SENATE BILL No. 415

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 6-1.1; IC 32-29-7-3; IC 32-30-10.6.

Synopsis: Vacant and abandoned housing. Provides that a county, city, or town fiscal body may adopt an ordinance to establish a deduction period for rehabilitated property that has also been determined to be abandoned or vacant. Specifies that there must be delinquent property taxes or special assessments on real property before it may be sold by the county treasurer as abandoned or vacant property. Provides that an order of a local building standards hearing authority that real property is abandoned or vacant and nonpayment of the associated penalty permits the executive of the county, city, or town to certify to the county auditor that the real property should be sold as abandoned or vacant property. Specifies that the county treasurer and not the county auditor is to auction abandoned or vacant property. Eliminates the concept of redemption after sale regarding abandoned or vacant property to be sold by the county treasurer. Provides that the county, city, or town executive that certifies a property as abandoned or vacant has an option to take ownership of the property if the minimum bid is not received. Separates out several provisions concerning abandoned and vacant property sales from delinquent tax sales and makes related changes. Provides that a hearing authority may use the same standards that are used by a court in finding that real property is abandoned or vacant for purposes of selling the real property at an abandoned and vacant property sale. Permits a county, city, or town executive to use the courts instead of a hearing authority for the determination that a property is abandoned or vacant. Prohibits owners of property found to be vacant or abandoned from buying property at a tax sale, and requires the attorney general to include these owners on the tax sale blight (Continued next page)

Effective: January 1, 2015 (retroactive); July 1, 2015.

Merritt

January 12, 2015, read first time and referred to Committee on Local Government.



Digest Continued

registry. Eliminates a provision that permitted the county auditor to be the only signer of a sales disclosure form in the case of a tax sale because the sale disclosure form is not required for a tax sale. Specifies that any form of registration by a foreign business association with the secretary of state allows the business to participate in a tax sale. Adds a requirement to issue a judgment when property is found to be abandoned. Adds conditions under which a property may be determined to be abandoned. Provides that the interest rate to be paid for redeemed property is the adjusted interest rate used for refunds of state income taxes. Makes technical corrections.



Introduced

First Regular Session 119th General Assembly (2015)

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 2014 Regular Session and 2014 Second Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 415

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 6-1.1-12-18, AS AMENDED BY P.L.144-2008,
2	SECTION 25, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 18. (a) If the assessed value of residential real
4	property described in subsection (d) is increased because it has been
5	rehabilitated, the owner may have deducted from the assessed value of
6	the property an amount not to exceed the lesser of:
7	(1) the total increase in assessed value resulting from the
8	rehabilitation; or
9	(2) eighteen thousand seven hundred twenty dollars (\$18,720) per
10	rehabilitated dwelling unit.
11	The owner is entitled to this deduction annually for a five (5) year
12	period, or if subsection (e) applies, the period established under
13	subsection (e).
14	(b) For purposes of this section, the term "rehabilitation" means



1	significant repairs, replacements, or improvements to an existing
2	structure which are intended to increase the livability, utility, safety, or
3	value of the property under rules adopted by the department of local
4	government finance.
5	(c) For the purposes of this section, the term "owner" or "property
6	owner" includes any person who has the legal obligation, or has
7	otherwise assumed the obligation, to pay the real property taxes on the
8	rehabilitated property.
9	(d) The deduction provided by this section applies only:
10	(1) for the rehabilitation of residential real property which is
11	located within this state and which is described in one (1) of the
12	following classifications:
13	(A) A single family dwelling if before rehabilitation the
14	assessed value (excluding any exemptions or deductions) of
15	the improvements does not exceed thirty-seven thousand four
16	hundred forty dollars (\$37,440).
17	(B) A two (2) family dwelling if before rehabilitation the
18	assessed value (excluding exemptions or deductions) of the
19	improvements does not exceed forty-nine thousand nine
20	hundred twenty dollars (\$49,920).
21	(C) A dwelling with more than two (2) family units if before
22	rehabilitation the assessed value (excluding any exemptions or
23	deductions) of the improvements does not exceed eighteen
24	thousand seven hundred twenty dollars (\$18,720) per dwelling
25	unit; and
26	(2) if the property owner:
27	(A) owns the residential real property; or
28	(B) is buying the residential real property under contract;
29	on the assessment date of the year in which an application must
30	be filed under section 20 of this chapter.
31	(e) A county, city, or town fiscal body may adopt an ordinance
32	to establish a deduction period that is longer than five (5) years but
33	not to exceed fifteen (15) years for any rehabilitated property
34	covered by this section that has also been determined to be
35	abandoned or vacant for purposes of IC 6-1.1-24.
36	SECTION 2. IC 6-1.1-12-22, AS AMENDED BY P.L.144-2008,
37	SECTION 27, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
38	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 22. (a) If the assessed value of property is
39	increased because it has been rehabilitated and the owner has paid at
40	least ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the rehabilitation, the owner is
41	entitled to have deducted from the assessed value of the property an

entitled to have deducted from the assessed value of the property an

amount equal to fifty percent (50%) of the increase in assessed value



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resulting from the rehabilitation. The owner is entitled to this deduction
annually for a five (5) year period, or if subsection (e) applies, the
period established under subsection (e). However, the maximum
deduction which a property owner may receive under this section for
a particular year is:

- (1) one hundred twenty-four thousand eight hundred dollars (\$124,800) for a single family dwelling unit; or
- (2) three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) for any other type of property.
- (b) For purposes of this section, the term "property" means a building or structure which was erected at least fifty (50) years before the date of application for the deduction provided by this section. The term "property" does not include land.
- (c) For purposes of this section, the term "rehabilitation" means significant repairs, replacements, or improvements to an existing structure that are intended to increase the livability, utility, safety, or value of the property under rules adopted by the department of local government finance.
- (d) The deduction provided by this section applies only if the property owner:
 - (1) owns the property; or
- (2) is buying the property under contract; on the assessment date of the year in which an application must be filed under section 24 of this chapter.
- (e) A county, city, or town fiscal body may adopt an ordinance to establish a deduction period that is longer than five (5) years but not to exceed fifteen (15) years for any rehabilitated property covered by this section that has also been determined to be abandoned or vacant for purposes of IC 6-1.1-24.

SECTION 3.IC 6-1.1-24-1, AS AMENDED BY THE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2015 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 1. (a) On or after January 1 of each calendar year in which a tax sale will be held in a county and not later than fifty-one (51) days after the first tax payment due date in that calendar year, the county treasurer (or county executive, in the case of property described in subdivision (2)) shall certify to the county auditor a list of real property on which any of the following exist:

(1) In the case of real property, other than real property described in subdivision (2), any property taxes or special assessments certified to the county auditor for collection by the county treasurer from the prior year's spring installment or before



1	that are delinquent as determined under IC 6-1.1-37-10 and the
2	delinquent property tax or taxes, special assessments, penalties,
3	fees, or interest due exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25).
4	(2) In the case of real property for which a county executive has
5	certified to the county auditor that the real property is:
6	(A) vacant; or
7	(B) abandoned;
8	any property taxes or special assessments from the prior year's
9	fall installment or before that are delinquent as determined under
10	IC 6-1.1-37-10: The county executive must make a certification
11	under this subdivision not later than sixty-one (61) days before
12	the earliest date on which application for judgment and order for
13	sale may be made. The executive of a city or town may provide to
14	the county executive of the county in which the city or town is
15	located a list of real property that the city or town has determined
16	to be vacant or abandoned. The county executive shall include
17	real property included on the list provided by a city or town
18	executive on the list certified by the county executive to the
19	county auditor under this subsection.
20	$\frac{3}{2}$ (2) Any unpaid costs are due under section $\frac{2}{2}$ (c) of this
21	chapter from a prior tax sale.
22	(b) The county auditor shall maintain a list of all real property
23	eligible for sale. Except as provided in section 1.2 or another provision
24	of this chapter, the taxpayer's property shall remain on the list. The list
25	must:
26	(1) describe the real property by parcel number and common
27	address, if any;
28	(2) for a tract or item of real property with a single owner,
29	indicate the name of the owner; and
30	(3) for a tract or item with multiple owners, indicate the name of
31	at least one (1) of the owners.
32	(c) Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the real property
33	so listed is eligible for sale in the manner prescribed in this chapter.
34	(d) Not later than fifteen (15) days after the date of the county
35	treasurer's certification under subsection (a), the county auditor shall
36	mail by certified mail a copy of the list described in subsection (b) to
37	each mortgagee who requests from the county auditor by certified mail
38	a copy of the list. Failure of the county auditor to mail the list under
39	this subsection does not invalidate an otherwise valid sale.
10	SECTION 4. IC 6-1.1-24-1.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.166-2014,
1 1	SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
12	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 1.2. (a) Except as



1	provided in subsection (c), a tract or an item of real property may not
2	be removed from the list certified under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter
3	before the tax sale unless all:
4	(1) delinquent taxes and special assessments due before the date
5	the list on which the property appears was certified under section
6	1 or 1.5 of this chapter; and
7	(2) penalties due on the delinquency, interest, and costs directly
8	attributable to the tax sale;
9	have been paid in full.
10	(b) A county treasurer may accept partial payments of delinquent
11	property taxes, assessments, penalties, interest, or costs under
12	subsection (a) after the list of real property is certified under section 1
13	or 1.5 of this chapter. However, a partial payment does not remove a
14	tract or an item from the list certified under section 1 or 1.5 of this
15	chapter unless the taxpayer complies with subsection (a) or (c) before
16	the date of the tax sale.
17	(c) A county auditor shall remove a tract or an item of real property
18	from the list certified under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter before the
19	tax sale if the county treasurer and the taxpayer agree to a mutually
20	satisfactory arrangement for the payment of the delinquent taxes.
21	(d) The county auditor shall remove the tract or item from the list
22	certified under section 1 or 1.5 of this chapter if:
23	(1) the arrangement described in subsection (c):
24	(A) is in writing;
25	(B) is signed by the taxpayer; and
26	(C) requires the taxpayer to pay the delinquent taxes in full not
27	later than the last business day before July 1 of the year after
28	the date the agreement is signed; and
29	(2) the county treasurer has provided a copy of the written
30	agreement to the county auditor.
31	(e) If the taxpayer fails to make a payment under the arrangement
32	described in subsection (c):
33	(1) the arrangement is void; and
34	(2) the county auditor shall immediately place the tract or item of
35	real property on the list of real property eligible for sale at a tax
36	sale.
37	(f) If a taxpayer fails to make a payment under an arrangement
38	entered into under subsection (c), the county treasurer and the taxpayer
39	may enter into a subsequent arrangement and avoid the penalties under
40	subsection (e).
41	SECTION 5. IC 6-1.1-24-1.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.66-2014,
42	SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE



1	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 1.5. (a) As used in this
2	chapter and IC 6-1.1-25, "county executive" means the following:
3	(1) In a county not containing a consolidated city, the county
4	executive or the county executive's designee.
5	(2) In a county containing a consolidated city, the executive of the
6	consolidated city.
7	(b) The county executive or an executive of a city or town may, after
8	obtaining If:
9	(1) any property taxes or special assessments from the prior
10	year's fall installment or before are delinquent on real
11	property as determined under IC 6-1.1-37-10; and
12	(2) an order from a court or a determination of a hearing
13	authority has been obtained under IC 32-30-10.6 that the real
14	property is vacant or abandoned; and
15	the executive of the county, city, or town may, after providing either
16	the notice required by IC 32-30-10.6-6 or section 2.3 of this chapter,
17	certify a list of vacant or abandoned property to the county auditor.
18	This list must be delivered to the county auditor before July 1 each
19	year.
20	(c) Upon receiving lists described in subsection (b), the county
21	auditor shall do all the following:
22	(1) Prepare a combined list of the properties certified by the
23	executive of the county, city, or town.
24	(2) Delete any property described in that list from the delinquent
25	tax list prepared under section 1 of this chapter.
26	(3) Provide public notice of the sale of the properties under
27	subsection (d) at least thirty (30) days before the date of the sale,
28	which shall be published in accordance with IC 5-3-1, and post
29	a copy of the notice at a public place of posting in the county
30	courthouse or in another public county building at least
31	twenty-one (21) days before the date of sale.
32	(4) Auction the property. Certify to the county treasurer that
33	the real property is to be sold at auction under this chapter as
34	required by section 5(j) of this chapter.
35	(5) Issue a deed to the real property that conveys a fee simple
36	interest to the highest bidder whose as long as the bid is at least
37	the minimum bid specified in this section.
38	The minimum bid for a property at the auction under this section is the
39	proportionate share of the actual costs incurred by the county in
40	conducting the sale. Any amount collected from the sale of all
41	properties under this section above the total minimum bids shall first

be used to pay the costs of the county, city, or town that certified the



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1	property vacant or abandoned for title search and court proceedings.
2	Any amount remaining from the sale shall be certified by the county
3	treasurer to the county auditor for distribution to other taxing units
4	during settlement.
5	(d) Notice of the sale under this section must contain the following:
6	(1) A list of tracts or real property eligible for sale under this
7	chapter.
8	(2) A statement that:
9	(A) the tracts or real property included in the list will be sold
10	at public auction to the highest bidder;
11	(B) the county auditor will issue a deed to the real property
12	that conveys a fee simple interest to the highest bidder that
13	bids at least the minimum bid; and
14	(C) the owner will have no right to redeem the real
15	property after the date of the sale.
16	A deed issued under this subdivision to the highest bidder
17	conveys the same fee simple interest in the real property as a
18	deed issued under IC 6-1.1-25.
19	(3) A statement that the tracts or real property will not be sold for
20	less than an amount equal to actual proportionate costs incurred
21	by the county that are directly attributable to the abandoned
22	property sale.
23	(4) A statement for informational purposes only, of the location
24	of each tract or item of real property by key number, if any, and
25	street address, if any, or a common description of the property
26	other than a legal description. The township assessor, or the
27	county assessor if there is no township assessor for the township,
28	upon written request from the county auditor, shall provide the
29	information to be in the notice required by this subsection. A
30	misstatement in the key number or street address does not
31	invalidate an otherwise valid sale.
32	(5) A statement that the county does not warrant the accuracy of
33	the street address or common description of the property.
34	(6) A statement that the sale will be conducted at a place
35	designated in the notice and that the sale will continue until all
36	tracts and real property have has been offered for sale.
37	(7) A statement that the sale will take place at the times and dates
38	designated in the notice.
39	Whenever the public auction is to be conducted as an electronic sale,
40	the notice must include a statement indicating that the public auction
41	will be conducted as an electronic sale and a description of the

procedures that must be followed to participate in the electronic sale.



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1	SECTION 6. IC 6-1.1-24-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.66-2014,
2	SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 2. (a) This section does
4	not apply to vacant or abandoned real property that is on the list
5	prepared by the county auditor under section 1.5 of this chapter.
6	(a) (b) In addition to the delinquency list required under section 1
7	of this chapter, each county auditor shall prepare a notice. The notice
8	shall contain the following:
9	(1) A list of tracts or real property eligible for sale under this
10	chapter.
11	(2) A statement that the tracts or real property included in the list
12	will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the
13	right of redemption.
14	(3) A statement that the tracts or real property will not be sold for
15	an amount which is less than the sum of:
16	(A) the delinquent taxes and special assessments on each tract
17	or item of real property;
18	(B) the taxes and special assessments on each tract or item of
19	real property that are due and payable in the year of the sale,
20	whether or not they are delinquent;
21	(C) all penalties due on the delinquencies;
22	(D) an amount prescribed by the county auditor that equals the
23	sum of:
24	(i) the greater of twenty-five dollars (\$25) or postage and
25	publication costs; and
26	(ii) any other actual costs incurred by the county that are
27	directly attributable to the tax sale; and
28	(E) any unpaid costs due under subsection (b) (c) from a prior
29	tax sale.
30	(4) A statement that a person redeeming each tract or item of real
31	property after the sale must pay:
32	(A) one hundred ten percent (110%) of the amount of the
33	minimum bid for which the tract or item of real property was
34	offered at the time of sale if the tract or item of real property
35	is redeemed not more than six (6) months after the date of
36	sale;
37	(B) one hundred fifteen percent (115%) of the amount of the
38	minimum bid for which the tract or item of real property was
39	offered at the time of sale if the tract or item of real property
40	is redeemed more than six (6) months after the date of sale;
41	(C) the amount by which the purchase price exceeds the
42	minimum bid on the tract or item of real property plus five



1	percent (5%) interest per annum, using the adjusted rate of
2	interest specified for the previous year for late payments
3	of state income tax under IC 6-8.1-10-1, on the amount by
4	which the purchase price exceeds the minimum bid; and
5	(D) all taxes and special assessments on the tract or item of
6	real property paid by the purchaser after the tax sale plus
7	interest at the rate of five percent (5%) per annum, using the
8	adjusted rate of interest specified for the previous year for
9	late payments of state income tax under IC 6-8.1-10-1, on
10	the amount of taxes and special assessments paid by the
11	purchaser on the redeemed property.
12	(5) A statement for informational purposes only, of the location
13	of each tract or item of real property by key number, if any, and
14	street address, if any, or a common description of the property
15	other than a legal description. The township assessor, or the
16	county assessor if there is no township assessor for the township,
17	upon written request from the county auditor, shall provide the
18	information to be in the notice required by this subsection. A
19	misstatement in the key number or street address does not
20	invalidate an otherwise valid sale.
21	(6) A statement that the county does not warrant the accuracy of
22	the street address or common description of the property.
23	(7) A statement indicating:
24	(A) the name of the owner of each tract or item of real
25	property with a single owner; or
26	(B) the name of at least one (1) of the owners of each tract or
27	item of real property with multiple owners.
28	(8) A statement of the procedure to be followed for obtaining or
29	objecting to a judgment and order of sale, that must include the
30	following:
31	(A) A statement:
32	(i) that the county auditor and county treasurer will apply on
33	or after a date designated in the notice for a court judgment
34	against the tracts or real property for an amount that is not
35	less than the amount set under subdivision (3), and for an
36	order to sell the tracts or real property at public auction to
37	the highest bidder, subject to the right of redemption; and
38	(ii) indicating the date when the period of redemption
39	specified in IC 6-1.1-25-4 will expire.
40	(B) A statement that any defense to the application for
41	judgment must be:
42	(i) filed with the court; and
44	(1) med with the court, and



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1	(ii) served on the county auditor and the county treasurer;
2 3	before the date designated as the earliest date on which the
<i>3</i>	application for judgment may be filed.
5	(C) A statement that the county auditor and the county
6	treasurer are entitled to receive all pleadings, motions,
7	petitions, and other filings related to the defense to the
8	application for judgment. (D) A statement that the court will set a date for a hearing at
9	least seven (7) days before the advertised date and that the
10	court will determine any defenses to the application for
11	judgment at the hearing.
12	(9) A statement that the sale will be conducted at a place
13	designated in the notice and that the sale will continue until all
14	tracts and real property have been offered for sale.
15	(10) A statement that the sale will take place at the times and
16	dates designated in the notice. Whenever the public auction is to
17	be conducted as an electronic sale, the notice must include a
18	statement indicating that the public auction will be conducted as
19	an electronic sale and a description of the procedures that must be
20	followed to participate in the electronic sale.
21	(11) A statement that a person redeeming each tract or item after
22	the sale must pay the costs described in IC 6-1.1-25-2(e).
23	(12) If a county auditor and county treasurer have entered into an
24	agreement under IC 6-1.1-25-4.7, a statement that the county
25	auditor will perform the duties of the notification and title search
26	under IC 6-1.1-25-4.5 and the notification and petition to the
27	court for the tax deed under IC 6-1.1-25-4.6.
28	(13) A statement that, if the tract or item of real property is sold
29	for an amount more than the minimum bid and the property is not
30	redeemed, the owner of record of the tract or item of real property
31	who is divested of ownership at the time the tax deed is issued
32	may have a right to the tax sale surplus.
33	(14) If a determination has been made under subsection (d), (e),
34	a statement that tracts or items will be sold together.
35	(15) With respect to a tract or an item of real property that is
36	subject to sale under this chapter after June 30, 2012, and before
37	July 1, 2013, a statement declaring whether an ordinance adopted
38	under IC 6-1.1-37-10.1 is in effect in the county and, if
39	applicable, an explanation of the circumstances in which penalties
40	on the delinquent taxes and special assessments will be waived.
41	(b) (c) If within sixty (60) days before the date of the tax sale the

county incurs costs set under subsection (a)(3)(D) (b)(3)(D) and those



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costs are not paid, the county auditor shall enter the amount of cost
that remain unpaid upon the tax duplicate of the property for which the
costs were set. The county treasurer shall mail notice of unpaid costs
entered upon a tax duplicate under this subsection to the owner of the
property identified in the tax duplicate.
(c) (d) The amount of unpaid costs entered upon a tax duplicate
under subsection (b) (c) must be paid no later than the date upon which
the next installment of real estate taxes for the property is due. Unpaid
costs entered upon a tax duplicate under subsection (b) (c) are a lie
against the property described in the tax duplicate, and amount
remaining unpaid on the date the next installment of real estate taxe
is due may be collected in the same manner that delinquent property

- (d) (e) The county auditor and county treasurer may establish the condition that a tract or item will be sold and may be redeemed under this chapter only if the tract or item is sold or redeemed together with one (1) or more other tracts or items. Property may be sold together only if the tract or item is owned by the same person.
- SECTION 7. IC 6-1.1-24-2.2 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]. Sec. 2.2. Whenever a notice required under section 2 of this chapter includes real property on the list prepared under section 1(a)(2) (repealed) or 1.5(d) of this chapter, the notice must also contain a statement that:
 - (1) the property is on the alternate list prepared under section 1(a)(2) (repealed) or 1.5(d) of this chapter;
 - (2) if the property is not redeemed within one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of sale, the county auditor shall execute and deliver a deed for the property to the purchaser or purchaser's assignee; and
 - (3) if the property is offered for sale and a bid is not received for at least the amount required under section 5 of this chapter, the county auditor may execute and deliver a deed for the property to the county executive, subject to IC 6-1.1-25.
- SECTION 8. IC 6-1.1-24-2.3, AS ADDED BY P.L.66-2014, SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 2.3. (a) This section applies to a an item of real property that has been certified as for which a court order or a determination by a hearing authority has been obtained under IC 32-30-10.6 that the real property is vacant or abandoned under section 1.5 of this chapter.
- (b) If the executive of the county, city, or town that has jurisdiction of the property plans to certify an item of real



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taxes are collected.

property as vacant or abandoned under section 1.5 of this chapter
and a notice was not sent with regard to a tract or the real property as
permitted by IC 32-30-10.6-6, the executive of the county, city, or
town that has jurisdiction of the property shall send a notice shall
be sent to the owner of record and to any person with a substantial
property interest of public record in the tract or real property at least
one hundred twenty (120) days before the date of the certification
under section 1.5 of this chapter. The notice must contain at least the
following:

- (1) A statement that an abandoned property sale will be held on or after a specified date.
- (2) A description of the tract or real property to be sold.
- (3) A statement that any person may redeem the tract or to prevent the sale of the real property at the abandoned property sale, the owner must pay all delinquent taxes and special assessments on the real property at or before the date of the abandoned property sale.
- (4) The components of the amount required to redeem the tract or real property.
- (5) (4) A statement that if the real property is not redeemed, sold at the abandoned property sale, a tax deed may will be issued to the purchaser that provides the purchaser with a fee simple interest in the real property.
- (6) (5) The street address, if any, or a common description of the tract or real property.
- (7) (6) The key number or parcel number of the tract or real property.

A notice required by this section is in addition to the notice required by section 1.5 of this chapter.

- (c) A notice under this section must may not include not more than one (1) tract or item of real property listed to be sold in one (1) description. However, when more than one (1) tract or item of real property is owned by one (1) person, all of the tracts items of real property that are owned by that person may be included in one (1) notice.
- (d) A single notice under this section may be used to notify joint owners of record at the last address of the joint owners for the property sold, as indicated in the records of the county auditor.
- (e) The notice required by this section is considered sufficient if the notice is mailed **by certified mail, return receipt requested,** to:
 - (1) all owners of record of real property at the last address of the owner for the property, as indicated in the records of the



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county auditor; and (2) any person with a substantial property interest of public record at the address for the person included in the public record that

indicates the interest;

as of the date that the tax sale list is certified.

(f) The notice under this section is not required for persons in possession not shown in the public records.

SECTION 9. IC 6-1.1-24-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.169-2006, SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 3. (a) This section does not apply to vacant or abandoned real property that is on the list prepared by the county auditor under section 1.5 of this chapter.

- (a) (b) When real property is eligible for sale under this chapter, the county auditor shall post a copy of the notice required by sections section 2 and 2.2 of this chapter at a public place of posting in the county courthouse or in another public county building at least twenty-one (21) days before the earliest date of application for judgment. In addition, the county auditor shall, in accordance with IC 5-3-1-4, publish the notice required in sections section 2 and 2.2 of this chapter once each week for three (3) consecutive weeks before the earliest date on which the application for judgment may be made. The expenses of this publication shall be paid out of the county general fund without prior appropriation.
- (b) (c) At least twenty-one (21) days before the application for judgment is made, the county auditor shall mail a copy of the notice required by sections section 2 and 2.2 of this chapter by certified mail, return receipt requested, to any mortgagee who annually requests, by certified mail, a copy of the notice. However, the failure of the county auditor to mail this notice or its nondelivery does not affect the validity of the judgment and order.
- (c) (d) The notices mailed under this section and the advertisement published under section 4(b) of this chapter are considered sufficient notice of the intended application for judgment and of the sale of real property under the order of the court.

SECTION 10. IC 6-1.1-24-4, AS AMENDED BY THE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2015 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 4. (a) This section does not apply to vacant or abandoned real property that is on the list prepared by the county auditor under section 1.5 of this chapter.

(a) (b) Not less than twenty-one (21) days before the earliest date on which the application for judgment and order for sale of real property



eligible for sale may be made, the county auditor shall send a notice of the sale by certified mail, return receipt requested, to:

- (1) the owner of record of real property with a single owner; or
- (2) at least one (1) of the owners, as of the date of certification, of real property with multiple owners;

at the last address of the owner for the property as indicated in the records of the county auditor on the date that the tax sale list is certified. In addition, the county auditor shall mail a duplicate notice to the owner of record, as described in subdivisions (1) and (2), by first class mail to the owners from whom the certified mail return receipt was not signed and returned. Additionally, the county auditor may determine that mailing a first class notice to or serving a notice on the property is a reasonable step to notify the owner, if the address of the owner is not the same address as the physical location of the property. If both notices are returned due to incorrect or insufficient addresses, the county auditor shall research the county auditor records to determine a more complete or accurate address. If a more complete or accurate address is found, the county auditor shall resend the notices to the address that is found in accordance with this section. Failure to obtain a more complete or accurate address does not invalidate an otherwise valid sale. The county auditor shall prepare the notice in the form prescribed by the state board of accounts. The notice must set forth the key number, if any, of the real property and a street address, if any, or other common description of the property other than a legal description. The notice must include the statement set forth in section $\frac{2(a)(4)}{2(b)(4)}$ of this chapter. With respect to a tract or an item of real property that is subject to sale under this chapter after June 30, 2012, and before July 1, 2013, the notice must include a statement declaring whether an ordinance adopted under IC 6-1.1-37-10.1 is in effect in the county and, if applicable, an explanation of the circumstances in which penalties on the delinquent taxes and special assessments will be waived. The county auditor must present proof of this mailing to the court along with the application for judgment and order for sale. Failure by an owner to receive or accept the notice required by this section does not affect the validity of the judgment and order. The owner of real property shall notify the county auditor of the owner's correct address. The notice required under this section is considered sufficient if the notice is mailed to the address or addresses required by this section.

(b) In addition to the notice required under subsection (a) for real property on the list prepared under section 1(a)(2) (repealed) or 1.5(d) of this chapter, the county auditor shall prepare and mail the notice



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1	required under section 2.2 of this chapter no later than forty-five (45)
2	days after the county auditor receives the certified list from the county
3	treasurer under section 1(a) of this chapter.
4	(c) On or before the day of sale, the county auditor shall list, on the
5	tax sale record required by IC 6-1.1-25-8, all properties that will be
6	offered for sale.
7	SECTION 11. IC 6-1.1-24-4.6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.89-2007,
8	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
9	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 4.6. (a) On the day on
10	which the application for judgment and order for sale is made, the
11	county treasurer shall report to the county auditor all of the tracts and
12	real property listed in the notice required by section 2 of this chapter
13	upon which all delinquent taxes and special assessments, all penalties
14	due on the delinquencies, any unpaid costs due from a prior tax sale,
15	and the amount due under section $\frac{2(a)(3)(D)}{2(b)(3)(D)}$ of this chapter
16	have been paid up to that time. The county auditor, assisted by the
17	county treasurer, shall compare and correct the list, removing tracts and
18	real property for which all delinquencies have been paid, and shall
19	make and subscribe an affidavit in substantially the following form:
20	State of Indiana)
21 22) ss
22	County of
23	I,, treasurer of the county of, and
24	I,, auditor of the county of, do
25	solemnly affirm that the foregoing is a true and correct list of the real
26	property within the county of upon which have remained
27	delinquent uncollected taxes, special assessments, penalties and costs,
28	as required by law for the time periods set forth, to the best of my
29	knowledge and belief.
30	
31	County Treasurer
32	
33	County Auditor
34	Dated
35	I,, auditor of the county of, do
36	solemnly affirm that notice of the application for judgment and order
37	for sale was mailed via certified mail to the owners on the foregoing
38	list, and publication made, as required by law.
39	
40	County Auditor
41	Dated
42	(b) Application for judgment and order for sale shall be made as one



- (1) cause of action to any court of competent jurisdiction jointly by the county treasurer and county auditor. The application shall include the names of at least one (1) of the owners of each tract or item of real property, the dates of mailing of the notice required by sections section 2 and 2.2 of this chapter, the dates of publication required by section 3 of this chapter, and the affidavit and corrected list as provided in subsection (a).
- (c) Any defense to the application for judgment and order of sale shall be filed with the court on or before the earliest date on which the application may be made as set forth in the notice required under section 2 of this chapter. The county auditor and the county treasurer for the county where the real property is located are entitled to receive all pleadings, motions, petitions, and other filings related to a defense to the application for judgment and order of sale.

SECTION 12. IC 6-1.1-24-5, AS AMENDED BY THE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2015 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 5. (a) When a tract or an item of real property is subject to sale under this chapter, it must be sold in compliance with this section.

(b) The sale must:

- (1) be held at the times and place stated in the notice of sale; and
- (2) not extend beyond one hundred seventy-one (171) days after the list containing the tract or item of real property is certified to the county auditor.
- (c) A tract or an item of real property may not be sold under this chapter to collect:
 - (1) delinquent personal property taxes; or
 - (2) taxes or special assessments which are chargeable to other real property.
- (d) A tract or an item of real property may not be sold under this chapter if all the delinquent taxes, penalties, and special assessments on the tract or an item of real property and the amount prescribed by section $\frac{2(a)(3)(D)}{2(b)(3)(D)}$ 1.5 or 2(b)(3)(D) of this chapter, whichever applies, reflecting the costs incurred by the county due to the sale, are paid before the time of sale.
- (e) The county treasurer shall sell the tract or item of real property, subject to the right of redemption, to the highest bidder at public auction whose bid is at least the minimum bid specified in subsection (f) or (g), as applicable. The right of redemption after a sale does not apply to an item of real property that is on the vacant and abandoned property list prepared by the county auditor under



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1	section 1.5 of this chapter.
2	(f) Except as provided in section 1.5 of this chapter and subsection
3	(g), a tract or an item of real property may not be sold for an amount
4	which is less than the sum of:
5	(1) the delinquent taxes and special assessments on each tract or
6	item of real property;
7	(2) the taxes and special assessments on each tract or item of real
8	property that are due and payable in the year of the sale,
9	regardless of whether the taxes and special assessments are
10	delinquent;
11	(3) all penalties which are due on the delinquencies;
12	(4) the amount prescribed by section $\frac{2(a)(3)(D)}{2(b)(3)(D)}$ of this
13	chapter reflecting the costs incurred by the county due to the sale;
14	(5) any unpaid costs which are due under section 2(b) 2(c) of this
15	chapter from a prior tax sale; and
16	(6) other reasonable expenses of collection, including title search
17	expenses, uniform commercial code expenses, and reasonable
18	attorney's fees incurred by the date of the sale.
19	The amount of penalties due on the delinquencies under subdivision (3)
20	must be adjusted in accordance with IC 6-1.1-37-10.1, if applicable.
21	(g) If an ordinance adopted under section 15(a) of this chapter is in
22	effect in the county in which a tract or an item of real property is
23	located, the tract or item of real property may not be sold for an amount
24	that is less than the lesser of:
25	(1) the amount determined under subsection (f); or
26	(2) seventy-five percent (75%) of the gross assessed value of the
27	tract or item of real property, as determined on the most recent
28	assessment date.
29	(h) For purposes of the sale, it is not necessary for the county
30	treasurer to first attempt to collect the real property taxes or special
31	assessments out of the personal property of the owner of the tract or
32	real property.
33	(i) The county auditor shall serve as the clerk of the sale.
34	(j) Real property certified to the county auditor under section $\frac{1(a)(2)}{a}$
35	1.5 of this chapter (repealed) must be offered for sale in a different
36	phase of the tax sale or on a different day of the tax sale than the phase
37	or day during which other real property is offered for sale.
38	(k) The public auction required under subsection (e) may be
39	conducted by electronic means, at the option of the county treasurer.
40	The electronic sale must comply with the other statutory requirements
41	of this section. If an electronic sale is conducted under this subsection,

the county treasurer shall provide access to the electronic sale by



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providing computer terminals open to the public at a designated location. A county treasurer who elects to conduct an electronic sale may receive electronic payments and establish rules necessary to secure the payments in a timely fashion. The county treasurer may not add an additional cost of sale charge to a parcel for the purpose of conducting the electronic sale.

SECTION 13. IC 6-1.1-24-5.1, AS ADDED BY P.L.66-2014, SECTION 9, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5.1. A business entity that seeks to register to bid at a tax sale must provide a certificate of good standing or authority **proof of registration in accordance with IC 23** from the secretary of state to the county treasurer.

SECTION 14. IC 6-1.1-24-5.3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.88-2009, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 5.3. (a) This section applies to the following:

(1) A person who:

- (A) owns a fee interest, a life estate interest, or the equitable interest of a contract purchaser in an unsafe building or unsafe premises in the county in which a sale is held under this chapter; and
- (B) is subject to an order issued under IC 36-7-9-5(a)(2), IC 36-7-9-5(a)(3), IC 36-7-9-5(a)(4), or IC 36-7-9-5(a)(5) regarding which the conditions set forth in IC 36-7-9-10(a)(1) through IC 36-7-9-10(a)(4) exist.

(2) A person who:

- (A) owns a fee interest, a life estate interest, or the equitable interest of a contract purchaser in an unsafe building or unsafe premises in the county in which a sale is held under this chapter; and
- (B) is subject to an order issued under IC 36-7-9-5(a), other than an order issued under IC 36-7-9-5(a)(2), IC 36-7-9-5(a)(3), IC 36-7-9-5(a)(4), or IC 36-7-9-5(a)(5), regarding which the conditions set forth in IC 36-7-9-10(b)(1) through IC 36-7-9-10(b)(4) exist.
- (3) A person who is the defendant in a court action brought under IC 36-7-9-18, IC 36-7-9-19, IC 36-7-9-20, IC 36-7-9-21, or IC 36-7-9-22 in the county in which a sale is held under this chapter that has resulted in a judgment in favor of the plaintiff and the unsafe condition that caused the action to be brought has not been corrected.
- (4) A person who has any of the following relationships to a



1	person, partnership, corporation, or legal entity described in
2	subdivisions subdivision (1) , (2) , or (3) :
3	(A) A partner of a partnership.
4	(B) An officer or majority stockholder of a corporation.
5	(C) The person who directs the activities or has a majority
6	ownership in a legal entity other than a partnership or
7	corporation.
8	(5) A person who, in the county in which a sale is held under this
9	chapter, owes:
10	(A) delinquent taxes;
11	(B) special assessments;
12	(C) penalties;
13	(D) interest; or
14	(E) costs directly attributable to a prior tax sale;
15	on a tract or an item of real property listed under section 1 of this
16	chapter.
17	(6) A person who owns a fee interest, a life estate interest, or the
18	equitable interest of a contract purchaser in a vacant or abandoned
19	structure subject to an enforcement order under IC 32-30-6,
20	IC 32-30-7, IC 32-30-8, or IC 36-7-9, or a court order under
21	IC 32-30-10.6.
22	(7) A person who is an agent of the person described in this
23	subsection.
24	(b) A person subject to this section may not purchase a tract offered
25	for sale under section 5 or 6.1 of this chapter. However, this section
26	does not prohibit a person from bidding on a tract that is owned by the
27	person and offered for sale under section 5 of this chapter.
28	(c) The county treasurer shall require each person who will be
29	bidding at the tax sale to sign a statement in a form substantially
30	similar to the following:
31	"Indiana law prohibits a person who owes delinquent taxes,
32	special assessments, penalties, interest, or costs directly
33	attributable to a prior tax sale, from purchasing tracts or items of
34	real property at a tax sale. I hereby affirm under the penalties for
35	perjury that I do not owe delinquent taxes, special assessments,
36	penalties, interest, costs directly attributable to a prior tax sale,
37	amounts from a final adjudication in favor of a political
38	subdivision in this county, any civil penalties imposed for the
39	violation of a building code or ordinance of this county, or any
40	civil penalties imposed by a health department in this county.
41	Further, I hereby acknowledge that any successful bid I make in
42	violation of this statement is subject to forfeiture. In the event of



1	forfeiture, the amount of my bid shall be applied to the delinquent
2	taxes, special assessments, penalties, interest, costs, judgments,
3	or civil penalties I owe, and a certificate will be issued to the
4	county executive.".
5	(d) If a person purchases a tract that the person was not eligible to
6	purchase under this section, the sale of the property is subject to
7	forfeiture. If the county treasurer determines or is notified not more
8	than six (6) months after the date of the sale that the sale of the
9	property should be forfeited, the county treasurer shall:
10	(1) notify the person in writing that the sale is subject to forfeiture
11	if the person does not pay the amounts that the person owes
12	within thirty (30) days of the notice;
13	(2) if the person does not pay the amounts that the person owes
14	within thirty (30) days after the notice, apply the surplus amount
15	of the person's bid to the person's delinquent taxes, special
16	assessments, penalties, and interest;
17	(3) remit the amounts owed from a final adjudication or civil
18	penalties in favor of a political subdivision to the appropriate
19	political subdivision; and
20	(4) notify the county auditor that the sale has been forfeited.
21	Upon being notified that a sale has been forfeited, the county auditor
22	shall issue a certificate to the county executive under section 6 of this
23	chapter.
24	(e) A county treasurer may decline to forfeit a sale under this section
25	because of inadvertence or mistake, lack of actual knowledge by the
26	bidder, substantial harm to other parties with interests in the tract or
27	item of real property, or other substantial reasons. If the treasurer
28	declines to forfeit a sale, the treasurer shall:
29	(1) prepare a written statement explaining the reasons for
30	declining to forfeit the sale; and
31	(2) retain the written statement as an official record.
32	(f) If a sale is forfeited under this section and the tract or item of real
33	property is redeemed from the sale, the county auditor shall deposit the
34	amount of the redemption into the county general fund and notify the
35	county executive of the redemption. Upon being notified of the
36	redemption, the county executive shall surrender the certificate to the
37	county auditor.
38	SECTION 15. IC 6-1.1-24-6.3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.56-2012,
39	SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
40	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 6.3. (a) The sale of
41	certificates of sale under this chapter must be held at the time and place



stated in the notice of sale.

1	(b) A certificate of sale may not be sold under this chapter if the
2	following are paid before the time of sale:
3	(1) All the delinquent taxes, penalties, and special assessments on
4	the tract or an item of real property.
5	(2) The amount prescribed by section $\frac{2(a)(3)(D)}{2(b)(3)(D)}$ of
6	this chapter, reflecting the costs incurred by the county due to the
7	sale.
8	(c) The county executive shall sell the certificate of sale, subject to
9	the right of redemption, to the highest bidder at public auction. The
10	public auction may be conducted as an electronic sale in conformity
11	with section 5(k) of this chapter.
12	(d) The county auditor shall serve as the clerk of the sale.
13	SECTION 16. IC 6-1.1-24-6.8, AS AMENDED BY THE
14	TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2015 GENERAL
15	ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
16	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 6.8. (a) For purposes of
17	this section, in a county containing a consolidated city "county
18	executive" refers to the board of commissioners of the county as
19	provided in IC 36-3-3-10.
20	(b) As used in this section, "vacant parcel" refers to a parcel that
21	satisfies the following:
22	(1) A lien has been acquired on the parcel under section 6(a) of
23	this chapter.
24	(2) If the parcel is improved on the date the certificate of sale for
25	the parcel or the vacant parcel is offered for sale under this
26	chapter, the following apply:
27	(A) One (1) or more of the following are located on the parcel:
28	(i) A structure that may be lawfully occupied for residential
29	use.
30	(ii) A structure used in conjunction with a structure that may
31	be lawfully occupied for residential use.
32	(B) The parcel is:
33	(i) on the list of vacant or abandoned properties designated
34	under section $\frac{1(a)(2)}{1.5}$ of this chapter; (repealed); or
35	(ii) not occupied by a tenant or a person having a substantial
36	property interest of public record in the parcel.
37	(3) On the date the certificate of sale for the parcel or the vacant
38	parcel is offered for sale under this chapter, the parcel is
39	contiguous to one (1) or more parcels that satisfy the following:
40	(A) One (1) or more of the following are located on the
41	contiguous parcel:
42	(i) A structure occupied for residential use.



1	(ii) A structure used in conjunction with a structure
2	occupied for residential use.
3	(B) The contiguous parcel is eligible for the standard
4	deduction under IC 6-1.1-12-37.
5	(c) A county legislative body may adopt an ordinance authorizing
6	the sale of vacant parcels and certificates of sale for vacant parcels in
7	the county under this section. The ordinance may establish criteria for
8	the identification of vacant parcels and certificates of sale for vacant
9	parcels to be offered for sale under this section. The criteria may
0	include the following:
1	(1) Limitations on the use of the parcel under local zoning and
2	land use requirements.
3	(2) If the parcel is unimproved, the minimum parcel area
4	sufficient for construction of improvements.
5	(3) Any other factor considered appropriate by the county
6	legislative body.
7	In a county containing a consolidated city, the county legislative body
8	may adopt an ordinance under this subsection only upon
9	recommendation by the board of commissioners provided in
20	IC 36-3-3-10.
21	(d) If the county legislative body adopts an ordinance under
22 23 24 25 26	subsection (c), the county executive shall for each sale under this
23	section:
.4	(1) by resolution, and subject to the criteria adopted by the county
2.5	legislative body under subsection (c), identify each vacant parcel
26	for which the county executive desires to sell the vacant parcel or
	the certificate of sale for the vacant parcel under this section; and
28	(2) subject to subsection (e), give written notice to the owner of
.9	record of each parcel referred to in subsection (b)(3) that is
0	contiguous to the vacant parcel.
1	(e) The notice under subsection (d)(2) with respect to each vacant
2	parcel must include at least the following:
3	(1) A description of the vacant parcel by:
4	(A) legal description; and
5	(B) parcel number or street address, or both.
6	(2) Notice that the county executive will accept written
7	applications from owners of parcels described in subsection (b)(3)
8	as provided in subsection (f).
9	(3) Notice of the deadline for applications referred to in
0.	subdivision (2) and of the information to be included in the
-1	applications.
2	(1) Notice that the vacant parcel or certificate of sale for the



1	vacant parcel will be sold to the successful applicant for:
2	(A) one dollar (\$1); plus
3	(B) the amounts described in section $5(f)(4)$ through $5(f)(6)$ of
4	this chapter.
5	(f) To be eligible to purchase a vacant parcel or the certificate of
6	sale for a vacant parcel under this section, the owner of a contiguous
7	parcel referred to in subsection (b)(3) must file a written application
8	with the county executive. The application must:
9	(1) identify the vacant parcel or certificate of sale that the
0	applicant desires to purchase; and
1	(2) include any other information required by the county
2	executive.
3	(g) If more than one (1) application to purchase a single vacant
4	parcel or the certificate of sale for a single vacant parcel is filed with
5	the county executive, the county executive shall conduct a drawing
6	between or among the applicants in which each applicant has an equal
7	chance to be selected as the transferee of the vacant parcel or certificate
8	of sale for the vacant parcel.
9	(h) The county executive shall by resolution make a final
0.	determination concerning the vacant parcels or certificates of sale for
1	vacant parcels that are to be sold under this section.
22 23 24	(i) After the final determination of the vacant parcels and
23	certificates of sale for vacant parcels to be sold under subsection (h),
.4	the county executive shall:
25 26 27	(1) on behalf of the county, cause all delinquent taxes, special
26	assessments, penalties, and interest with respect to the vacant
	parcels to be removed from the tax duplicate; and
8	(2) give notice of the final determination to:
9	(A) the successful applicant;
0	(B) the county auditor; and
1	(C) the township assessor, or the county assessor if there is no
2	township assessor for the township.
3	(j) Upon receipt of notice under subsection (i)(2):
4	(1) the county auditor shall:
5	(A) collect the purchase price from each successful applicant;
6	and
7	(B) subject to subsection (k), prepare a tax deed transferring
8	each vacant parcel to the successful applicant, if the conditions
9	of IC 6-1.1-25-4.5 and IC 6-1.1-25-4.6 are satisfied; and
0	(2) if the vacant parcel is unimproved, the township assessor or
1	county assessor shall consolidate each unimproved parcel sold
-2	and the contiguous parcel owned by the successful applicant into



a single parcel.
(k) For a deed issued under subsection (j)(1)(B) before July 1, 2013,
a county auditor shall include in the deed prepared under subsection
(j)(1)(B) reference to the exemption under subsection (l).
(1) This subsection applies only to a vacant parcel consolidated with
a successful applicant's contiguous parcel under this section before July
1, 2013. Subject to subsection (m), each consolidated parcel to which
this subsection applies is exempt from property taxation for the period
beginning on the assessment date that next succeeds the consolidation
in the amount of the assessed value at the time of consolidation of the
vacant parcel that was subject to the consolidation.
(m) This subsection applies only to a vacant parcel consolidated
with a successful applicant's contiguous parcel under this section
before July 1, 2013. The exemption under subsection (l) is terminated
as of the assessment date that next succeeds the earlier of the
following:
(1) Five (5) years after the transfer of title to the successful
applicant.
(2) The first transfer of title to the consolidated parcel that occurs
after the consolidation.
(n) If a tax deed is issued for an improved vacant parcel after June
30, 2013, under this section or under IC 6-1.1-25-4.6 following the
purchase of a certificate of sale under this section, the successful
applicant may not sell the improved vacant parcel until after the first
anniversary of the date on which the tax deed for the improved vacant
parcel is issued to the successful applicant.
SECTION 17. IC 6-1.1-24-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.56-2012,
SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE LANUARY 1, 2015 (DETROACTIVE)], Sec. 12. (a) When every
JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 13. (a) Whenever: (1) a tract is offered for sale under this chapter; and
(2) no bid is received for the minimum sale price set under
section 5 of this chapter;
the county auditor shall prepare a certified statement of the actual costs
incurred by the county described in section $\frac{2(a)(3)(D)}{2(b)(3)(D)}$ of
this chapter.
(b) The county auditor shall place the amount specified in the
certified statement prepared under subsection (a) on the tax duplicate
of the tract offered but not sold at the sale. The amount shall be
collected as real property taxes are collected and paid into the county
general fund.
(c) Whenever the minimum sales price is not received for a



property that is on the list of abandoned or vacant property

prepared under section 1.5 of this chapter, the executive of the county, city, or town that certified the property for the list may request that the county auditor execute and deliver a deed for the property to the executive. The request must be delivered to the county auditor within six (6) months after the date of sale. If it is an executive of a city or town that certified the property for the list prepared under section 1.5 of this chapter, and the executive does not deliver a request for a deed within six (6) months after the date of sale, the executive of the county may request that the county auditor execute and deliver a deed for the property to the county executive. The request must be delivered to the county auditor within nine (9) months after the date of sale.

SECTION 18. IC 6-1.1-25-0.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 0.5. This chapter does not apply to vacant or abandoned real property that is on the list prepared by the county auditor under IC 6-1.1-24-1.5 unless the bid on the real property by the highest bidder is not at least the minimum bid and the county auditor executes and delivers a deed for the real property to the executive of a county, city, or town under IC 6-1.1-24-13(c). There is no right to redeem real property under this chapter after its sale under IC 6-1.1-24, if the real property is on the vacant and abandoned property list prepared by the county auditor under IC 6-1.1-24-1.5.

SECTION 19. IC 6-1.1-25-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.94-2014, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) The total amount of money required for the redemption of real property equals:

- (1) the sum of the amounts prescribed in subsections (b) through (f); or
- (2) the amount prescribed in subsection (g); reduced by any amounts held in the name of the taxpayer or the purchaser in the tax sale surplus fund.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (g), the total amount required for redemption includes:
 - (1) one hundred ten percent (110%) of the minimum bid for which the tract or real property was offered at the time of sale, as required by IC 6-1.1-24-5, if the tract or item of real property is redeemed not more than six (6) months after the date of sale; or (2) one hundred fifteen percent (115%) of the minimum bid for which the tract or real property was offered at the time of sale, as required by IC 6-1.1-24-5, if: the tract or item of real property is



1	redeemed more than six (6) months but not more than one (1)
2	year after the date of sale.
3	(c) Except as provided in subsection (g), in addition to the amount
4	required under subsection (b), the total amount required for redemption
5	includes the amount by which the purchase price exceeds the minimum
6	bid on the real property plus:
7	(1) interest per annum, using the adjusted rate of interest
8	specified for the previous year for late payments of state
9	income tax under IC 6-8.1-10-1, on the amount by which the
10	purchase price exceeds the minimum bid on the property, if
11	the date of sale occurs after June 30, 2015;
12	(1) (2) five percent (5%) per annum on the amount by which the
13	purchase price exceeds the minimum bid on the property, if the
14	date of sale occurs after June 30, 2014, and before July 1, 2015;
15	or
16	(2) (3) ten percent (10%) per annum on the amount by which the
17	purchase price exceeds the minimum bid on the property, if the
18	date of sale occurs before July 1, 2014.
19	(d) Except as provided in subsection (g), in addition to the amount
20	required under subsections (b) and (c), the total amount required for
21	redemption includes all taxes and special assessments upon the
22	property paid by the purchaser after the sale plus:
23	(1) interest per annum, using the adjusted rate of interest
24	specified for the previous year for late payments of state
25	income tax under IC 6-8.1-10-1, on the amount by which the
26	purchase price exceeds the minimum bid on the property, if
27	the date of sale occurs after June 30, 2015;
28	(1) (2) five percent (5%) per annum on those taxes and special
29	assessments, if the date of sale occurs after June 30, 2014, and
30	before July 1, 2015; or
31	(2) (3) ten percent (10%) interest per annum on those taxes and
32	special assessments, if the date of sale occurs before July 1, 2014.
33	(e) Except as provided in subsection (g), in addition to the amounts
34	required under subsections (b), (c), and (d), the total amount required
35	for redemption includes the following costs, if certified before
36	redemption and not earlier than thirty (30) days after the date of sale of
37	the property being redeemed by the payor to the county auditor on a
38	form prescribed by the state board of accounts, that were incurred and
39	paid by the purchaser, the purchaser's assignee, or the county, before
40	redemption:
41	(1) The attorney's fees and costs of giving notice under section 4.5



of this chapter.

1	(2) The costs of a title search or of examining and updating the
2	abstract of title for the tract or item of real property.
3	(f) The total amount required for redemption includes, in addition
4	to the amounts required under subsections (b) and (e), all taxes, special
5	assessments, interest, penalties, and fees on the property that accrued
6	after the sale.
7	(g) With respect to a tract or item of real property redeemed under
8	section 4(c) of this chapter, instead of the amounts stated in subsections
9	(b) through (f), the total amount required for redemption is the amount
10	determined under IC 6-1.1-24-6.1(b)(4).
11	SECTION 20. IC 6-1.1-25-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.94-2014,
12	SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
13	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 4. (a) There is no right
14	to redeem real property under this chapter after its sale under
15	IC 6-1.1-24, if the real property is on the vacant and abandoned
16	property list prepared by the county auditor under IC 6-1.1-24-1.5.
17	The period for redemption of any other real property sold under
18	IC 6-1.1-24 except for IC 6-1.1-24-1.5 is:
19	(1) one (1) year after the date of sale; or
20	(2) one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of sale to a
21	purchasing agency qualified under IC 36-7-17 or IC 36-7-17.1.
22	(b) Subject to subsection (l) and IC 6-1.1-24-9(d), the period for
23	redemption of real property:
24	(1) on which the county executive acquires a lien under
25	IC 6-1.1-24-6; and
26	(2) for which the certificate of sale is not sold under
27	IC 6-1.1-24-6.1;
28	is one hundred twenty (120) days after the date the county executive
29	acquires the lien under IC 6-1.1-24-6.
30	(c) The period for redemption of real property:
31	(1) on which the county executive acquires a lien under
32	IC 6-1.1-24-6; and
33	(2) for which the certificate of sale is sold under IC 6-1.1-24;
34	is one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of sale of the certificate
35	of sale under IC 6-1.1-24.
36	(d) When a deed for real property is executed under this chapter, the
37	county auditor shall cancel the certificate of sale and file the canceled
38	certificate in the office of the county auditor. If real property that
39	appears on the list prepared under IC 6-1.1-24-1.5 is offered for sale
40	and an amount that is at least equal to the minimum sale price required
41	under IC 6-1.1-24-5 is not received, the county auditor shall issue a
42	deed to the real property, subject to this chapter.



- (e) When a deed is issued to a county executive under this chapter, the taxes and special assessments for which the real property was offered for sale, and all subsequent taxes, special assessments, interest, penalties, and cost of sale shall be removed from the tax duplicate in the same manner that taxes are removed by certificate of error.

 (f) A tax deed executed under this chapter vests in the grantee an estate in fee simple absolute, free and clear of all liens and
- (f) A tax deed executed under this chapter vests in the grantee an estate in fee simple absolute, free and clear of all liens and encumbrances created or suffered before or after the tax sale except those liens granted priority under federal law and the lien of the state or a political subdivision for taxes and special assessments which accrue subsequent to the sale and which are not removed under subsection (e). However, subject to subsection (g), the estate is subject to:
 - (1) all easements, covenants, declarations, and other deed restrictions shown by public records;
 - (2) laws, ordinances, and regulations concerning governmental police powers, including zoning, building, land use, improvements on the land, land division, and environmental protection; and
 - (3) liens and encumbrances created or suffered by the grantee.
- (g) A tax deed executed under this chapter for real property sold in a tax sale:
 - (1) does not operate to extinguish an easement recorded before the date of the tax sale in the office of the recorder of the county in which the real property is located, regardless of whether the easement was taxed under this article separately from the real property; and
 - (2) conveys title subject to all easements recorded before the date of the tax sale in the office of the recorder of the county in which the real property is located.
- (h) A tax deed executed under this chapter is prima facie evidence of:
 - (1) the regularity of the sale of the real property described in the deed:
 - (2) the regularity of all proper proceedings; and
 - (3) valid title in fee simple in the grantee of the deed.
- (i) A county auditor is not required to execute a deed to the county executive under this chapter if the county executive determines that the property involved contains hazardous waste or another environmental hazard for which the cost of abatement or alleviation will exceed the fair market value of the property. The county executive may enter the property to conduct environmental investigations.



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1	(j) If the county executive makes the determination under subsection
2	(i) as to any interest in an oil or gas lease or separate mineral rights, the
3	county treasurer shall certify all delinquent taxes, interest, penalties,
4	and costs assessed under IC 6-1.1-24 to the clerk, following the
5	procedures in IC 6-1.1-23-9. After the date of the county treasurer's
6	certification, the certified amount is subject to collection as delinquent
7	personal property taxes under IC 6-1.1-23. Notwithstanding
8	IC 6-1.1-4-12.4 and IC 6-1.1-4-12.6, the assessed value of such an
9	interest shall be zero (0) until production commences.
10	(k) When a deed is issued to a purchaser of a certificate of sale sold
11	under IC 6-1.1-24-6.1, the county auditor shall, in the same manner that
12	taxes are removed by certificate of error, remove from the tax duplicate
13	the taxes, special assessments, interest, penalties, and costs remaining
14	due as the difference between:
15	(1) the amount of:
16	(A) the last minimum bid under IC 6-1.1-24-5; plus
17	(B) any penalty associated with a delinquency that was not due
18	until after the date of the sale under IC 6-1.1-24-5 but is due
19	before the issuance of the certificate of sale, with respect to
20	taxes included in the minimum bid that were not due at the
21	time of the sale under IC 6-1.1-24-5; and
22	(2) the amount paid for the certificate of sale.
23	(1) If a tract or item of real property did not sell at a tax sale and the
24	county treasurer and the owner of real property agree before the
25	expiration of the period for redemption under subsection (b) to a
26	mutually satisfactory arrangement for the payment of the entire amount
27	required for redemption under section 2 of this chapter before the

- expiration of a period for redemption extended under this subsection: (1) the county treasurer may extend the period for redemption; and
 - (2) except as provided in subsection (m), the extended period for redemption expires one (1) year after the date of the agreement.
- (m) If the owner of real property fails to meet the terms of an agreement entered into with the county treasurer under subsection (l), the county treasurer may terminate the agreement after providing thirty (30) days written notice to the owner. If the county treasurer gives notice under this subsection, the extended period for redemption established under subsection (l) expires thirty (30) days after the date of the notice.

SECTION 21. IC 6-1.1-25-4.7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 4.7. (a) A county auditor and county treasurer may enter into a



mutual agreement for the county auditor to perform the following duties instead of the purchaser:

- (1) Notification and title search under section 4.5 of this chapter.
- (2) Notification and petition to the court for the tax deed under section 4.6 of this chapter.
- (b) If a county auditor and county treasurer enter into an agreement under this section, notice shall be given under IC 6-1.1-24-2(a)(11). IC 6-1.1-24-2(b)(12).

SECTION 22. IC 6-1.1-25-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.66-2014, SECTION 16, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 10. (a) If, before the court issues an order directing the county auditor to issue a tax deed to a tract or item of real property sold under IC 6-1.1-24, it is found by the county auditor and the county treasurer that the sale was invalid, the county auditor shall refund:

- (1) the purchase money and all taxes and special assessments on the property paid by the purchaser, the purchaser's assigns, or the purchaser of the certificate of sale under IC 6-1.1-24 after the tax sale plus five percent (5%) interest per annum, using the adjusted rate of interest specified for the previous year for late payments of state income tax under IC 6-8.1-10-1; and (2) subject to any limitation under section 2.5 of this chapter, any
- (2) subject to any limitation under section 2.5 of this chapter, any costs paid by the purchaser, the purchaser's assigns, or the purchaser of the certificate of sale under IC 6-1.1-24 under section 2 of this chapter;

from the county treasury to the purchaser, the purchaser's successors or assigns, or the purchaser of the certificate of sale under IC 6-1.1-24. The tract or item of real property, if it is then eligible for sale under IC 6-1.1-24, shall be placed on the delinquent list as an initial offering under IC 6-1.1-24-6.

- (b) A political subdivision shall reimburse the county for interest paid by the county under subsection (a) if:
 - (1) the invalidity of the sale under IC 6-1.1-24 resulted from the failure of the political subdivision to give adequate notice of a lien to property owners; and
 - (2) the existence of the lien resulted in the sale of the property under IC 6-1.1-24.

SECTION 23. IC 6-1.1-25-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.66-2014, SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 11. (a) Subsequent to the issuance of the order directing the county auditor to issue a tax deed to real property sold under IC 6-1.1-24, a county auditor shall refund the purchase money



plus five percent (5%) interest per annum, using the adjusted rate of interest specified for the previous year for late payments of state income tax under IC 6-8.1-10-1, from the county treasury to the purchaser, the purchaser's successors or assigns, or the purchaser of the certificate of sale under IC 6-1.1-24 if it is found by the court that entered the order for the tax deed that:

- (1) the real property described in the deed was not subject to the taxes for which it was sold;
- (2) the delinquent taxes or special assessments for which the real property was sold were properly paid before the sale; or
- (3) the legal description of the real property in the tax deed is void for uncertainty.
- (b) The grantee of an invalid tax deed, including the county, to whom a refund is made under this section shall execute, acknowledge, and deliver to the owner a deed conveying whatever interest the purchaser may have acquired by the tax sale deed. If a county is required to execute a deed under this section, the deed shall be signed by the county board of commissioners and acknowledged by the clerk of the circuit court.
- (c) A refund may not be made under this section while an action initiated under either section 14 or 16 of this chapter is pending.
- (d) If a sale is declared invalid after a claim is submitted under IC 6-1.1-24-7 for money deposited in the tax sale surplus fund and the claim is paid, the county auditor shall:
 - (1) refund the purchase money plus five percent (5%) interest per annum from the county treasury to the purchaser, the purchaser's successors or assigns, or the purchaser of the certificate of sale under IC 6-1.1-24; and
 - (2) certify the amount paid to the property owner from the tax sale surplus fund as a lien against the property and as a civil judgment against the property owner.

SECTION 24. IC 6-1.1-25-20, AS ADDED BY P.L.66-2014, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1,2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 20. A county auditor who executes a tax deed under this chapter shall provide a copy of the tax deed to the grantee. The county auditor shall collect from the grantee the appropriate recording fee set forth in IC 36-2-7-10 on behalf of the county recorder and submit the tax deed directly to the county recorder for recording. The county recorder shall record the tax deed in the deed records and provide the recorded tax deed to the grantee in the normal course of business. Notwithstanding IC 6-1.1-5.5-3, a sales disclosure form for such a property satisfies the requirements of IC 6-1.1-5.5 if



1	only the county auditor signs the form.
2	SECTION 25. IC 32-29-7-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.66-2014,
3	SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
4	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) In a proceeding for the foreclosure of a
5	mortgage executed on real estate, process may not issue for the
6	execution of a judgment or decree of sale for a period of three (3)
7	months after the filing of a complaint in the proceeding. However:
8	(1) the period is:
9	(A) twelve (12) months in a proceeding for the foreclosure of
0	a mortgage executed before January 1, 1958; and
1	(B) six (6) months in a proceeding for the foreclosure of a
2	mortgage executed after December 31, 1957, but before July
3	1, 1975; and
4	(2) if the court finds under IC 32-30-10.6 that the mortgaged real
5	estate has been abandoned, a judgment or decree of sale may be
6	executed on the date the judgment of foreclosure or decree of sale
7	is entered, regardless of the date the mortgage is executed.
8	(b) A judgment and decree in a proceeding to foreclose a mortgage
9	that is entered by a court having jurisdiction may be filed with the clerk
20	in any county as provided in IC 33-32-3-2. After the period set forth in
1	subsection (a) expires, a person who may enforce the judgment and
.2	decree may file a praecipe with the clerk in any county where the
.3	judgment and decree is filed, and the clerk shall promptly issue and
.4	certify to the sheriff of that county a copy of the judgment and decree
22 23 24 25 26	under the seal of the court. However, if:
	(1) a praecipe is not filed with the clerk within one hundred eighty
27	(180) days after the later of the dates on which:
28	(A) the period specified in subsection (a) expires; or
.9	(B) the judgment and decree is filed; and
0	(2) the sale is not:
1	(A) otherwise prohibited by law;
2	(B) subject to a voluntary statewide foreclosure moratorium;
3	or
4	(C) subject to a written agreement that:
5	(i) provides for a delay in the sale of the mortgaged real
66	estate; and
7	(ii) is executed by and between the owner of the mortgaged
8	real estate and a party entitled to enforce the judgment and
9	decree;
.0	an enforcement authority that has issued an abatement order under
-1	IC 36-7-36-9 with respect to the mortgaged real estate may file a
-2	praecipe with the clerk in any county where the judgment and decree



1 2	is filed. If an enforcement authority files a praecipe under this subsection, the clerk of the county in which the praecipe is filed shall
3	promptly issue and certify to the sheriff of that county a copy of the
4	judgment and decree under the seal of the court.
5	(c) Upon receiving a certified judgment under subsection (b), the
6	sheriff shall, subject to section 4 of this chapter, sell the mortgaged
7	premises or as much of the mortgaged premises as necessary to satisfy
8	the judgment, interest, and costs at public auction at the office of the
9	sheriff or at another location that is reasonably likely to attract higher
0	competitive bids. The sheriff shall schedule the date and time of the
1	sheriff's sale for:
2	(1) a date not later than:
3	(A) sixty (60) days after the date on which a judgment and
4	decree under IC 32-30-10.6-5; and
5	(B) one hundred twenty (120) days after the date on which the
6	a judgment and decree in all other cases;
7	under seal of the court are is certified to the sheriff by the clerk;
8	and
9	(2) a time certain between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on any
20	day of the week except Sunday.
21	(d) Before selling mortgaged property, the sheriff must advertise the
22	sale by publication once each week for three (3) successive weeks in
.3 .4	a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation. The sheriff shall
4	publish the advertisement in at least one (1) newspaper published and
2.5	circulated in each county where the real estate is situated. The first
26	publication shall be made at least thirty (30) days before the date of
27	sale. At the time of placing the first advertisement by publication, the
28	sheriff shall also serve a copy of the written or printed notice of sale
.9	upon each owner of the real estate. Service of the written notice shall
0	be made as provided in the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure governing
1	service of process upon a person. The sheriff shall charge a fee of ten
2	dollars (\$10) to one (1) owner and three dollars (\$3) to each additional
3	owner for service of written notice under this subsection. The fee is:
4	(1) a cost of the proceeding;
5	(2) to be collected as other costs of the proceeding are collected;
6	and
7	(3) to be deposited in the county general fund for appropriation
8	for operating expenses of the sheriff's department.
9	(e) The sheriff also shall post written or printed notices of the sale
-0 -1	at the door of the courthouse of each county in which the real estate is located.
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(f) If the sheriff is unable to procure the publication of a notice



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within the county, the sheriff may dispense with publication. The

sheriff shall state that the sheriff was not able to procure the

publication and explain the reason why publication was not possible.

4	(g) Notices under subsections (d), (e), and (i) must contain a
5	statement, for informational purposes only, of the location of each
6	property by street address, if any, or other common description of the
7	property other than legal description. A misstatement in the
8	informational statement under this subsection does not invalidate an
9	otherwise valid sale.
10	(h) The sheriff may charge an administrative fee of not more than
11	two hundred dollars (\$200) with respect to a proceeding referred to in
12	subsection (b) for actual costs directly attributable to the administration
13	of the sale under subsection (c). The fee is:
14	(1) payable by the person seeking to enforce the judgment and
15	decree; and
16	(2) due at the time of filing of the praecipe;
17	under subsection (b).
18	(i) If a sale of mortgaged property scheduled under this section is
19	canceled, the sheriff shall provide written notice of the cancellation to
20	each owner of the real estate. Service of the written notice shall be
21	made as provided in the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure governing
22	service of process upon a person. The sheriff shall charge a fee of ten
23	dollars (\$10) for notice to one (1) owner and three dollars (\$3) for
24	notice to each additional owner for service of written notice under this
25	subsection. The fee:
26	(1) is a cost of the proceeding;
27	(2) shall be collected as other costs of the proceeding are
28	collected; and
29	(3) shall be deposited in the county general fund for appropriation
30	for operating expenses of the sheriff's department.
31	The fee for service under this subsection shall be paid by the person
32	who caused the sale to be canceled.
33	SECTION 26. IC 32-30-10.6-3.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.66-2014,
34	SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
35	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 3.5. (a) This section
36	applies to a property whether or not there is a mortgage on the property.
37	(b) As an alternative to seeking a determination of abandonment
38	under any other statute:
39	(1) the executive of a county, city, or town that
40	(1) has jurisdiction in the location of a property, and
41	(2) does not have a person designated as a hearing authority,
42	as defined by IC 36-7-9-2:



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1	may petition a court for a determination that the property is
2	abandoned; or
3	(2) an enforcement authority, as defined by IC 36-7-9-2, may
4	seek a determination from a hearing authority under
5	IC 36-7-9. The hearing authority may make a determination
6	of abandonment using the standards set forth in section 5 of
7	this chapter after notice to the owner and a hearing under
8	IC 36-7-9-7.
9	(c) A petition filed with the court under this section or an order by
10	an enforcement authority under IC 36-7-9-7 with respect to
11	property for which a determination of abandonment is being
12	sought under this section must do all the following:
13	(1) Include a statement of the enforcement authority's jurisdiction
14	of the county, city, or town in the location of the property.
15	(2) Allege that the property is abandoned.
16	(3) Include evidence that one (1) or more of the conditions set
17	forth in section 5(a) or 5(b) of this chapter apply.
18	(4) Include a statement that if the property is determined to
19	be abandoned, the property may be sold by the county and the
20	owner will have no right of redemption with respect to the
21	property after the sale.
22	(d) A petition under this section or an order by an enforcement
23	authority under IC 36-7-9-7 with respect to property for which a
24	determination of abandonment is being sought under this section
25	shall be served on:
26	(1) the creditor and the debtor, if the property is subject to a
27	mortgage; and
28	(2) any other appropriate party;
29	in the manner prescribed by the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure in the
30	case of a petition or in the manner prescribed by IC 36-7-9-7 in the
31	case of an order by an enforcement authority.
32	SECTION 27. IC 32-30-10.6-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.203-2013,
33	SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
34	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 4. (a) Upon receiving a
35	request for a determination of abandonment from a creditor, or an
36	enforcement authority, or an executive of a county, city, or town
37	through a petition or motion filed with the court and served on the
38	required parties in accordance with section 3 or 3.5 of this chapter, the
39	court shall issue an order to show cause as to why the property should
40	not be found to be abandoned and a judgment in rem foreclosing the
41	mortgage entered and directing the petitioner, the debtor, and any

other person or party the court considers appropriate to appear before



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1	the court on a date and time specified in the order under subdivision
2	(1). The court's order under this subsection must do the following:
3	(1) Direct the parties subject to the order to appear before the
4	court on a date and time specified by the court. The date specified
5	under this subdivision must not be:
6	(A) earlier than fifteen (15) days; or
7	(B) later than twenty-five (25) days;
8	after the date of the court's order under this section.
9	(2) Notify the parties subject to the order that any party ordered
0	to appear:
1	(A) may present evidence or objections on the issue of
2	abandonment to the court:
3	(i) in writing before the appearance date specified by the
4	court under subdivision (1); or
5	(ii) in writing or by oral testimony on the date and at the
6	time specified by the court under subdivision (1);
7	in the manner specified by the court; and
8	(B) has the right to be represented by an attorney when
9	appearing before the court.
0.0	(3) Notify the parties subject to the order that if a party fails to:
1	(A) submit written evidence or objections to the court before
22 23 24	the appearance date specified by the court under subdivision
23	(1); or
4	(B) appear before the court on the date and at the time
25	specified by the court under subdivision (1);
26	the party's failure to submit evidence or objections or to appear
27	before the court will result in a finding of abandonment and the
28	entry of an in rem judgment foreclosing the mortgage by the
9	court.
0	(b) A party subject to an order issued by the court under this section
1	has the following rights, as described in the court's order under
2	subsection (a):
3	(1) The right to present evidence or objections on the issue of
4	abandonment to the court:
5	(A) in writing before the appearance date specified in the
6	court's order under subsection (a)(1); or
7	(B) in writing or by oral testimony on the date and at the time
8	specified in the court's order under subsection (a)(1);
9	in the manner specified by the court.
0	(2) The right to be represented by an attorney when appearing
-1	before the court.
2	SECTION 28 IC 22 20 10 6 5 AS AMENDED BY DI 202 2012



1	SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
2	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 5. (a) Subject to
3	subsection (b), for purposes of an abandonment determination under
4	this chapter, one (1) or more of the following constitute prima facie
5	evidence that property is abandoned:
6	(1) The enforcement authority that has jurisdiction in the location
7	of the property has issued an order under IC 36-7-36-9 with
8	respect to the property.
9	(2) Windows or entrances to the property are boarded up or closed
10	off.
11	(3) Multiple window panes on the property are broken and
12	unrepaired.
13	(4) One (1) or more doors to the property are smashed through
14	broken off, unhinged, or continuously unlocked.
15	(5) Gas service, electric service, water service, or other utility
16	service to the property has been terminated.
17	(6) Rubbish, trash, or debris has accumulated on the property.
18	(7) The property is deteriorating and is either below or in
19	imminent danger of falling below minimum community standards
20	for public safety and sanitation.
21	(8) The creditor has changed the locks on the property and for a
22	least fifteen (15) days after the changing of the locks the owner
23	has not requested entrance to the property.
24	(9) There exist one (1) or more written statements, including
25	documents of conveyance, that have been executed by the debtor
26	or by the debtor's personal representatives or assigns, and that
27	indicate a clear intent to abandon the property.
28	(10) The property contains overgrown or neglected
29	vegetation.
30	(11) There is an accumulation of newspapers, circulars, flyers
31	or mail on the property.
32	(12) There is an accumulation of junk, litter, trash, or debris
33	on the property.
34	(13) There is an absence of window treatments such as blinds
35	curtains, or shutters.
36	(14) There is an absence of furnishings and personal items.
37	(15) Statements are made by neighbors, delivery persons, or
38	government employees indicating that the residence is
39	abandoned.
40	(10) (16) There exists other evidence indicating a clear intent to
41	abandon the property.

(b) Regardless of whether any of the conditions described in



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1	subsection (a) are found to apply, the debtor's failure to either:
2	(1) present evidence or objections on the issue of abandonment to
3	the court or hearing authority in writing before the appearance
4	date specified in the court's order under section 4(a)(1) of this
5	chapter or the date specified by the hearing authority under
6	IC 36-7-9; or
7	(2) appear before the court on the date specified in the court's
8	order under section 4(a)(1) of this chapter or before the hearing
9	authority on the date specified by the hearing authority under
10	IC 36-7-9;
11	constitutes prima facie evidence that the property is abandoned.
12	(c) If the court or hearing authority finds that:
13	(1) one (1) or more of the conditions described in subsection (a)
14	apply; or
15	(2) the circumstances described in subsection (b) apply;
16	the court or hearing authority shall issue an order finding that the
17	property is abandoned and enter a judgment in rem foreclosing the
18	mortgage.
19	SECTION 29. IC 32-30-10.6-6, AS ADDED BY P.L.66-2014,
20	SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
21	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 6. (a) This section
22	applies only to:
23	(1) a petition by the executive of a county, city, or town for a court
24	order of abandonment; and
25	(2) an order by an enforcement authority under IC 36-7-9-7.
26	(b) Instead of providing notice at least one hundred twenty (120)
27	days before the date of a certification under IC 6-1.1-24-1.5, the
28	executive of the county, city, or town that is filing the petition or the
29	enforcement authority that issued the order under IC 36-7-9-7 may
30	provide the notice referred to IC 6-1.1-24-2.3 at least one hundred
31	twenty (120) days before a the petition is filed under section 3.5 of this
32	chapter or the order is sent under IC 36-7-9-7.
33	(c) A court order or hearing authority determination of
34	abandonment under this chapter authorizes the sale of the property and
35	transfer of the deed of the property under IC 6-1.1-24-1.5. IC 6-1.1-24.

SECTION 30. An emergency is declared for this act.



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