

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

**LS 6866**  
**BILL NUMBER:** HB 1368

**NOTE PREPARED:** Mar 3, 2026  
**BILL AMENDED:** Feb 10, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Carbon.

**FIRST AUTHOR:** Rep. Soliday  
**FIRST SPONSOR:** Sen. Koch

**BILL STATUS:** Enrolled

**FUNDS AFFECTED:**  GENERAL  
 DEDICATED  
 FEDERAL

**IMPACT:** State & Local

**Summary of Legislation:** *DNR Utility Payments:* The bill requires a utility to accept certain methods of payment from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for utility service provided to a property owned by the DNR. It prohibits a utility from limiting or restricting the: (1) dollar amount to less than \$10,000; or (2) number of allowable payment transactions for a singular invoice to less than five; with respect to a payment made by one of the specified payment methods. It provides that for any singular property owned by the DNR, the DNR may request from a utility a consolidated bill for the property. It requires a utility that receives such a request to provide the DNR with a singular invoice for the entire property, unless the utility is unable to do so because of billing limitations or other operational constraints.

*Underground Injection Control (UIC) Class VI Program Primacy:* The bill requires the Natural Resources Commission (NRC) to obtain the primary enforcement authority from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to regulate Class VI underground injection wells. It grants the NRC authority to adopt rules to regulate Class VI underground injection wells.

*Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project:* The bill provides a mechanism and regulatory scheme for underground storage of carbon dioxide in Indiana but excludes the Carbon Sequestration Pilot Project from application of the new requirements. It specifies that the carbon sequestration pilot project's Class VI wells are not experimental.

**Effective Date:** Upon passage; July 1, 2026.

**Explanation of State Expenditures:** *UIC Class VI Program Primacy:* The bill will increase workload and expenditures for the NRC and the DNR. Rulemaking workload could begin in FY 2026, to adopt rules with the necessary provisions to obtain UIC Class VI program primacy from the EPA. However, the timing and the amount of the increase in expenditures for full implementation and administration of the program is indeterminate. These additional administrative expenses would be paid from the Oil and Gas Division Fund, the Carbon Sequestration Project Program Administrative Fund, and the Carbon Dioxide Storage Facility Trust Fund.

*DNR Utility Payments:* The bill could minimally streamline DNR workload and reduce transaction fees, when paying utility payments, by requiring utilities, upon request from the DNR, to provide a singular invoice for any singular property (regardless of the number of meters, connections, buildings, or structures served), with certain exceptions. It also requires utilities to accept up to five payment transactions per singular invoice and accept payments by credit or debit card (not exceeding \$10,000) and electronic funds transfers.

*Additional Information:* The EPA has granted UIC Class VI program primacy to six states. From the time of application submission until final EPA approval, the process for these states took between 8 months and 4 years.

Once implemented, workload could also potentially increase for the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) as the bill requires the DNR to consult with IDEM prior to issuing any permit. It also requires IDEM to either concur or dissent in writing regarding a depth requirement waiver, and to post certain information on their website for any waiver issued.

If the state obtains UIC Class VI program primacy, additional determinations by the DNR could increase the number of petitions for administrative review filed with the Office of Administrative Law Proceedings, which could increase their workload.

A UIC Class VI program primacy application must demonstrate, to the EPA's satisfaction, certain minimum requirements showing the necessary legal authorities; administrative, civil, and criminal enforcement penalty remedies; various regulations at least as stringent as federal regulations; and other information, such as the expected number of permits to be issued, staffing and expertise, procedures for compliance evaluation, etc. An application must also include a letter from the Governor and the Attorney General.

**Explanation of State Revenues:** *Civil Penalties for Violations:* The bill will increase revenue to the Carbon Dioxide Storage Facility Trust Fund as it increases the civil penalty for a first violation from \$1,000 to \$2,500 and requires civil penalties to be assessed for *each day* of a violation. For any violation that is knowing or intentional, the bill also requires the civil penalty to be assessed individually and to result in a penalty of at least \$5,000 per day, based on the severity of the violation; the risk to individuals, property, or the environment; and the actions of the violator to abate the violation.

*Criminal Penalty Provision:* The bill establishes a Class A misdemeanor for knowingly or intentionally violating carbon dioxide provisions. If additional court cases occur and fines are collected, revenue to both the state General Fund (from court fees) and Common School Fund (from fines) would increase. The maximum fine for a Class A misdemeanor is \$5,000. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

**Explanation of Local Expenditures:** *DNR Utility Payments:* The bill could increase workload or expenditures for any municipally-owned utility (electric, natural gas, water, or wastewater) that services a DNR property by requiring a utility, upon request from the DNR, to provide the DNR with a singular invoice for any singular property (regardless of the number of meters, connections, buildings, or structures served). If the utility has billing limitations or operational constraints which prohibits a single invoice, the utility must consolidate billing to the greatest extent possible. It also requires utilities to accept up to five payment transactions per singular invoice and accept payments by credit or debit card (not exceeding \$10,000) and electronic funds transfers.

*Penalty Provision:* A Class A misdemeanor is punishable by up to one year in jail.

**Explanation of Local Revenues:** *DNR Utility Payments:* If a municipally-owned utility currently services a DNR property and charges separate transaction fees for invoice payments, fee revenue to the utility may be reduced with the consolidated billing required by the bill.

*Penalty Provision:* The bill establishes a Class A misdemeanor for knowingly or intentionally violating carbon dioxide provisions. If additional court actions result in more guilty verdicts, certain local units will collect more revenue. The following linked document describes the fees and distribution of the revenue: [Court fees imposed in criminal, juvenile, and civil violation cases.](#)

**State Agencies Affected:** Attorney General, Department of Natural Resources, Governor, Indiana Department of Environmental Management; Natural Resources Commission, Office of Administrative Law Proceedings.

**Local Agencies Affected:** Municipally-owned utilities; trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

**Information Sources:** Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Trial Court Fee Manual;  
[https://www.epa.gov/uic/primary-enforcement-authority-underground-injection-control-program#who\\_loop](https://www.epa.gov/uic/primary-enforcement-authority-underground-injection-control-program#who_loop);  
<https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/R48033>;  
<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-40/chapter-I/subchapter-D/part-145>;  
<https://iar.iga.in.gov/register/20251210-IR-312250702RAA>;  
<https://iar.iga.in.gov/register/20250611-IR-312250162RAA>.

**Fiscal Analyst:** Heather Puletz, 317-234-9484.