

HOUSE BILL No. 1341

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 14-39-1; IC 32-24-5.

Synopsis: Eminent domain. Eliminates eminent domain authority for the following purposes: (1) Acquiring a right-of-way for the construction or operation of a pipeline for transporting carbon dioxide or other carbon oxides. (2) Acquiring underground strata for a well or monitoring facility for underground storage of carbon dioxide or other carbon oxides. (3) A carbon sequestration pilot project or other underground carbon dioxide or other carbon oxides storage project.

Effective: July 1, 2026.

Yocum

January 6, 2026, read first time and referred to Committee on Utilities, Energy and Telecommunications.



Introduced

Second Regular Session of the 124th General Assembly (2026)

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

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

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or ~~this style type~~ reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2025 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1341

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning natural and cultural resources.

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

1 SECTION 1. IC 14-39-1-3 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
2 2026]. **Sec. 3. Because:**

3 (1) the movement of carbon dioxide conducted for:

4 (A) a person's own use or account; or

5 (B) the use or account of another person or persons;

6 by pipeline in Indiana for carbon management applications can
7 assist efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions; and

8 (2) the underground storage of carbon dioxide can assist efforts
9 to reduce carbon dioxide emissions;

10 the use of carbon dioxide transmission pipelines, including their
11 routing, construction, maintenance, and operation, and the underground
12 storage of carbon dioxide are declared as a matter of legislative
13 determination to be a public use and service, in the public interest, and
14 a benefit to the welfare and people of Indiana.

15 SECTION 2. IC 14-39-1-3.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
16 AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY
17 1, 2026]: **Sec. 3.1. Notwithstanding any other law:**



1 **(1) A person may not exercise eminent domain to acquire**
2 **right-of-way for the construction or operation of a pipeline**
3 **for the preponderant purpose of transporting carbon dioxide**
4 **or other carbon oxides.**

5 **(2) A person may not exercise eminent domain to acquire**
6 **right-of-way or obtain the property rights or ownership of**
7 **underground strata or formations located under the surface**
8 **of the property for purposes of establishing and operating a**
9 **Class VI injection well or monitoring facilities required by the**
10 **United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the**
11 **underground storage of carbon dioxide or other carbon**
12 **oxides.**

13 **(3) A person may not exercise eminent domain for:**

14 **(A) a carbon sequestration pilot project under section 3.5**
15 **of this chapter; or**

16 **(B) another underground carbon dioxide (or other carbon**
17 **oxides) storage project.**

18 SECTION 3. IC 14-39-1-6, AS ADDED BY P.L.150-2011,
19 SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
20 JULY 1, 2026]: Sec. 6. A certificate of authority issued by the
21 department under this chapter must include at least the following:

22 (1) A grant of authority to construct and operate a carbon dioxide
23 transmission pipeline as requested in the application.

24 (2) A grant of authority to use, occupy, and construct pipeline
25 facilities in any designated public right-of-way for the
26 construction and operation of the carbon dioxide transmission
27 pipeline.

28 (3) A grant of authority to take and acquire possession by eminent
29 domain of any property or interest in property for the
30 construction, maintenance, or operation of a carbon dioxide
31 transmission pipeline in the manner provided for the exercise of
32 the power of eminent domain under sections 7, 8, and 9 of this
33 chapter.

34 SECTION 4. IC 14-39-1-7 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
35 2026]. Sec. 7. (a) If a carbon dioxide transmission pipeline company
36 has received a carbon dioxide transmission pipeline certificate of
37 authority from the department under this chapter and is not able to
38 reach an agreement with a property owner for the construction,
39 operation, and maintenance of the carbon dioxide transmission pipeline
40 on the owner's property, the company may proceed to condemn a
41 right-of-way or an easement necessary or useful for:

42 (1) constructing, maintaining, using, operating, and gaining



1 access to a carbon dioxide transmission pipeline and all necessary
2 machinery, equipment, pumping stations, appliances, and fixtures
3 for use in connection with the carbon dioxide transmission
4 pipeline; and

5 (2) obtaining all necessary rights of ingress and egress to
6 construct, examine, alter, repair, maintain, operate, or remove a
7 carbon dioxide transmission pipeline and all of its component
8 parts.

9 (b) If the operator of the carbon sequestration pilot project is not
10 able to reach an agreement with an owner of property to acquire:

11 (1) ownership of underground strata or formations located under
12 the surface of the property for purposes of the underground
13 storage of carbon dioxide; or

14 (2) ownership or other rights to one (1) or more areas of the
15 surface of the property for purposes of establishing and operating
16 monitoring facilities required by the United States Environmental
17 Protection Agency for the underground storage of carbon dioxide;
18 that are needed for the carbon sequestration pilot project, the operator
19 of the carbon sequestration pilot project may exercise the power of
20 eminent domain under IC 32-24-1 and IC 32-24-5 to make the needed
21 acquisition.

22 SECTION 5. IC 14-39-1-8 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
23 2026]. Sec. 8: (a) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter,
24 IC 32-24-1 applies to the condemnation of property under section 7(a)
25 of this chapter by a carbon dioxide transmission pipeline company.

26 (b) IC 32-24-5 and (pursuant to IC 32-24-5-5) IC 32-24-1 apply to
27 the condemnation of property under section 7(b) of this chapter by the
28 operator of the carbon sequestration pilot project, strictly for purposes
29 of the carbon sequestration pilot project.

30 SECTION 6. IC 14-39-1-9 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,
31 2026]. Sec. 9: A carbon dioxide transmission pipeline company that
32 exercises the authority set forth in section 7(a) of this chapter shall:

33 (1) compensate the property owner by making a payment to the
34 owner equal to:

35 (A) one hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of the fair market
36 value of the interest in the property acquired, if the
37 right-of-way or easement involves agricultural land; or

38 (B) one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the fair market value
39 of the interest in the property acquired, if the right-of-way or
40 easement involves a parcel of property occupied by the owner
41 as a residence; and

42 (2) pay to the property owner:



(A) any damages determined under IC 32-24-1; and
(B) any loss incurred in a trade or business;
it are attributable to the exercise of eminent domain

that are attributable to the exercise of eminent domain.

SECTION 7. IC 32-24-5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.291-2019,
SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 2026]: Sec. 1. (a) Whereas, the storage of gas in subsurface
trata or formations of the earth in Indiana tends to insure a more
adequate supply of gas to domestic, commercial, and industrial
consumers of gas in this state and materially promotes the economy of
the state, the storage of gas is declared to be in public interest and for
the welfare of Indiana and the people of Indiana and to be a public use.

(b) Whereas, because the underground storage of carbon dioxide in subsurface strata or formations of the earth can assist efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and thus materially promotes the well-being of citizens of the state, the underground storage of carbon dioxide is declared to be:

(1) in the public interest and for the welfare of Indiana and the people of Indiana; and

(2) a public use.

SECTION 8. IC 32-24-5-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.291-2019, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2026]: Sec. 2. (a) A person, firm, limited liability company, municipal corporation, or other corporation authorized to do business in Indiana and engaged in the business of transporting or distributing gas by means of pipelines into, within, or through Indiana for ultimate public use may condemn:

(1) land subsurface strata or formations;

(2) other necessary land rights;

(3) land improvements and fixtures, in or on land, except buildings of any nature; and

(4) the use and occupation of land subsurface strata or formations; for constructing, maintaining, drilling, utilizing, and operating an underground gas storage reservoir.

(b) The operator of the carbon sequestration pilot project established under IC 14-39-1 may exercise the power of eminent domain to obtain:

(1) ownership of such underground strata and formations located under the surface of the owner's property as may be necessary or useful for underground storage of carbon dioxide in the strata or formations; and

(2) ownership or other rights to one (1) or more areas of the surface of the owner's property, including but not limited to one (1) or more rights-of-way or easements, as may be necessary or



useful for constructing, maintaining, using, operating, and gaining access to monitoring facilities required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the underground storage of carbon dioxide.

(e) (b) The following rights in land may be condemned for use in connection with the underground storage of gas:

- (1) To drill and operate wells in and on land.
- (2) To install and operate pipelines.
- (3) To install and operate equipment, machinery, fixtures, and communication facilities.
- (4) To create ingress and egress to explore and examine subsurface strata or underground formations.
- (5) To create ingress and egress to construct, alter, repair, maintain, and operate an underground storage reservoir.
- (6) To exclusively use any subsurface strata condemned.
- (7) To remove and reinstall pipe and other equipment used in connection with rights condemned under subdivisions (1) through (6).

(d) (c) Acquisition of subsurface rights in land for gas storage purposes or for purposes of the carbon sequestration pilot project established under IC 14-39-1 by condemnation under this section must be without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings that may be necessary under this section to acquire additional subsurface rights in the same land for use in connection with the underground storage. Surface rights in land necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in this section may be condemned.

(e) (d) Except with respect to a proceeding under this chapter to:

- (1) acquire the right to explore and examine a subsurface stratum or formation in land; and
- (2) create the right of ingress and egress for operations connected to the acquisition;

and subject to subsection **(f)**, **(e)**, as a condition precedent to the exercise of the right to condemn any underground stratum, formation, or interest reasonably expected to be used or useful for underground gas storage, ~~or for purposes of the carbon sequestration pilot project established under IC 14-39-1~~, a condemnor first must have acquired by purchase, option, lease, or other method not involving condemnation, the right, or right upon the exercise of an option, if any, to store gas in at least sixty per cent (60%) of the stratum or formation. This must be computed in relation to the total surface acreage overlying the entire stratum or formation considered useful for the purpose.

(f) (e) A tract under which the stratum or formation sought to be



1 condemned is owned by two (2) or more persons, firms, limited
2 liability companies, or corporations must be credited to the condemnor
3 as acquired by it for the purpose of computing the percentage of
4 acreage acquired by the condemnor in complying with the requirement
5 of subsection (e) (d) if the condemnor acquires from the owner or
6 owners of an undivided three-fourths (3/4) part or interest or more of
7 the underground stratum or formation, by purchase, option, lease, or
8 other method not involving condemnation, the right, or right upon the
9 exercise of an option, if any, to store gas in the stratum or formation. It
10 is not necessary for the condemnor to have acquired any interest in the
11 property in which the condemnee has an interest before instituting a
12 proceeding under this chapter.

13 SECTION 9. IC 32-24-5-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.291-2019,
14 SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
15 JULY 1, 2026]: Sec. 3. (a) The rights acquired by condemnation ~~under~~
16 ~~this chapter~~ must be without prejudice to the rights and interests of the
17 owners or their lessees to:

18 (1) execute oil and gas leases;
19 (2) drill or bore to any other strata or formation not condemned;
20 and
21 (3) produce oil and gas discovered.

22 However, any drilling and all operations in connection with the drilling
23 must be performed in a manner that protects the strata or formations
24 condemned against the loss of gas and against contamination of the
25 reservoir by water, oil, or other substance that will affect the use of the
26 condemned strata or formations for gas storage purposes.

(b) If the owners of mineral rights or the owners' lessees drill into land in which gas storage rights have been condemned under this chapter, the owners of mineral rights or their lessees shall give notice to the owner of the gas storage stratum, formation, or horizon at least thirty (30) days before commencing the drilling. The notice must specify the location and nature of the operations, including the depth to be drilled. The notice must be given by United States registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and addressed to the usual business address of the owner or owners of the gas storage stratum or formation condemned under this chapter.

37 (c) It is the duty of the owner of a gas storage stratum or formation
38 to designate all necessary procedures for protecting the gas storage
39 area. The actual costs incurred over and above customary and usual
40 drilling and other costs that would have been incurred without
41 compliance with the requirements shall be borne by the owner of the
42 gas storage stratum or formation. An owner or lessee of mineral



1 interests other than gas storage rights is not responsible for an act done
2 under such a requirement or the consequences of this act.

3 SECTION 10. IC 32-24-5-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.291-2019,
4 SECTION 15, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
5 JULY 1, 2026]: Sec. 4. Only the rights in land necessary for use in
6 connection with (1) the underground storage of gas and those
7 subsurface strata adaptable for underground storage of gas and (2) the
8 carbon sequestration pilot project established under IC 14-39-1; may
9 be appropriated and condemned under this chapter. Rights in the
10 subsurface of land constituting a part of a geological structure are
11 deemed necessary to the operation of an underground storage reservoir
12 in the structure. In determining the compensation to be paid to the
13 owner of an oil producing stratum, or interest in the stratum,
14 condemned under this chapter, proof may be offered and consideration
15 must be given to potential recovery, if any, of oil from a stratum by
16 secondary or other subsequent recovery processes in addition to
17 potential recovery by a primary process.

