

ENGROSSED SENATE BILL No. 409

DIGEST OF SB 409 (Updated March 31, 2021 1:29 pm - DI 87)

Citations Affected: IC 12-7; IC 12-13; IC 12-20; IC 32-24; IC 36-1; IC 36-6; IC 36-9.

Synopsis: Township matters and eminent domain. Provides that a township trustee serves as a member of the township legislative body for purposes of casting a vote to break a tie, except for a tie on the adoption of an ordinance to increase the township executive's compensation. Makes changes to the information required to be submitted by a township in the township's annual report. Requires the township trustee to annually certify and note on the township budget submitted to the department that the township trustee has filed the (Continued next page)

Effective: July 1, 2021; January 1, 2022.

Niemeyer, Rogers, Randolph Lonnie M

(HOUSE SPONSORS — SLAGER, AYLESWORTH, OLTHOFF)

January 25, 2021, read first time and referred to Committee on Local Government.

February 11, 2021, read institute and referred to Committee of Doc February 11, 2021, amended, reported favorably — Do Pass. February 18, 2021, read second time, amended, ordered engrossed. February 19, 2021, engrossed. February 22, 2021, read third time, passed. Yeas 49, nays 0.

HOUSE ACTION
March 4, 2021, read first time and referred to Committee on Government and Regulatory Reform.
April 1, 2021, amended, reported — Do Pass.



Digest Continued

township's uniform written standards for township assistance with the county board of commissioners. Allows a township trustee to be appointed as a director of a county building authority. Provides that a township is not required to publish the portion of its annual abstract of receipts and expenditures that provides statements of: (1) receipts, showing their source; and (2) expenditures, showing the combined gross payment, according to classification of expense, to each person. Provides that the abstract must state that a complete abstract containing the statements described in (1) and (2) is filed with and available for public inspection in the county auditor's office. Makes changes to condemnation proceedings in which appraisers are appointed after December 31, 2021. Requires a city or town (municipality) condemning property within the unincorporated area of the county to obtain the county legislative body's approval by demonstrating the necessity for the taking and that it is for a public purpose. Allows a business owner to claim compensation for intangible business losses and loss of driveway access due to condemnation.



First Regular Session of the 122nd General Assembly (2021)

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 2020 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

ENGROSSED SENATE BILL No. 409

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

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

1	SECTION 1. IC 12-7-2-24.9, AS ADDED BY P.L.180-2005,
2	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 24.9. "Case contact", for purposes of
4	IC 12-20-28-3, has the meaning set forth in IC 12-20-28-3(b). This
5	section expires January 1, 2023.
6	SECTION 2. IC 12-7-2-192.4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.180-2005,
7	SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
8	JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 192.4. "Total number of recipients", for purposes
9	of IC 12-20-28-3, has the meaning set forth in the following:
10	(1) IC 12-20-28-3(d). This subdivision expires January 1, 2023.
11	(2) IC 12-20-28-3(e). This subdivision applies after December
12	31, 2022.
13	SECTION 3. IC 12-7-2-192.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.180-2005,
14	SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
15	JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 192.5. "Total number of requests for assistance",
16	for purposes of IC 12-20-28-3, has the meaning set forth in
17	IC 12-20-28-3(e). IC 12-20-28-3(f).



1	SECTION 4. IC 12-13-16-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.73-2020
2	SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3 4	JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 10. Beginning July 1, 2021, the office of the
5	secretary shall:
6	(1) compile data regarding 211 services, including:(A) community needs, including utility, housing, and food
7	assistance;
8	(B) the number of referrals to community resources;
9	(C) the number of individuals seeking assistance in each
10	county; and
11	(D) all community resource providers, including township
12	trustees; and
13	(2) enter into data sharing agreements with entities approved by
14	the office of the secretary that allow the approved entities to
15	access data compiled under this section in a manner that is
16	consistent with state and federal privacy laws.
17	SECTION 5. IC 12-20-5.5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.73-2005
18	SECTION 24, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
19	JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 1. (a) The township trustee shall process all
20	applications for township assistance according to uniform writter
21	standards and without consideration of the race, creed, nationality, or
22	gender of the applicant or any member of the applicant's household.
23 24	(b) The township's standards for the issuance of township assistance
24	and the processing of applications must be:
25	(1) governed by the requirements of this article;
26	(2) proposed by the township trustee, adopted by the township
27	board, and filed with the board of county commissioners;
28	(3) reviewed and updated annually to reflect changes in the cos
29	of basic necessities in the township and changes in the law;
30	(4) published in a single written document, including addenda
31	attached to the document; and
32 33	(5) posted in a place prominently visible to the public in al
34	offices of the township trustee where township assistance applications are taken or processed.
35	(c) The township trustee shall annually certify that the uniform
36	written standards for the issuance of township assistance have been
37	filed with the board of county commissioners as required under
38	subsection (b)(2). The certification shall be noted in the township's
39	budget submitted to the department of local government finance's
10	computer gateway under IC 6-1.1-17-3.
11	SECTION 6 IC 12 20 5 5 3 AS AMENDED BY DI 73 2005

SECTION 26, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE



JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 3. (a) The township trustee shall ensure adequate
access to township assistance services, including a published telephone
number in the name of the township published in the annual report
as provided in IC 12-20-28-3 and the township's budget submitted
to the department of local government finance's computer gateway
under IC 6-1.1-17-3.

- (b) A township assistance office, if separate from the township trustee's residence, must be designated by a clearly visible sign that lists the:
 - (1) township trustee's name;

- (2) availability of township assistance; and
- (3) township assistance office's telephone number.

The sign must conform to all local zoning and signage restrictions.

SECTION 7. IC 12-20-28-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2009, SECTION 106, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 3. (a) The definitions in this section apply to a report that is required to be filed under this section.

- (b) As used in this section, "case contact" means any act of service in which a township employee has reason to enter a comment or narrative into the record of an application for township assistance under this article regardless of whether the applicant receives or does not receive township assistance funds. This subsection expires January 1, 2023.
- (c) As used in this section, "total number of households containing township assistance recipients" means the sum to be determined by counting the total number of individuals who file an application for which assistance is granted. A household may be counted only once during a calendar year regardless of the number of times assistance is provided if the same individual makes the application for assistance.
- (d) As used in this section, "total number of recipients" means the number of individuals who are members of a household that receives assistance on at least one (1) occasion during the calendar year. An individual may be counted only one (1) time during a calendar year regardless of the:
 - (1) number of times assistance is provided; or
 - (2) number of households in which the individual resides during a particular year.

This subsection expires January 1, 2023.

(e) This subsection applies to a report filed after December 31, 2022. As used in this section, "total number of recipients" means the number of individuals who are members of a household that receives assistance on at least one (1) occasion during the calendar



1	year. An individual may be counted for each time assistance is
2	separately provided regardless of the:
3	(1) number of times assistance is provided; or
4	(2) number of households in which the individual resides
5	during a particular year.
6	(e) (f) As used in this section, "total number of requests for
7	assistance" means the number of times an individual or a household
8	separately requests any type of township assistance.
9	(f) (g) The township trustee shall file an annual statistical report on
10	township housing, medical care, utility assistance, food assistance,
11	burial assistance, food pantry assistance, services related to
12	representative payee programs, services related to special
13	nontraditional programs, and case management services with the state
14	board of accounts. The township trustee shall provide a copy of the
15	annual statistical report to the county auditor. The county auditor shall
16	keep the copy of the report in the county auditor's office. Except as
17	provided in subsection (k), (l), the report must be made on a form
18	provided by the state board of accounts. The report must contain the
19	following information:
20	(1) The total number of requests for assistance.
21	(2) The total number of each of the following:
21 22 23	(A) Recipients of township assistance.
23	(B) Households containing recipients of township assistance.
24	(C) Case contacts made with or on behalf of:
25 26	(i) recipients of township assistance; or
26	(ii) members of a household receiving township assistance.
27	This subdivision expires January 1, 2023.
28	(3) This subdivision applies to a report filed after December
29	31, 2022. The total number of each of the following:
30	(A) Recipients of township assistance.
31	(B) Households containing recipients of township
32	assistance.
33	(C) Individuals denied township assistance.
34	(3) (4) The total value of benefits provided to recipients of
35	township assistance.
36	(5) This subdivision applies to a report filed after December
37	31, 2022. The total value of benefits denied to individuals
38	applying for township assistance.
39	(4) (6) The total value of benefits provided through the efforts of
40	township staff from sources other than township funds.
41	(5) (7) The total number of each of the following:
42	(A) Recipients of township assistance and households



1	receiving utility assistance.
2	(B) Recipients assisted by township staff in receiving utility
3	assistance from sources other than township funds.
4	(6) (8) The total value of benefits provided for the payment of
5	utilities, including the value of benefits of utility assistance
6	provided through the efforts of township staff from sources other
7	than township funds.
8	(7) (9) The total number of each of the following:
9	(A) Recipients of township assistance and households
10	receiving housing assistance.
11	(B) Recipients assisted by township staff in receiving housing
12	assistance from sources other than township funds.
13	(8) (10) The total value of benefits provided for housing
14	assistance, including the value of benefits of housing assistance
15	provided through the efforts of township staff from sources other
16	than township funds.
17	(9) (11) The total number of each of the following:
18	(A) Recipients of township assistance and households
19	receiving food assistance.
20	(B) Recipients assisted by township staff in receiving food
21	assistance from sources other than township funds.
22	(10) (12) The total value of food assistance provided, including
23	the value of food assistance provided through the efforts of
24	township staff from sources other than township funds.
25	(11) (13) The total number of each of the following:
26	(A) Recipients of township assistance and households
27	provided health care.
28	(B) Recipients assisted by township staff in receiving health
29	care assistance from sources other than township funds.
30	(12) (14) The total value of health care provided, including the
31	value of health care assistance provided through the efforts of
32	township staff from sources other than township funds.
33	(13) (15) The total number of funerals, burials, and cremations.
34	(14) (16) The total value of funerals, burials, and cremations,
35	including the difference between the:
36	(A) actual value of the funerals, burials, and cremations; and
37	(B) amount paid by the township for the funerals, burials, and
38	cremations.
39	(15) (17) The total of each of the following:
40	(A) Number of nights of emergency shelter provided to the
41	homeless.
42	(B) Number of nights of emergency shelter provided to



1	homeless individuals through the efforts of township staff from
2	sources other than township funds.
3	(C) Value of the nights of emergency shelter provided to
4	homeless individuals by the township and the value of the
5	nights of emergency shelter provided through the efforts of the
6	township staff from sources other than township funds.
7	(16) (18) The total of each of the following:
8	(A) Number of referrals of township assistance applicants to
9	other programs.
10	(B) Value of the services provided by the township in making
11	referrals to other programs.
12	(17) (19) The total number of training programs or job placements
13	found for recipients of township assistance with the assistance of
14	the township trustee.
15	(18) (20) The number of hours spent by recipients of township
16	assistance at workfare.
17	(19) (21) The total value of the services provided by workfare to
18	the township and other agencies.
19	(20) (22) The total amount of reimbursement for assistance
20	received from:
21	(A) recipients;
22 23 24 25	(B) members of recipients' households; or
23	(C) recipients' estates;
24	under IC 12-20-6-10, IC 12-20-27-1, or IC 12-20-27-1.5.
	(21) (23) The total amount of reimbursement for assistance
26	received from medical programs under IC 12-20-16-2(e).
27	(22) (24) The total of each of the following:
28	(A) Number of individuals assisted through a representative
29	payee program.
30	(B) Amount of funds processed through the representative
31	payee program that are not township funds.
32	(23) (25) The total of each of the following:
33	(A) Number of individuals assisted through special
34	nontraditional programs provided through the township
35	without the expenditure of township funds.
36	(B) Amount of funds used to provide the special nontraditional
37	programs that are not township funds.
38	(24) (26) The total of each of the following:
39	(A) Number of hours an investigator of township assistance
10	spends providing case management services to a recipient of
11	
11 12	township assistance or a member of a household receiving



1	(B) Value of the case management services provided.
2	(25) (27) The total number of housing inspections performed by
3	the township.
4	(28) The township trustee's name and telephone number as
5	provided in IC 12-20-5.5-3.
6	If the total number or value of any item required to be reported under
7	this subsection is zero (0), the township trustee shall include the
8	notation "0" in the report where the total number or value is required
9	to be reported.
10	(g) (h) The state board of accounts shall compare and compile all
11	data reported under subsection (f) (g) into a statewide statistical report.
12	The department shall summarize the data compiled by the state board
13	of accounts that relate to the fixing of township budgets, levies, and tax
14	rates and shall include the department's summary within the statewide
15	statistical report prepared under this subsection. Before July 1 of each
16	year, the state board of accounts shall file the statewide statistical
17	report prepared under this subsection with the executive director of the
18	legislative services agency in an electronic format under IC 5-14-6.
19	(h) (i) The state board of accounts shall forward a copy of:
20	(1) each annual report forwarded to the board under subsection
21	(f); (g); and
22	(2) the statewide statistical report under subsection (g); (h);
23	to the department and the division of family resources.
24	(i) (j) The division of family resources shall include in the division's
25	periodic reports made to the United States Department of Health and
26	Human Services concerning the Temporary Assistance for Needy
27	Families (TANF) and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs
28	information forwarded to the division under subsection (h) (i)
29	concerning the total number of recipients of township assistance and
30	the total dollar amount of benefits provided.
31	(j) (k) The department may not approve the budget of a township
32	trustee who fails to file an annual report under subsection (f) (g) in the
33	preceding calendar year.
34	(k) (l) This section does not prevent the electronic transfer of data
35	required to be reported under IC 12-2-1-40 (before its repeal) or this
36	section if the following conditions are met:
37	(1) The method of reporting is acceptable to both the township
38	trustee reporting the information and the governmental entity to
39	which the information is reported.
40	(2) A written copy of information reported by electronic transfer
41	is on file with the township trustee reporting information by
42	electronic means.



(1) (m) The information required to be reported by the township trustee under this section shall be maintained by the township trustee in accordance with IC 5-15-6.

SECTION 8. IC 32-24-1-0.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: **Sec. 0.1.** The amendments made to sections 3, 7, 8, and 9 of this chapter by SEA 409-2021 during the 2021 regular session of the general assembly apply to condemnation proceedings in which appraisers are appointed after December 31, 2021.

SECTION 9. IC 32-24-1-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.84-2016, SECTION 143, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 3. (a) Any person that may exercise the power of eminent domain for any public use under any statute may exercise the power only in the manner provided in this article, except as otherwise provided by law.

- (b) Except as provided in subsection (g), before proceeding to condemn, the person:
 - (1) may enter upon any land to examine and survey the property sought to be acquired; and
 - (2) must make an effort to purchase for the use intended the land, right-of-way, easement, or other interest in the property.

In the case of a municipality condemning property within the unincorporated area of the county as provided in IC 32-24-2.5, the municipality may not file a complaint under section 4 of this chapter, unless the municipality's petition for condemnation under IC 32-24-2.5-7 is approved.

- (c) The effort to purchase under subsection (b)(2) must include the following:
 - (1) Establishing a proposed purchase price for the property.
 - (2) Providing the owner of the property with an appraisal or other evidence used to establish the proposed purchase price.
 - (3) Conducting good faith negotiations with the owner of the property.
- (d) If the land or interest in the land, or property or right is owned by a person who is an incapacitated person (as defined in IC 29-3-1-7.5) or less than eighteen (18) years of age, the person seeking to acquire the property may purchase the property from the guardian of the incapacitated person or person less than eighteen (18) years of age. If the purchase is approved by the court appointing the guardian and the approval is written upon the face of the deed, the conveyance of the property purchased and the deed made and approved by the court are valid and binding upon the incapacitated person or



persons less than eighteen (18) years of age.

- (e) The deed given, when executed instead of condemnation, conveys only the interest stated in the deed.
- (f) If property is taken by proceedings under this article, the entire fee simple title may be taken and acquired.
- (g) This subsection applies to a public utility (as defined in IC 32-24-1-5.9(a)) or a pipeline company (as defined in IC 8-1-22.6-7). If a public utility or a pipeline company seeks to acquire land or an interest in land under this article, the public utility or pipeline company may not enter upon the land to examine or survey the property sought to be acquired unless either of the following occur:
 - (1) The public utility or the pipeline company sends notice by certified mail to the affected landowner (as defined in IC 8-1-22.6-2) of the public utility's or the pipeline company's intention to enter upon the landowner's property for survey purposes. The notice required by this subdivision must be mailed not later than fourteen (14) days before the date of the public utility's or the pipeline company's proposed examination or survey.
 - (2) The public utility or the pipeline company receives the landowner's signed consent to enter the property to perform the proposed examination or survey.

An affected landowner may bring an action to enforce this subsection in the circuit court, superior court, or probate court of the county in which the landowner's property is located. A prevailing landowner is entitled to the landowner's actual damages as a result of the public utility's or the pipeline company's violation. In addition, the court may award a prevailing landowner reasonable costs of the action and attorney's fees.

SECTION 10. IC 32-24-1-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.113-2006, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 7. (a) The notice, upon its return, must show its:

- (1) service for ten (10) days; or
- (2) proof of publication for three (3) successive weeks in a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the English language in the county in which the property sought to be acquired is located.

The last publication of the notice must be five (5) days before the day set for the hearing.

(b) The clerk of the court in which the proceedings are pending, upon the first publication of the notice, shall send to the post office



1	address of each nonresident owner whose property will be affected by
2	the proceedings a copy of the notice, if the post office address of the
3	owner or owners can be ascertained by inquiry at the office of the
4	treasurer of the county.
5	(c) If an owner (as defined in IC 32-24-2.6-3) intends to claim
6	compensation for loss of a going concern under IC 32-24-2.6, the
7	owner shall notify the court of the owner's intent not later than
8	ninety (90) days after the date of:
9	(1) the first service; or
10	(2) publication;
11	of the notice under subsection (a).
12	(c) (d) The court, being satisfied of the regularity of the proceedings
13	and the right of the plaintiff to exercise the power of eminent domair
14	for the use sought, shall appoint:
15	(1) one (1) disinterested freeholder of the county; and
16	(2) two (2) disinterested appraisers licensed under IC 25-34.1;
17	who are residents of Indiana to assess the damages, or the benefits and
18	damages, as the case may be, that the owner or owners severally may
19	sustain, or be entitled to, by reason of the acquisition. One (1) of the
20	appraisers appointed under subdivision (2) must reside not more than
21	fifty (50) miles from the property. If an owner notifies the court that
22	the owner intends to claim compensation for loss of a going
23	concern as provided in IC 32-24-2.6-4, at least one (1) appraise
24	appointed under subdivision (2) must be qualified and capable of
25	determining the loss of a going concern.
26	SECTION 11. IC 32-24-1-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.80-2020
27	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
28	JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 8. (a) A defendant may object to the
29	proceedings and the court may sustain the objections, if the court
30	makes any of the following determinations:
31	(1) because The court does not have jurisdiction either of the
32	subject matter or of the person.
33	(2) because The plaintiff does not have the right or express
34	statutory authority to exercise the power of eminent domain for
35	the use sought. or
36	(3) This subdivision applies only to a condemnation by a
37	municipality outside of the municipality's corporate
38	boundaries. The court determines that:
39	(A) the written findings of the county legislative body
40	under IC 32-24-2.5-12 were arbitrary, capricious, or
41	erroneous; or
42	(B) the municipality failed to prove by clear and



1	convincing evidence all of the following:
2	(i) There is a present and urgent necessity for the
3	municipality's exercise of eminent domain.
4	(ii) There is no property within the corporate boundaries
5	of the municipality that is reasonably suitable to be used
6	for the project.
7	(iii) The property is no more than is necessary for
8	completion of the project.
9	(iv) The municipality intends to take the property only
10	for a public purpose and not for any secondary purpose
11	or for private development.
12	(3) (4) For any other reason disclosed in the complaint or set up
13	in the objections.
14	(b) Objections under subsection (a) must be:
15	(1) in writing;
16	(2) separately stated and numbered; and
17	(3) filed not later than thirty (30) days after the date the notice
18	required in section 6 of this chapter is served on the defendant.
19	However, the court may extend the period for filing objections by
20	not more than thirty (30) days upon written motion of the
21	defendant.
22	(c) The court may not allow pleadings in the cause other than the
23	complaint, any objections, and the written exceptions provided for in
24	section 11 of this chapter. However, the court may permit amendments
25	to the pleadings.
26	(d) If an a defendant's objection is sustained, the plaintiff may do
27	the following:
28	(1) Amend the complaint. or
29	(2) may Appeal from the decision in the manner that appeals are
30	taken from final judgments in civil actions. All the parties shall
31	take notice and are bound by the judgment in an appeal.
32	(e) If the objections are overruled, the court shall appoint appraisers
33	as provided for in this chapter. Any defendant may appeal the
34	interlocutory order overruling the objections and appointing appraisers
35	in the manner that appeals are taken from final judgments in civil
36	actions.
37	(f) All the parties shall take notice of and be bound by the judgment
38	in the appeal.
39	(g) The transcript must be filed in the office of the clerk of the
40	supreme court not later than thirty (30) days after the notice of the
41	defendant's appeal is filed. The appeal does not stay proceedings in the



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cause.

	12
1	(h) This subsection does not apply to a condemnation action brought
2	by a public utility (as defined in section 5.9(a) of this chapter), or by a
3	pipeline company. Notwithstanding section 14 of this chapter, if an
4	objection: (1) is sustained, and no appeal is filed; or (2) is sustained in
5	the judgment in the appeal; the court shall award the defendant the
6	reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred for the objection, in an
7	amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
8	SECTION 12. IC 32-24-1-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
9	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 9. (a) Each
10	appraiser shall take an oath that:
11	(1) the appraiser has no interest in the matter; and
12	(2) the appraiser will honestly and impartially make the
13	assessment.
14	(b) After the appraisers are sworn as provided in subsection (a), the
15	iudge shall instruct the appraisers as to:

- (1) their duties as appraisers; and
- (2) the measure of the damages and benefits, if any, they allow.
- (c) The appraisers shall determine and report all of the following:
 - (1) The fair market value of each parcel of property sought to be acquired and the value of each separate estate or interest in the property.
 - (2) The fair market value of all improvements pertaining to the property, if any, on the portion of the property to be acquired.
 - (3) The damages, if any, to the residue of the property of the owner or owners caused by taking out the part sought to be acquired.
 - (4) The other damages, if any, that will result to any persons from the construction of the improvements in the manner proposed by the plaintiff.
 - (5) The damages, if any, to an owner's loss of a going concern under IC 32-24-2.6, if the owner (as defined in IC 32-24-2.6-3) has notified the court in accordance with section 7(c) of this chapter.
- (d) If the property is sought to be acquired by the state or by a county for a public highway or a municipal corporation for a public use that confers benefits on any property of the owner, the report must also state the benefits that will accrue to each parcel of property, set opposite the description of each parcel of property whether described in the complaint or not.
- (e) Except as provided in subsection (f), in estimating the damages specified in subsection (c), the appraisers may not deduct for any benefits that may result from the improvement.



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- (f) In the case of a condemnation by the state or by a county for a public highway or a municipal corporation for public use, the appraisers shall deduct any benefits assessed from the amount of damage allowed, if any, under subsection (c)(3) and (c)(4) and the difference, if any, plus the damages allowed under subsection (c)(1), and (c)(2), and if applicable, (c)(5) shall be the amount of the award. However, the damages awarded may not be less than the damages allowed under subsection (c)(1), and (c)(2), and if applicable, (c)(5). Upon the trial of exceptions to the award by either party, a like measure of damages must be followed.
- (g) This subsection does not apply to a claim for compensation as a result of loss of driveway access under IC 32-24-2.6-6. For the purpose of assessing compensation and damages, the right to compensation and damages is considered to have accrued as of the date of the service of the notice provided in section 6 of this chapter, and actual value of compensation and damages at that date shall be:
 - (1) the measure of compensation for all property to be actually acquired; and
 - (2) the basis of damages to property not actually acquired but injuriously affected;

except as to the damages stated in subsection (c)(4).

SECTION 13. IC 32-24-2-0.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: **Sec. 0.1. The amendments made to sections 8, 10, and 16 of this chapter by SEA 409-2021 during the 2021 regular session of the general assembly apply only to condemnation proceedings in which appraisers are appointed after December 31, 2021.**

SECTION 14. IC 32-24-2-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.80-2020, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 8. (a) **Except as provided in subsection (b),** upon the completion of the list, the works board shall award the damages sustained and assess the benefits accruing to each piece of property on the list.

- (b) This subsection applies only to a condemnation by a municipality under IC 32-24-2.5. Upon completion of the list, the municipality must file a petition for condemnation with the county legislative body. If the petition is approved by the county legislative body, the works board may proceed with awarding the damages sustained, assessing the benefits accruing to each piece of property on the list.
 - (b) (c) When the assessments or awards are completed, the works



1	board shall have a written notice served upon the owner of each piece
2	of property, showing the amount of the assessment or award, by:
3	(1) if the owner is a resident of the municipality, leaving a copy
4	of the notice at the owner's last usual place of residence in the
5	municipality or by delivering a copy to the owner personally and
6	mailing a copy of the notice to the owner's address of record; or
7	(2) if the owner is not a resident of the municipality, by sending
8	the notice to the owner's address of record by certified mail.
9	(c) (d) If the owner's residence is unknown, the municipality shall
10	notify the owner by publication in a daily newspaper of general
11	circulation in the municipality once each week for three (3) successive
12	weeks.
13	(d) (e) The notices must also name a day, at least thirty (30) days
14	after service of notice or after the last publication, on which the works
15	board will receive or hear remonstrances from owners with regard to:
16	(1) the amount of their respective awards or assessments; and
17	(2) objections to the municipality's right to exercise the power of
18	eminent domain for the use sought.
19	(e) (f) Persons not included in the list of the assessments or awards
20	and claiming to be entitled to them are considered to have been notified
21	of the pendency of the proceedings by the original notice of the
22	resolution of the works board.
23	(f) (g) The notice required by this section must provide the full text
24	of subsection (d) (e) to provide notice to the property owners of their
25	right to object to the condemnation and be in substantially the same
26	form as the notice required under IC 32-24-1-6(a).
27	SECTION 15. IC 32-24-2-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.80-2020,
28	SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
29	JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 10. (a) A person notified or considered to be
30	notified under this chapter may appear before the works board on the
31	day fixed for hearing remonstrances to:
32	(1) awards and assessments and the municipality's right to
33	exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought and
34	remonstrate in writing against them; or
35	(2) awards and assessments, in the case of a condemnation by
36	a municipality under IC 32-24-2.5.
37	(b) After the remonstrances have been received, the works board
38	shall either sustain or modify the awards or assessments in the case of
39	remonstrances that have been filed that are based on the amount of the

awards or assessments. The works board shall sustain the award or

assessment in the case of an award or assessment against which a



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remonstrance has not been filed.

- (c) This subsection does not apply to a condemnation by a municipality under IC 32-24-2.5. If a person remonstrates in writing an objection to the municipality's right to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought, the works board shall consider the remonstrance and confirm, modify, or rescind its original resolution.
- (d) A person remonstrating in writing who is aggrieved by the decision of the works board may, not later than thirty (30) days after the decision is made, take an appeal to a court that has jurisdiction in the county in which the municipality is located. The appeal affects only the assessment or award of the person appealing.

SECTION 16. IC 32-24-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 16. (a) This section applies whenever the works board of a municipality located upon or adjoining a harbor connected with a navigable stream or lake, or upon any navigable channel, slip, waterway, or watercourse, wants to acquire for the use of the municipality any property for a right-of-way for seawalls, docks, or other improvement of the harbor, channel, slip, waterway or watercourse.

(b) The works board shall adopt a resolution that the municipality wants to acquire the property, describing the property that may be injuriously or beneficially affected. All proceedings necessary for the completion of and payment for any such undertaking, including the approval by the county legislative body of a petition for condemnation under IC 34-24-2.5, if applicable, notice, remonstrance, appeal, letting of and performance of contracts, assessment and collection of payment for benefits, and the determination and payment of damages to property, are the same, to the extent applicable, as those proceedings for street improvements of the municipality by its works board or other entity charged by statute with the performance of those duties on behalf of the municipality.

SECTION 17. IC 32-24-2.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]:

Chapter 2.5. Municipal Condemnation of Land in Unincorporated Area

- Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to condemnation proceedings in which appraisers are appointed after December 31, 2021.
- Sec. 2. This chapter applies if a municipality seeks to condemn real property:
 - (1) located outside of the municipality's corporate boundaries; and
- (2) under IC 32-24-1-4, IC 32-24-2, or any other statute.



1	Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "county legislative body" has the
2	meaning set forth in IC 36-1-2-9.
3	Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "municipality" means a city or
4	a town.
5	Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "petition" means a petition for
6	condemnation described in section 7 of this chapter.
7	Sec. 6. A municipality may only acquire property by eminent
8	domain that is within the unincorporated area of a county if the
9	municipality:
10	(1) is expressly authorized by statute to exercise the power of
11	eminent domain outside of the municipality's corporate
12	boundaries; and
13	(2) complies with this chapter.
14	Sec. 7. (a) A municipality must adopt a petition for
15	condemnation:
16	(1) before filing a complaint in condemnation under
17	IC 32-24-1-4 or any other statute; or
18	(2) after the municipality takes final action on a resolution
19	under IC 32-24-2-6 and before conducting a public hearing
20	under IC 32-24-2-10.
21	(b) A petition must:
22	(1) contain a legal description and map of all parcels lying in
23	the unincorporated area of the county that the municipality
24	requires for the same project; and
25	(2) state how the municipality meets the requirements set
26	forth in section 11 of this chapter.
27	Sec. 8. (a) This section applies if the municipality seeks to
28	condemn property within the unincorporated area of two (2) or
29	more counties.
30	(b) The legislative body of each county in which the
31	unincorporated property is located must approve a petition.
32	Sec. 9. The municipality shall file the petition with the county
33	legislative body. The county legislative body shall:
34	(1) conduct at least one (1) public hearing on the petition after
35	providing actual notice to the affected landowners; and
36	(2) vote to approve or reject the petition;
37	not later than thirty (30) days after the date the petition is filed.
38	Sec. 10. The county legislative body shall provide notice of the
39	public hearing by both of the following methods:
40	(1) Notice by publication in accordance with IC 5-3-1.
41	(2) Notice:
42	(A) by certified mail, return receipt requested, or any



1	other means of delivery that includes a return receipt; and
2	(B) at least fifteen (15) days before the date of the hearing;
3	to each owner of real property, as shown on the county
4	auditor's current tax list, whose real property the
5	municipality proposes to acquire by condemnation. The
6	municipality shall provide the county legislative body with the
7	names and addresses of owners of real property to whom
8	notice under this subdivision must be sent. If the county
9	legislative body complies with this subdivision, the notice is
10	not invalidated if the owner does not receive the notice.
11	Sec. 11. The county legislative body may approve the petition
12	only if the municipality demonstrates all of the following:
13	(1) There is a present and urgent necessity for the
14	municipality's exercise of eminent domain.
15	(2) There is no property within the corporate boundaries of
16	the municipality that is reasonably suitable to be used for the
17	project.
18	(3) The property is no more than is necessary for completion
19	of the project.
20	(4) The municipality intends to take the property only for a
21	public purpose and not for any secondary purpose or for
22	private development.
23	Sec. 12. The municipality may proceed with condemnation if at
24	least a majority of the members of the county legislative body
25	make all of the findings set forth in section 11 of this chapter:
26	(1) in writing; and
27	(2) in the affirmative.
28	Sec. 13. If at least a majority of the members of the county
29	legislative body do not make all of the findings set forth in section
30	11 of this chapter in the affirmative, the municipality may not file
31	a complaint under IC 32-24-1-4 or conduct a public hearing under
32	IC 32-24-2-10. The municipality may petition the circuit or
33	superior court for judicial review of the findings of the county
34	legislative body. The judgment of the court is final and conclusive,
35	unless an appeal is taken as in other civil actions.
36	Sec. 14. (a) This section applies if a municipality does not obtain
37	the approval of the county legislative body on a petition for
38	condemnation:
39	(1) before filing a complaint in condemnation under
40	IC 32-24-1-4 or any other statute; or

(2) after the municipality takes final action on a resolution under IC 32-24-2-6 and before conducting a public hearing



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1	under IC 32-24-2-10.
2	(b) A municipality shall be liable for:
3	(1) all reasonable costs, expenses, and attorney's fees incurred
4	by the property owner; and
5	(2) damages equal to:
6	(A) ten percent (10%) of the assessed value of the property,
7	if the owner shows the owner was unable to use the
8	property during the proceedings;
9	(B) any actual damages; and
0	(C) treble damages.
l 1	SECTION 18. IC 32-24-2.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE
12	AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13	JANUARY 1, 2022]:
14	Chapter 2.6. Compensation for Business Losses
15	Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to condemnation proceedings
16	in which:
17	(1) any part of the land being condemned is located outside of
18	the condemnor's corporate boundaries; and
19	(2) appraisers are appointed after December 31, 2021.
20	Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "going concern" means the
21	benefits that accrue to a business or trade as a result of the
22	business's or trade's:
23	(1) location;
24	(2) geographic features;
24 25 26	(3) reputation for dependability;
	(4) skill or quality;
27	(5) customer base; or
28	(6) good will;
29	or any other circumstances resulting in the probable retention of
30	old or acquisition of new patronage.
31	Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "owner" means:
32	(1) the persons listed on the tax assessment rolls as being
33	responsible for the payment of real estate taxes imposed on
34	the property;
35	(2) the persons in whose name title to real estate is shown in
36	the records of the recorder of the county in which the real
37	estate is located; or
38	(3) a lessee who operates a business on the real property.
39	Sec. 4. If a business or trade is damaged by a taking,
10	condemnation, or eminent domain proceeding, the owner shall be
11	compensated by the condemnor for the loss of the going concern,
12	unless the condemnor establishes by clear and convincing evidence



1	that:
2	(1) the loss is not caused by the taking of the property or the
3	injury to the remainder;
4	(2) the loss can be reasonably prevented by:
5	(A) relocating the business or trade to:
6	(i) the same or a similar location; and
7	(ii) a reasonably suitable location;
8	as the property that was taken; or
9	(B) taking steps and adopting procedures that a reasonably
10	prudent person:
11	(i) of a similar age; and
12	(ii) as the owner, under similar conditions;
13	would take and adopt in preserving the going concern of
14	the business or trade; or
15	(3) compensation for the loss of the going concern will be
16	duplicated in the compensation otherwise awarded to the
17	owner.
18	Sec. 5. An owner's damages for loss of value to a going concern
19	shall be determined by appraisers as part of the compensation due
20	to the owner. An owner shall provide an appraiser reasonable
21	access to the records necessary to determine the value of the loss of
22	the going concern. The appraiser's decision regarding any award
23	for the loss of the going concern may be challenged by any party.
24	Sec. 6. (a) If a business owner establishes that:
25	(1) the condemnor's actions permanently eliminated fifty-one
26	percent (51%) or more of the driveway access into and out of
27	the owner's business; and
28	(2) the owner's business revenue was reduced by fifty-one
29	percent (51%) or more as a result of the loss of driveway
30	access;
31	the owner is entitled to reasonable compensation, not to exceed the
32	business's average revenues minus the average cost of goods sold
33	for the three (3) years immediately preceding the project start
34	date. Installation of a median does not constitute elimination of
35	driveway access under this section.
36	(b) For purposes of subsection (a)(2), the percentage reduction
37	of the owner's business revenue is equal to the result determined in
38	STEP FOUR of the following formula:
39	STEP ONE: Determine the result of:
40	(A) the average annual revenue of the business for the
41	thirty-six (36) months immediately preceding the project
42	start date; minus



1	(B) the average annual cost of goods sold by the business
2	for the thirty-six (36) months immediately preceding the
2 3	project start date.
4	STEP TWO: Determine the result of:
5	(A) the actual or reasonably estimated annual revenue of
6	the business for the twelve (12) months immediately
7	following the project's completion date; minus
8	(B) the annual cost of goods sold by the business for the
9	twelve (12) months immediately following the project's
10	completion date.
11	STEP THREE: Determine the result of:
12	(A) the STEP ONE result; minus
13	(B) the STEP TWO result.
14	STEP FOUR: Divide the STEP THREE result by the STEP
15	ONE result expressed as a percentage.
16	(c) A business owner must make a claim for compensation under
17	this section not later than two (2) years after the completion date
18	of the project that resulted in the reduction of the driveway access.
19	SECTION 19. IC 36-1-4-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.277-2019,
20	SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
21	JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b),
22	a unit may acquire by eminent domain or other means, and own
23	interests in real and personal property (b) A municipality may exercise
24	the powers in subsection (a), except for the power of eminent domain,
25	within four (4) miles outside of its corporate boundaries.
26	(b) A municipality may not exercise the power of eminent domain
27	outside of its corporate boundaries unless a if the municipality:
28	(1) is expressly authorized by statute;
29	expressly provides otherwise. and
30	(2) complies with IC 32-24-2.5.
31	SECTION 20. IC 36-6-4-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.127-2017,
32	SECTION 157, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
33	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 13. (a) When the executive prepares
34	the annual report required by section 12 of this chapter, the executive
35	shall also prepare, on forms prescribed by the state board of accounts,
36	an abstract of receipts and expenditures:
37	(1) showing the sum of money in each fund of the township at the
38	beginning of the year;
39	(2) showing the sum of money received in each fund of the
40	township during the year;
41	(3) showing the sum of money paid from each fund of the
42	township during the year;



- (4) showing the sum of money remaining in each fund of the township at the end of the year;
 - (5) containing a statement of receipts, showing their source; and (6) containing a statement of expenditures, showing the combined
 - gross payment, according to classification of expense, to each person.
- (b) Within four (4) weeks after the third Tuesday following the first Monday in February, the executive shall publish the **portion of the abstract described in subsection (a)(1) through (a)(4)** abstract prescribed by subsection (a) in accordance with IC 5-3-1 with a statement that a complete abstract that contains the statements required under subsection (a)(5) and (a)(6) is available for inspection in the county auditor's office. The abstract must state that:
 - (1) a complete and detailed annual report, a complete abstract, and the accompanying vouchers showing the names of persons paid money by the township have been filed with the county auditor; and
 - (2) that the chair of the township legislative body has a copy of the report that is available for inspection by any taxpayer of the township.
- (c) An executive who fails to comply with this section commits a Class C infraction.

SECTION 21. IC 36-6-6-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.266-2013, SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), two (2) members of the legislative body constitute a quorum. The township executive shall serve by virtue of office as a member of the township legislative body for the purpose of casting the deciding vote to break a tie. However, the township executive may not vote to break a tie on the adoption of an ordinance to increase the township executive's compensation (as defined in section 10 of this chapter).

(b) Before January 1, 2017, four (4) members of the legislative body in a county containing a consolidated city constitute a quorum. After December 31, 2016, three (3) members of the legislative body in a county having a consolidated city constitute a quorum. The township executive shall serve by virtue of office as a member of the township legislative body for the purpose of casting the deciding vote to break a tie. However, the township executive may not vote to break a tie on the adoption of an ordinance to increase the township executive's compensation (as defined in section 10 of this chapter).



1	(c) This subsection applies to a township government that:
2	(1) is created by a merger of township governments under
3	IC 36-6-1.5; and
4	(2) elects a the township board legislative body under section 2.1
5	of this chapter.
6	A majority of the members of the township legislative body constitute
7	a quorum. If a township board legislative body has an even number of
8	members, the township executive shall serve as an ex officio by virtue
9	of office as a member of the township board legislative body for the
10	purpose of casting the deciding vote to break a tie. However, the
l 1	township executive may not vote to break a tie on the adoption of
12	an ordinance to increase the township executive's compensation (as
13	defined in section 10 of this chapter).
14	SECTION 22. IC 36-9-13-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.127-2017,
15	SECTION 305, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
16	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 11. (a) A county building authority
17	is under the control of a board of directors. This board consists of five
18	(5) directors, who shall be appointed by a majority vote of the building
19	authority trustees. Each of the original directors shall serve from the
20	date of the director's appointment until the first day of February in the
21	second year after the director's appointment, and until the director's
22	successor is appointed and has qualified.
23	(b) A person may be appointed as a director only if the person
24	satisfies all of the following:
25	(1) The person is at least thirty (30) years of age.
26	(2) The person has been a resident of the county five (5) years
27	immediately preceding the person's appointment. and
28	(3) The person is not an officer or employee of an eligible entity.
29	However, a township executive may be appointed as a
30	director.
31	(c) Before entering upon the director's duties, each director shall
32	take and subscribe an oath of office (in the usual form), which shall be
33	endorsed upon the director's certificate of appointment. The certificate
34	shall be promptly filed with the county clerk.
35	SECTION 23. IC 36-9-13-17, AS AMENDED BY P.L.127-2017,
36	SECTION 308, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS
37	[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 17. A trustee or director who:
38	vacates the trustee's or director's office if the trustee or director
39 10	does any of the following: (1) The trustee or director cases to be a resident of the county.

(2) The trustee or director becomes an officer or employee of an



1	eligible entity. However, a director does not vacate the
2	director's office by becoming a township executive.
3	vacates the trustee's or director's office.



COMMITTEE REPORT

Madam President: The Senate Committee on Local Government, to which was referred Senate Bill No. 409, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the Senate with the recommendation that said bill be AMENDED as follows:

Page 1, delete lines 1 through 17.

Delete pages 2 through 3.

Page 4, delete lines 1 through 13.

Page 7, line 5, strike "(k)," and insert "(l),".

Page 10, line 19, after "(j)" insert "(k)".

Page 10, line 19, reset in roman "The department may not approve the budget of a township trustee".

Page 10, reset in roman lines 20 through 21.

Page 10, line 22, strike "(k)" and insert "(l)".

Page 10, line 31, strike "(1)" and insert "(m)".

Page 10, delete lines 34 through 42, begin a new paragraph and insert:

"SECTION 8. IC 36-6-4-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.127-2017, SECTION 157, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 13. (a) When the executive prepares the annual report required by section 12 of this chapter, the executive shall also prepare, on forms prescribed by the state board of accounts, an abstract of receipts and expenditures:

- (1) showing the sum of money in each fund of the township at the beginning of the year;
- (2) showing the sum of money received in each fund of the township during the year;
- (3) showing the sum of money paid from each fund of the township during the year;
- (4) showing the sum of money remaining in each fund of the township at the end of the year;
- (5) containing a statement of receipts, showing their source; and
- (6) containing a statement of expenditures, showing the combined gross payment, according to classification of expense, to each person.
- (b) Within four (4) weeks after the third Tuesday following the first Monday in February, the executive shall publish the **portion of the abstract described in subsection (a)(1) through (a)(4) abstract prescribed by subsection (a)** in accordance with IC 5-3-1 with a statement that a complete abstract that contains the statements required under subsection (a)(5) and (a)(6) is available for



inspection in the county auditor's office. The abstract must state that:

- (1) a complete and detailed annual report, a complete abstract, and the accompanying vouchers showing the names of persons paid money by the township have been filed with the county auditor; and
- (2) that the chair of the township legislative body has a copy of the report that is available for inspection by any taxpayer of the township.
- (c) An executive who fails to comply with this section commits a Class C infraction.".

Page 11, delete lines 1 through 19.

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 409 as introduced.)

BUCK, Chairperson

Committee Vote: Yeas 8, Nays 0.

SENATE MOTION

Madam President: I move that Senate Bill 409 be amended to read as follows:

Page 7, line 32, strike "(f)" and insert "(g)".

Page 9, line 2, after "tie." insert "However, the township executive may not vote to break a tie on the adoption of an ordinance to increase the township executive's compensation (as defined in section 10 of this chapter)."

Page 9, line 9, after "tie." insert "However, the township executive may not vote to break a tie on the adoption of an ordinance to increase the township executive's compensation (as defined in section 10 of this chapter)."

Page 9, line 19, after "tie." insert "However, the township executive may not vote to break a tie on the adoption of an ordinance to increase the township executive's compensation (as defined in section 10 of this chapter)."

(Reference is to SB 409 as printed February 12, 2021.)

NIEMEYER



COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Government and Regulatory Reform, to which was referred Senate Bill 409, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Page 8, between lines 3 and 4, begin a new paragraph and insert: "SECTION 8. IC 32-24-1-0.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 0.1. The amendments made to sections 3, 7, 8, and 9 of this chapter by SEA 409-2021 during the 2021 regular session of the general assembly apply to condemnation proceedings in which appraisers are appointed after December 31, 2021.

SECTION 9. IC 32-24-1-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.84-2016, SECTION 143, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 3. (a) Any person that may exercise the power of eminent domain for any public use under any statute may exercise the power only in the manner provided in this article, except as otherwise provided by law.

- (b) Except as provided in subsection (g), before proceeding to condemn, the person:
 - (1) may enter upon any land to examine and survey the property sought to be acquired; and
 - (2) must make an effort to purchase for the use intended the land, right-of-way, easement, or other interest in the property.

In the case of a municipality condemning property within the unincorporated area of the county as provided in IC 32-24-2.5, the municipality may not file a complaint under section 4 of this chapter, unless the municipality's petition for condemnation under IC 32-24-2.5-7 is approved.

- (c) The effort to purchase under subsection (b)(2) must include the following:
 - (1) Establishing a proposed purchase price for the property.
 - (2) Providing the owner of the property with an appraisal or other evidence used to establish the proposed purchase price.
 - (3) Conducting good faith negotiations with the owner of the property.
- (d) If the land or interest in the land, or property or right is owned by a person who is an incapacitated person (as defined in IC 29-3-1-7.5) or less than eighteen (18) years of age, the person seeking to acquire the property may purchase the property from the guardian of the incapacitated person or person less than eighteen (18) years of age. If the purchase is approved by the court appointing the



guardian and the approval is written upon the face of the deed, the conveyance of the property purchased and the deed made and approved by the court are valid and binding upon the incapacitated person or persons less than eighteen (18) years of age.

- (e) The deed given, when executed instead of condemnation, conveys only the interest stated in the deed.
- (f) If property is taken by proceedings under this article, the entire fee simple title may be taken and acquired.
- (g) This subsection applies to a public utility (as defined in IC 32-24-1-5.9(a)) or a pipeline company (as defined in IC 8-1-22.6-7). If a public utility or a pipeline company seeks to acquire land or an interest in land under this article, the public utility or pipeline company may not enter upon the land to examine or survey the property sought to be acquired unless either of the following occur:
 - (1) The public utility or the pipeline company sends notice by certified mail to the affected landowner (as defined in IC 8-1-22.6-2) of the public utility's or the pipeline company's intention to enter upon the landowner's property for survey purposes. The notice required by this subdivision must be mailed not later than fourteen (14) days before the date of the public utility's or the pipeline company's proposed examination or survey.
 - (2) The public utility or the pipeline company receives the landowner's signed consent to enter the property to perform the proposed examination or survey.

An affected landowner may bring an action to enforce this subsection in the circuit court, superior court, or probate court of the county in which the landowner's property is located. A prevailing landowner is entitled to the landowner's actual damages as a result of the public utility's or the pipeline company's violation. In addition, the court may award a prevailing landowner reasonable costs of the action and attorney's fees.

SECTION 10. IC 32-24-1-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.113-2006, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 7. (a) The notice, upon its return, must show its:

- (1) service for ten (10) days; or
- (2) proof of publication for three (3) successive weeks in a weekly newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the English language in the county in which the property sought to be acquired is located.

The last publication of the notice must be five (5) days before the day



set for the hearing.

- (b) The clerk of the court in which the proceedings are pending, upon the first publication of the notice, shall send to the post office address of each nonresident owner whose property will be affected by the proceedings a copy of the notice, if the post office address of the owner or owners can be ascertained by inquiry at the office of the treasurer of the county.
- (c) If an owner (as defined in IC 32-24-2.6-3) intends to claim compensation for loss of a going concern under IC 32-24-2.6, the owner shall notify the court of the owner's intent not later than ninety (90) days after the date of:
 - (1) the first service; or
 - (2) publication;

of the notice under subsection (a).

- (c) (d) The court, being satisfied of the regularity of the proceedings and the right of the plaintiff to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought, shall appoint:
 - (1) one (1) disinterested freeholder of the county; and
- (2) two (2) disinterested appraisers licensed under IC 25-34.1; who are residents of Indiana to assess the damages, or the benefits and damages, as the case may be, that the owner or owners severally may sustain, or be entitled to, by reason of the acquisition. One (1) of the appraisers appointed under subdivision (2) must reside not more than fifty (50) miles from the property. If an owner notifies the court that the owner intends to claim compensation for loss of a going concern as provided in IC 32-24-2.6-4, at least one (1) appraiser appointed under subdivision (2) must be qualified and capable of determining the loss of a going concern.

SECTION 11. IC 32-24-1-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.80-2020, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 8. (a) A defendant may object to the proceedings and the court may sustain the objections, if the court makes any of the following determinations:

- (1) because The court does not have jurisdiction either of the subject matter or of the person.
- (2) because The plaintiff does not have the right or express statutory authority to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought. or
- (3) This subdivision applies only to a condemnation by a municipality outside of the municipality's corporate boundaries. The court determines that:
 - (A) the written findings of the county legislative body



- under IC 32-24-2.5-12 were arbitrary, capricious, or erroneous; or
- (B) the municipality failed to prove by clear and convincing evidence all of the following:
 - (i) There is a present and urgent necessity for the municipality's exercise of eminent domain.
 - (ii) There is no property within the corporate boundaries of the municipality that is reasonably suitable to be used for the project.
 - (iii) The property is no more than is necessary for completion of the project.
 - (iv) The municipality intends to take the property only for a public purpose and not for any secondary purpose or for private development.
- (3) (4) For any other reason disclosed in the complaint or set up in the objections.
- (b) Objections under subsection (a) must be:
 - (1) in writing;
 - (2) separately stated and numbered; and
 - (3) filed not later than thirty (30) days after the date the notice required in section 6 of this chapter is served on the defendant. However, the court may extend the period for filing objections by not more than thirty (30) days upon written motion of the defendant.
- (c) The court may not allow pleadings in the cause other than the complaint, any objections, and the written exceptions provided for in section 11 of this chapter. However, the court may permit amendments to the pleadings.
- (d) If an a defendant's objection is sustained, the plaintiff may do the following:
 - (1) Amend the complaint. or
 - (2) may Appeal from the decision in the manner that appeals are taken from final judgments in civil actions. All the parties shall take notice and are bound by the judgment in an appeal.
- (e) If the objections are overruled, the court shall appoint appraisers as provided for in this chapter. Any defendant may appeal the interlocutory order overruling the objections and appointing appraisers in the manner that appeals are taken from final judgments in civil actions.
- (f) All the parties shall take notice of and be bound by the judgment in the appeal.
 - (g) The transcript must be filed in the office of the clerk of the



supreme court not later than thirty (30) days after the notice of the defendant's appeal is filed. The appeal does not stay proceedings in the cause.

(h) This subsection does not apply to a condemnation action brought by a public utility (as defined in section 5.9(a) of this chapter), or by a pipeline company. Notwithstanding section 14 of this chapter, if an objection: (1) is sustained, and no appeal is filed; or (2) is sustained in the judgment in the appeal; the court shall award the defendant the reasonable costs and attorney's fees incurred for the objection, in an amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

SECTION 12. IC 32-24-1-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 9. (a) Each appraiser shall take an oath that:

- (1) the appraiser has no interest in the matter; and
- (2) the appraiser will honestly and impartially make the assessment.
- (b) After the appraisers are sworn as provided in subsection (a), the judge shall instruct the appraisers as to:
 - (1) their duties as appraisers; and
 - (2) the measure of the damages and benefits, if any, they allow.
 - (c) The appraisers shall determine and report all of the following:
 - (1) The fair market value of each parcel of property sought to be acquired and the value of each separate estate or interest in the property.
 - (2) The fair market value of all improvements pertaining to the property, if any, on the portion of the property to be acquired.
 - (3) The damages, if any, to the residue of the property of the owner or owners caused by taking out the part sought to be acquired.
 - (4) The other damages, if any, that will result to any persons from the construction of the improvements in the manner proposed by the plaintiff.
 - (5) The damages, if any, to an owner's loss of a going concern under IC 32-24-2.6, if the owner (as defined in IC 32-24-2.6-3) has notified the court in accordance with section 7(c) of this chapter.
- (d) If the property is sought to be acquired by the state or by a county for a public highway or a municipal corporation for a public use that confers benefits on any property of the owner, the report must also state the benefits that will accrue to each parcel of property, set opposite the description of each parcel of property whether described in the complaint or not.



- (e) Except as provided in subsection (f), in estimating the damages specified in subsection (c), the appraisers may not deduct for any benefits that may result from the improvement.
- (f) In the case of a condemnation by the state or by a county for a public highway or a municipal corporation for public use, the appraisers shall deduct any benefits assessed from the amount of damage allowed, if any, under subsection (c)(3) and (c)(4) and the difference, if any, plus the damages allowed under subsection (c)(1), and (c)(2), and if applicable, (c)(5) shall be the amount of the award. However, the damages awarded may not be less than the damages allowed under subsection (c)(1), and (c)(2), and if applicable, (c)(5). Upon the trial of exceptions to the award by either party, a like measure of damages must be followed.
- (g) This subsection does not apply to a claim for compensation as a result of loss of driveway access under IC 32-24-2.6-6. For the purpose of assessing compensation and damages, the right to compensation and damages is considered to have accrued as of the date of the service of the notice provided in section 6 of this chapter, and actual value of compensation and damages at that date shall be:
 - (1) the measure of compensation for all property to be actually acquired; and
 - (2) the basis of damages to property not actually acquired but injuriously affected;

except as to the damages stated in subsection (c)(4).

SECTION 13. IC 32-24-2-0.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: **Sec. 0.1. The amendments made** to sections 8, 10, and 16 of this chapter by **SEA 409-2021** during the 2021 regular session of the general assembly apply only to condemnation proceedings in which appraisers are appointed after **December 31, 2021.**

SECTION 14. IC 32-24-2-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.80-2020, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 8. (a) **Except as provided in subsection (b),** upon the completion of the list, the works board shall award the damages sustained and assess the benefits accruing to each piece of property on the list.

(b) This subsection applies only to a condemnation by a municipality under IC 32-24-2.5. Upon completion of the list, the municipality must file a petition for condemnation with the county legislative body. If the petition is approved by the county legislative body, the works board may proceed with awarding the damages



sustained, assessing the benefits accruing to each piece of property on the list.

- (b) (c) When the assessments or awards are completed, the works board shall have a written notice served upon the owner of each piece of property, showing the amount of the assessment or award, by:
 - (1) if the owner is a resident of the municipality, leaving a copy of the notice at the owner's last usual place of residence in the municipality or by delivering a copy to the owner personally and mailing a copy of the notice to the owner's address of record; or
 - (2) if the owner is not a resident of the municipality, by sending the notice to the owner's address of record by certified mail.
- (c) (d) If the owner's residence is unknown, the municipality shall notify the owner by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the municipality once each week for three (3) successive weeks.
- (d) (e) The notices must also name a day, at least thirty (30) days after service of notice or after the last publication, on which the works board will receive or hear remonstrances from owners with regard to:
 - (1) the amount of their respective awards or assessments; and
 - (2) objections to the municipality's right to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought.
- (e) (f) Persons not included in the list of the assessments or awards and claiming to be entitled to them are considered to have been notified of the pendency of the proceedings by the original notice of the resolution of the works board.
- (f) (g) The notice required by this section must provide the full text of subsection (d) (e) to provide notice to the property owners of their right to object to the condemnation and be in substantially the same form as the notice required under IC 32-24-1-6(a).
- SECTION 15. IC 32-24-2-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.80-2020, SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 10. (a) A person notified or considered to be notified under this chapter may appear before the works board on the day fixed for hearing remonstrances to:
 - (1) awards and assessments and the municipality's right to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought and remonstrate in writing against them; or
 - (2) awards and assessments, in the case of a condemnation by a municipality under IC 32-24-2.5.
- (b) After the remonstrances have been received, the works board shall either sustain or modify the awards or assessments in the case of remonstrances that have been filed that are based on the amount of the



awards or assessments. The works board shall sustain the award or assessment in the case of an award or assessment against which a remonstrance has not been filed.

- (c) This subsection does not apply to a condemnation by a municipality under IC 32-24-2.5. If a person remonstrates in writing an objection to the municipality's right to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought, the works board shall consider the remonstrance and confirm, modify, or rescind its original resolution.
- (d) A person remonstrating in writing who is aggrieved by the decision of the works board may, not later than thirty (30) days after the decision is made, take an appeal to a court that has jurisdiction in the county in which the municipality is located. The appeal affects only the assessment or award of the person appealing.

SECTION 16. IC 32-24-2-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 16. (a) This section applies whenever the works board of a municipality located upon or adjoining a harbor connected with a navigable stream or lake, or upon any navigable channel, slip, waterway, or watercourse, wants to acquire for the use of the municipality any property for a right-of-way for seawalls, docks, or other improvement of the harbor, channel, slip, waterway or watercourse.

(b) The works board shall adopt a resolution that the municipality wants to acquire the property, describing the property that may be injuriously or beneficially affected. All proceedings necessary for the completion of and payment for any such undertaking, including the approval by the county legislative body of a petition for condemnation under IC 34-24-2.5, if applicable, notice, remonstrance, appeal, letting of and performance of contracts, assessment and collection of payment for benefits, and the determination and payment of damages to property, are the same, to the extent applicable, as those proceedings for street improvements of the municipality by its works board or other entity charged by statute with the performance of those duties on behalf of the municipality.

SECTION 17. IC 32-24-2.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]:

Chapter 2.5. Municipal Condemnation of Land in Unincorporated Area

- Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to condemnation proceedings in which appraisers are appointed after December 31, 2021.
- Sec. 2. This chapter applies if a municipality seeks to condemn real property:



- (1) located outside of the municipality's corporate boundaries; and
- (2) under IC 32-24-1-4, IC 32-24-2, or any other statute.
- Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "county legislative body" has the meaning set forth in IC 36-1-2-9.
- Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "municipality" means a city or a town.
- Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "petition" means a petition for condemnation described in section 7 of this chapter.
- Sec. 6. A municipality may only acquire property by eminent domain that is within the unincorporated area of a county if the municipality:
 - (1) is expressly authorized by statute to exercise the power of eminent domain outside of the municipality's corporate boundaries; and
 - (2) complies with this chapter.
- Sec. 7. (a) A municipality must adopt a petition for condemnation:
 - (1) before filing a complaint in condemnation under IC 32-24-1-4 or any other statute; or
 - (2) after the municipality takes final action on a resolution under IC 32-24-2-6 and before conducting a public hearing under IC 32-24-2-10.
 - (b) A petition must:
 - (1) contain a legal description and map of all parcels lying in the unincorporated area of the county that the municipality requires for the same project; and
 - (2) state how the municipality meets the requirements set forth in section 11 of this chapter.
- Sec. 8. (a) This section applies if the municipality seeks to condemn property within the unincorporated area of two (2) or more counties.
- (b) The legislative body of each county in which the unincorporated property is located must approve a petition.
- Sec. 9. The municipality shall file the petition with the county legislative body. The county legislative body shall:
 - (1) conduct at least one (1) public hearing on the petition after providing actual notice to the affected landowners; and
 - (2) vote to approve or reject the petition;
- not later than thirty (30) days after the date the petition is filed.
- Sec. 10. The county legislative body shall provide notice of the public hearing by both of the following methods:



- (1) Notice by publication in accordance with IC 5-3-1.
- (2) Notice:
 - (A) by certified mail, return receipt requested, or any other means of delivery that includes a return receipt; and
- (B) at least fifteen (15) days before the date of the hearing; to each owner of real property, as shown on the county auditor's current tax list, whose real property the municipality proposes to acquire by condemnation. The municipality shall provide the county legislative body with the names and addresses of owners of real property to whom notice under this subdivision must be sent. If the county legislative body complies with this subdivision, the notice is not invalidated if the owner does not receive the notice.
- Sec. 11. The county legislative body may approve the petition only if the municipality demonstrates all of the following:
 - (1) There is a present and urgent necessity for the municipality's exercise of eminent domain.
 - (2) There is no property within the corporate boundaries of the municipality that is reasonably suitable to be used for the project.
 - (3) The property is no more than is necessary for completion of the project.
 - (4) The municipality intends to take the property only for a public purpose and not for any secondary purpose or for private development.
- Sec. 12. The municipality may proceed with condemnation if at least a majority of the members of the county legislative body make all of the findings set forth in section 11 of this chapter:
 - (1) in writing; and
 - (2) in the affirmative.
- Sec. 13. If at least a majority of the members of the county legislative body do not make all of the findings set forth in section 11 of this chapter in the affirmative, the municipality may not file a complaint under IC 32-24-1-4 or conduct a public hearing under IC 32-24-2-10. The municipality may petition the circuit or superior court for judicial review of the findings of the county legislative body. The judgment of the court is final and conclusive, unless an appeal is taken as in other civil actions.
- Sec. 14. (a) This section applies if a municipality does not obtain the approval of the county legislative body on a petition for condemnation:
 - (1) before filing a complaint in condemnation under



- IC 32-24-1-4 or any other statute; or
- (2) after the municipality takes final action on a resolution under IC 32-24-2-6 and before conducting a public hearing under IC 32-24-2-10.
- (b) A municipality shall be liable for:
 - (1) all reasonable costs, expenses, and attorney's fees incurred by the property owner; and
 - (2) damages equal to:
 - (A) ten percent (10%) of the assessed value of the property, if the owner shows the owner was unable to use the property during the proceedings;
 - (B) any actual damages; and
 - (C) treble damages.

SECTION 18. IC 32-24-2.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]:

Chapter 2.6. Compensation for Business Losses

- Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to condemnation proceedings in which:
 - (1) any part of the land being condemned is located outside of the condemnor's corporate boundaries; and
 - (2) appraisers are appointed after December 31, 2021.
- Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "going concern" means the benefits that accrue to a business or trade as a result of the business's or trade's:
 - (1) location;
 - (2) geographic features;
 - (3) reputation for dependability;
 - (4) skill or quality;
 - (5) customer base; or
 - (6) good will;

or any other circumstances resulting in the probable retention of old or acquisition of new patronage.

- Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "owner" means:
 - (1) the persons listed on the tax assessment rolls as being responsible for the payment of real estate taxes imposed on the property;
 - (2) the persons in whose name title to real estate is shown in the records of the recorder of the county in which the real estate is located; or
- (3) a lessee who operates a business on the real property.
- Sec. 4. If a business or trade is damaged by a taking,



condemnation, or eminent domain proceeding, the owner shall be compensated by the condemnor for the loss of the going concern, unless the condemnor establishes by clear and convincing evidence that:

- (1) the loss is not caused by the taking of the property or the injury to the remainder;
- (2) the loss can be reasonably prevented by:
 - (A) relocating the business or trade to:
 - (i) the same or a similar location; and
 - (ii) a reasonably suitable location;
 - as the property that was taken; or
 - (B) taking steps and adopting procedures that a reasonably prudent person:
 - (i) of a similar age; and
 - (ii) as the owner, under similar conditions;
 - would take and adopt in preserving the going concern of the business or trade; or
- (3) compensation for the loss of the going concern will be duplicated in the compensation otherwise awarded to the owner.
- Sec. 5. An owner's damages for loss of value to a going concern shall be determined by appraisers as part of the compensation due to the owner. An owner shall provide an appraiser reasonable access to the records necessary to determine the value of the loss of the going concern. The appraiser's decision regarding any award for the loss of the going concern may be challenged by any party.
 - Sec. 6. (a) If a business owner establishes that:
 - (1) the condemnor's actions permanently eliminated fifty-one percent (51%) or more of the driveway access into and out of the owner's business; and
 - (2) the owner's business revenue was reduced by fifty-one percent (51%) or more as a result of the loss of driveway access;

the owner is entitled to reasonable compensation, not to exceed the business's average revenues minus the average cost of goods sold, for the three (3) years immediately preceding the project start date. Installation of a median does not constitute elimination of driveway access under this section.

(b) For purposes of subsection (a)(2), the percentage reduction of the owner's business revenue is equal to the result determined in STEP FOUR of the following formula:

STEP ONE: Determine the result of:



- (A) the average annual revenue of the business for the thirty-six (36) months immediately preceding the project start date; minus
- (B) the average annual cost of goods sold by the business for the thirty-six (36) months immediately preceding the project start date.

STEP TWO: Determine the result of:

- (A) the actual or reasonably estimated annual revenue of the business for the twelve (12) months immediately following the project's completion date; minus
- (B) the annual cost of goods sold by the business for the twelve (12) months immediately following the project's completion date.

STEP THREE: Determine the result of:

- (A) the STEP ONE result; minus
- (B) the STEP TWO result.

STEP FOUR: Divide the STEP THREE result by the STEP ONE result expressed as a percentage.

(c) A business owner must make a claim for compensation under this section not later than two (2) years after the completion date of the project that resulted in the reduction of the driveway access.

SECTION 19. IC 36-1-4-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.277-2019, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2022]: Sec. 5. (a) **Except as provided in subsection (b),** a unit may acquire by eminent domain or other means, and own interests in real and personal property (b) A municipality may exercise the powers in subsection (a), except for the power of eminent domain, within four (4) miles outside of its corporate boundaries.

- **(b)** A municipality may not exercise the power of eminent domain outside of its corporate boundaries unless a if the municipality:
 - (1) is expressly authorized by statute; expressly provides otherwise. and
 - (2) complies with IC 32-24-2.5.".

Renumber all SECTIONS consecutively.

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to SB 409 as reprinted February 19, 2021.)

MILLER D

Committee Vote: yeas 7, nays 4.

