estimated annual net income of the capital
 improvement, plus the estimated annual tax revenues to be derived
 from any tax revenues made available for this purpose, will not be
 sufficient to satisfy and pay the principal of and interest on all bonds
 issued under this chapter, including the bonds then proposed to be
 issued.

(b) If the board desires to finance a capital improvement in whole
 or in part as provided in this section, it shall have prepared a resolution
 to be adopted by the county executive authorizing the issuance of
 general obligation bonds, or, if the board was created under IC 18-7-18
 (before its repeal on February 24, 1982), by the fiscal body of the city
 authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds. The resolution
 must set forth an itemization of the funds and assets received by the
 board, together with the board's valuation and certification of the cost.
 The resolution must state the date or dates on which the principal of the
 bonds is payable, the maximum interest rate to be paid, and the other

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terms upon which the bonds shall be issued. The board shall submit the proposed resolution to the proper officers, together with a certificate to the effect that the issuance of bonds in accordance with the resolution will be in compliance with this section. The certificate must also state the estimated annual net income of the capital improvement to be financed by the bonds, the estimated annual tax revenues, and the maximum amount payable in any year as principal and interest on the bonds issued under this chapter, including the bonds proposed to be issued, at the maximum interest rate set forth in the resolution. The bonds issued may mature over a period not exceeding forty (40) years from the date of issue.

(c) Upon receipt of the resolution and certificate, the proper officers may adopt them and take all action necessary to issue the bonds in accordance with the resolution. An action to contest the validity of bonds issued under this section and sold at a public sale may not be brought after the fifteenth day following the receipt of bids for the bonds.

(d) The provisions of all general statutes relating to:

(1) the filing of a petition requesting the issuance of bonds and giving notice;

(2) the right of:

(A) taxpayers and voters to remonstrate against the issuance of bonds in the case of a proposed bond issue described by IC 6-1.1-20-3.1(a); or

(B) voters to vote on the issuance of bonds in the case of a proposed bond issue described by IC 6-1.1-20-3.5(a);

(3) the giving of notice of the determination to issue bonds;

(4) the giving of notice of a hearing on the appropriation of the proceeds of bonds;

(5) the right of taxpayers to appear and be heard on the proposed appropriation;

(6) the approval of the appropriation by the department of local government finance; and

(7) the sale of bonds at a public sale or at a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, 2023; 2025;

apply to the issuance of bonds under this section.

SECTION 107. IC 36-10-9-15, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021, SECTION 106, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 15. (a) A capital improvement may be financed in whole or in part by the issuance of general obligation bonds of the county.

(b) If the board desires to finance a capital improvement in whole or in part as provided in this section, it shall ~~decrease the maximum permissible ad valorem property tax levy of the county government of Ripley County for 2024 by an amount equal to the part of the county's property tax levy distributed to qualified school corporations in 2023 under IC 20-45-8 (before its expiration on January 1, 2024):~~

~~(d) This SECTION expires July 1, 2025:~~

~~SECTION 59~~ [have prepared a resolution to be adopted by the

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board of commissioners of the county authorizing the issuance of general obligation bonds. The resolution must state the date or dates on which the principal of the bonds is payable, the maximum interest rate to be paid, and the other terms upon which the bonds shall be issued. The board shall submit the proposed resolution to the city-county legislative body for approval under IC 36-3-6-9, together with a certificate to the effect that the issuance of bonds in accordance with the resolution will be in compliance with this section. The certificate must also state the estimated annual net income of the capital improvement to be financed by the bonds, the estimated annual tax revenues, and the maximum amount payable in any year as principal and interest on the bonds issued under this chapter, including the bonds proposed to be issued, at the maximum interest rate set forth in the resolution. The bonds issued may mature over a period not exceeding forty (40) years from the date of issue.

(c) If the city-county legislative body approves the issuance of bonds under IC 36-3-6-9, the board shall submit the resolution to the executive of the consolidated city, who shall review the resolution. If the executive approves the resolution, the board shall take all action necessary to issue the bonds in accordance with the resolution. An action to contest the validity of bonds issued under this section and sold at a public sale may not be brought after the fifteenth day following the receipt of bids for the bonds.

(d) The provisions of all general statutes relating to:

(1) the filing of a petition requesting the issuance of bonds and giving notice;

(2) the right of:

(A) taxpayers and voters to remonstrate against the issuance of bonds in the case of a proposed bond issue described by IC 6-1.1-20-3.1(a); or

(B) voters to vote on the issuance of bonds in the case of a proposed bond issue described by IC 6-1.1-20-3.5(a);

(3) the giving of notice of the determination to issue bonds;

(4) the giving of notice of a hearing on the appropriation of the proceeds of bonds;

(5) the right of taxpayers to appear and be heard on the proposed appropriation;

(6) the approval of the appropriation by the department of local government finance; and

(7) the sale of bonds at a public sale for not less than par value or at a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, ~~2023~~; **2025**;

are applicable to the issuance of bonds under this section.

SECTION 108. IC 36-10-10-20, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021, SECTION 108, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 20. (a) The bonds shall be executed by the president of the board, and the corporate seal of the authority shall be affixed and attested by the secretary of the board. The interest coupons attached to the bonds shall be executed by placing the

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1 facsimile signature of the treasurer on them. The bonds shall be sold by
 2 the board:

3 (1) at a public sale for not less than the par value; or

4 (2) alternatively, at a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and
 5 before July 1, 2023- 2025.

6 Notice of sale shall be published in accordance with IC 5-3-1.

7 (b) If the bonds are sold at a public sale, the board shall award the
 8 bonds to the highest bidder as determined by computing the total
 9 interest on the bonds from the date of issue to the dates of maturity and
 10 deducting the premium bid, if any, unless the board determines that no
 11 acceptable bid has been received. In that case the sale may be
 12 continued from day to day, not to exceed thirty (30) days. A bid may
 13 not be accepted that is lower than the highest bid received at the time
 14 fixed for sale in the bond sale notice.

15 (c) Any premium received from the sale of the bonds shall be used
 16 solely for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds. The board
 17 may also issue refunding bonds under IC 5-1-5.

18 SECTION 109. IC 36-10-11-21, AS AMENDED BY P.L.38-2021,
 19 SECTION 110, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
 20 [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 21. (a) The bonds shall be executed
 21 by the president of the board, and the corporate seal of the authority
 22 shall be affixed and attested by the secretary of the board. The interest
 23 coupons attached to the bonds shall be executed by placing the
 24 facsimile signature of the treasurer on them. The bonds shall be sold by
 25 the board:

26 (1) at public sale for not less than the par value; or

27 (2) alternatively, at a negotiated sale after June 30, 2018, and
 28 before July 1, 2023- 2025.

29 Notice of sale shall be published in accordance with IC 5-3-1.

30 (b) If the bonds are sold at a public sale, the board shall award the
 31 bonds to the highest bidder as determined by computing the total
 32 interest on the bonds from the date of issue to the dates of maturity and
 33 deducting the premium bid, if any. If the bonds are not sold on the date
 34 fixed for the sale, the sale may be continued from day to day until a
 35 satisfactory bid has been received.

36 (c) Any premium received from the sale of the bonds shall be used
 37 solely for the payment of principal and interest on the bonds.

38 (d) Before the preparation of definitive bonds, temporary bonds
 39 may under like restrictions be issued with or without coupons,
 40 exchangeable for definitive bonds upon the issuance of the latter. The
 41 total amount of bonds issued by the authority under this section, when
 42 added to any loan or loans negotiated under section 22 of this chapter,
 43 may not exceed three million dollars (\$3,000,000).

44 SECTION 110. P.L.1-2023, SECTION 21, IS AMENDED TO
 45 READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022
 46 (RETROACTIVE)]: SECTION 21. (a) This SECTION applies to the
 47 election and imposition of the pass through entity tax pursuant to
 48 IC 6-3-2.1, as added by this act, for tax years ending before January 1,
 49 2023.

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(b) For the applicable period, the tax shall be paid and filed in conjunction with and consistent with the filing of a composite tax return pursuant to IC 6-3-4-12 or IC 6-3-4-13.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision, no estimated payments shall be due for the applicable period other than any such payment that is currently required for purposes of withholding tax pursuant to IC 6-3-4-12 or IC 6-3-4-13.

(d) All provisions of IC 6-3-2.1, as added by this act, shall apply to the applicable period unless any such provision is inconsistent with the provisions and procedures applicable to the filing of composite returns pursuant to IC 6-3-4-12 or IC 6-3-4-13.

~~(e) A pass through entity that elects to pay the tax imposed by IC 6-3-2.1, as added by this act, for the applicable period will not be subject to an underpayment penalty pursuant to IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(a)(2) for failure to pay any tax due pursuant to IC 6-3-2.1, as added by this act, for any such tax not remitted as of the due date of the return, including extensions. This provision does not waive any interest due on such amounts pursuant to IC 6-8.1-10-1.~~

~~(f)~~ (e) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in IC 6-8.1-10-1 or IC 6-8.1-10-2.1, if the tax under IC 6-3-2.1, as added by this act, is due before August 31, 2024, interest and penalty for late payment of the tax shall be waived for the period from the due date to August 30, 2024. Interest and penalty shall be due on any amounts unpaid after August 30, 2024, in the manner otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 111. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2023 (RETROACTIVE)] (a) IC 6-1.1-10-27, as amended by this act, applies to assessment dates occurring after December 31, 2022.

(b) This SECTION expires January 1, 2027.

[SECTION 112. [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE] (a) IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5(a)(3) and IC 6-3.6-5-6(d)(2), both as amended by this act, and IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5(a)(5), as added by this act, apply to property taxes first due and payable after December 31, 2022.

(b) This SECTION expires July 1, 2026.

SECTION 113. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2024] (a) IC 6-7-2-7, as amended by this act, applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

(b) This SECTION expires July 1, 2026.

SECTION 114. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2023] (a) The legislative services agency shall prepare legislation for introduction in the 2024 regular session of the general assembly to make any necessary amendments to the Indiana Code to conform to the amendments to IC 36-8-11 made by this act.

(b) This SECTION expires July 1, 2024.

SECTION 115. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2019 (RETROACTIVE)] (a) This SECTION applies notwithstanding IC 6-1.1-10, IC 6-1.1-11, or any other law or administrative rule or provision.

(b) This SECTION applies to assessment dates after December

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31, 2018, and before January 1, 2024.

(c) As used in this SECTION, "eligible property" means any tangible property:

(1) that is owned and used by:

(A) a nonprofit entity; or

(B) a hospital licensed under IC 16-21;

for one (1) or more of the purposes described in IC 6-1.1-10-16(q), as added by this act, or IC 6-1.1-10-18.5, as amended by this act;

(2) on which property taxes were imposed for the 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 assessment dates; and

(3) that would have been eligible for an exemption under IC 6-1.1-10-16(q), as added by this act, or IC 6-1.1-10-18.5, as amended by this act, for the 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 assessment dates if an exemption application had been properly and timely filed under IC 6-1.1 for the property.

(d) Before September 1, 2023, the owner of eligible property may file a property tax exemption application and supporting documents claiming a property tax exemption under this SECTION for the eligible property for the 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 assessment dates.

(e) A property tax exemption application filed as provided in subsection (d) is considered to have been properly and timely filed for each assessment date.

(f) The following apply if the owner of eligible property files a property tax exemption application as provided in subsection (d):

(1) The property tax exemption for the eligible property shall be allowed and granted for the applicable assessment date by the county assessor and county auditor of the county in which the eligible property is located.

(2) The owner of the eligible property is not required to pay any property taxes, penalties, or interest with respect to the eligible property for the applicable assessment date.

(g) The exemption allowed by this SECTION shall be applied without the need for any further ruling or action by the county assessor, the county auditor, or the county property tax assessment board of appeals of the county in which the eligible property is located or by the Indiana board of tax review.

(h) To the extent the owner of the eligible property has paid any property taxes, penalties, or interest with respect to the eligible property for an applicable date and to the extent that the eligible property is exempt from taxation as provided in this SECTION, the owner of the eligible property is entitled to a refund of the amounts paid. The owner is not entitled to any interest on the refund under IC 6-1.1 or any other law to the extent interest has not been paid by or on behalf of the owner. Notwithstanding the filing deadlines for a claim under IC 6-1.1-26, any claim for a refund filed by the owner of eligible property under this SECTION before September 1, 2023, is considered timely filed. The county

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1 auditor shall pay the refund due under this SECTION in one (1)
2 installment.
3 (i) This SECTION expires June 30, 2024.
4 1 SECTION ~~<60>~~ [116]. An emergency is declared for this act.<
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