HOUSE BILL No. 1185

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 6-1.1-12-37; IC 24-5-0.5-3; IC 32-29.5.

Synopsis: Real estate land contracts. Defines "principal dwelling land contract" (contract) as a land contract for the sale of real property: (1) designed for the occupancy of one to two families; and (2) that is or will be occupied by the buyer as the buyer's principal dwelling. Provides that a buyer who has completed the buyer's obligations under the contract is entitled to the homestead deduction regardless of whether the seller has conveyed title. Provides that the seller under a contract must provide the buyer with certain information concerning any liens that encumber the property 10 days before the contract is executed. Sets forth disclosures that must be included in a contract. Requires all preexisting liens on the property to be satisfied by the seller by the end of the contract term. Provides that a contract must permit a buyer to pay the balance owed and receive the deed at any time. Prohibits prepayment penalties or additional charges for an early payoff. Provides a three day cancellation period for both the buyer and seller. Allows the seller and the buyer to transfer their respective interests in the contract to other parties, subject to certain conditions. Requires the seller to provide the buyer with an annual statement of account. Sets forth certain rights and responsibilities of the parties upon default by either the buyer or the seller. Sets forth acts and omissions constituting violations and establishes remedies for these violations. Provides that a violation of these provisions constitutes an incurable deceptive act that is actionable by the attorney general under the deceptive consumer sales act. Authorizes the attorney general, in consultation with the department of financial institutions, to adopt rules to implement these provisions. Requires that the executed contract or a memorandum of land contract be notarized.

Effective: Upon passage.

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January 10, 2023, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



First Regular Session of the 123rd General Assembly (2023)

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 2022 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1185

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

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

1	SECTION 1. IC 6-1.1-12-37, AS AMENDED BY P.L.174-2022
2	SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 37. (a) The following definitions apply
4	throughout this section:
5	(1) "Dwelling" means any of the following:
6	(A) Residential real property improvements that an individua
7	uses as the individual's residence, including a house or garage
8	(B) A mobile home that is not assessed as real property that ar
9	individual uses as the individual's residence.
10	(C) A manufactured home that is not assessed as real property
11	that an individual uses as the individual's residence.
12	(2) "Homestead" means an individual's principal place of
13	residence:
14	(A) that is located in Indiana;
15	(B) that:
16	(i) the individual owns;
17	(ii) the individual is buying under a contract recorded in the



county recorder's office, or evidenced by a memorandur contract recorded in the county recorder's office ur IC 36-2-11-20, that provides that the individual is to pay property taxes on the residence, and that obligates the ow to convey title to the individual upon completion of all of individual's contract obligations; (iii) the individual is entitled to occupy as tenant-stockholder (as defined in 26 U.S.C. 216) of cooperative housing corporation (as defined in 26 U.S.C. 216); or (iv) is a residence described in section 17.9 of this chat that is owned by a trust if the individual is an individual described in section 17.9 of this chapter; and (C) that consists of a dwelling and the real estate, exceeding one (1) acre, that immediately surrounds	nder the vner the a of a S.C. pter dual
dwelling.	
For purposes of clause (B)(ii), the term includes the princi	pal
residence of an individual who has completed all of	_
individual's obligations under a principal dwelling l	and
contract (as defined in IC 32-29.5-2-3), regardless of whet	her
or not the seller has conveyed the title. Except as provide	d in
subsection (k), the term does not include property owned by	-
corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other er	ıtity
not described in this subdivision.	
(b) Each year a homestead is eligible for a standard deduction f	
the assessed value of the homestead for an assessment date. Excep	
provided in subsection (p), the deduction provided by this sec	
applies to property taxes first due and payable for an assessment of	
only if an individual has an interest in the homestead described	ı ın
subsection (a)(2)(B) on: (1) the assessment date; or	
(1) the assessment date; or (2) any date in the same year after an assessment date th	ot o
statement is filed under subsection (e) or section 44 of	
chapter, if the property consists of real property.	11115
If more than one (1) individual or entity qualifies property a	15 9
homestead under subsection (a)(2)(B) for an assessment date, only	
(1) standard deduction from the assessed value of the homestead in	
be applied for the assessment date. Subject to subsection (c),	
auditor of the county shall record and make the deduction for	
individual or entity qualifying for the deduction.	
(c) Except as provided in section 40.5 of this chapter, the t	otal



amount of the deduction that a person may receive under this section

1	for a particular year is the lesser of:
2	(1) sixty percent (60%) of the assessed value of the real property,
3	mobile home not assessed as real property, or manufactured home
4	not assessed as real property; or
5	(2) for assessment dates:
6	(A) before January 1, 2023, forty-five thousand dollars
7	(\$45,000); or
8	(B) after December 31, 2022, forty-eight thousand dollars
9	(\$48,000).
10	(d) A person who has sold real property, a mobile home not assessed
11	as real property, or a manufactured home not assessed as real property
12	to another person under a contract that provides that the contract buyer
13	is to pay the property taxes on the real property, mobile home, or
14	manufactured home may not claim the deduction provided under this
15	section with respect to that real property, mobile home, or
16	manufactured home.
17	(e) Except as provided in sections 17.8 and 44 of this chapter and
18	subject to section 45 of this chapter, an individual who desires to claim
19	the deduction provided by this section must file a certified statement on
20	forms prescribed by the department of local government finance, with
21	the auditor of the county in which the homestead is located. The
22	statement must include:
23	(1) the parcel number or key number of the property and the name
24	of the city, town, or township in which the property is located;
25	(2) the name of any other location in which the applicant or the
26	applicant's spouse owns, is buying, or has a beneficial interest in
27	residential real property;
28	(3) the names of:
29	(A) the applicant and the applicant's spouse (if any):
30	(i) as the names appear in the records of the United States
31	Social Security Administration for the purposes of the
32	issuance of a Social Security card and Social Security
33	number; or
34	(ii) that they use as their legal names when they sign their
35	names on legal documents;
36	if the applicant is an individual; or
37	(B) each individual who qualifies property as a homestead
38	under subsection (a)(2)(B) and the individual's spouse (if any):
39	(i) as the names appear in the records of the United States
40	Social Security Administration for the purposes of the
41	issuance of a Social Security card and Social Security
42	number; or



1	(ii) that they use as their legal names when they sign their
2 3	names on legal documents;
	if the applicant is not an individual; and
4	(4) either:
5	(A) the last five (5) digits of the applicant's Social Security
6	number and the last five (5) digits of the Social Security
7	number of the applicant's spouse (if any); or
8	(B) if the applicant or the applicant's spouse (if any) does no
9	have a Social Security number, any of the following for tha
10	individual:
11	(i) The last five (5) digits of the individual's driver's license
12	number.
13	(ii) The last five (5) digits of the individual's state
14	identification card number.
15	(iii) The last five (5) digits of a preparer tax identification
16	number that is obtained by the individual through the
17	Internal Revenue Service of the United States.
18	(iv) If the individual does not have a driver's license, a state
19	identification card, or an Internal Revenue Service prepare
20	tax identification number, the last five (5) digits of a contro
21	number that is on a document issued to the individual by the
22	United States government.
23	If a form or statement provided to the county auditor under this section
24	IC 6-1.1-22-8.1, or IC 6-1.1-22.5-12 includes the telephone number of
25	part or all of the Social Security number of a party or other number
26	described in subdivision (4)(B) of a party, the telephone number and
27	the Social Security number or other number described in subdivision
28	(4)(B) included are confidential. The statement may be filed in persor
29	or by mail. If the statement is mailed, the mailing must be postmarked
30	on or before the last day for filing. The statement applies for that firs
31	
32	year and any succeeding year for which the deduction is allowed. To
33	obtain the deduction for a desired calendar year in which property taxes
	are first due and payable, the statement must be completed and dated
34	in the immediately preceding calendar year and filed with the county
35	auditor on or before January 5 of the calendar year in which the
36	property taxes are first due and payable.
37	(f) Except as provided in subsection (n), if a person who is
38	receiving, or seeks to receive, the deduction provided by this section ir
39	the person's name:
40	(1) changes the use of the individual's property so that part or al
41	of the property no longer qualifies for the deduction under this
42	section; or



- (2) is not eligible for a deduction under this section because the person is already receiving:
 - (A) a deduction under this section in the person's name as an individual or a spouse; or
 - (B) a deduction under the law of another state that is equivalent to the deduction provided by this section;

the person must file a certified statement with the auditor of the county, notifying the auditor of the person's ineligibility, not more than sixty (60) days after the date of the change in eligibility. A person who fails to file the statement required by this subsection may, under IC 6-1.1-36-17, be liable for any additional taxes that would have been due on the property if the person had filed the statement as required by this subsection plus a civil penalty equal to ten percent (10%) of the additional taxes due. The civil penalty imposed under this subsection is in addition to any interest and penalties for a delinquent payment that might otherwise be due. One percent (1%) of the total civil penalty collected under this subsection shall be transferred by the county to the department of local government finance for use by the department in establishing and maintaining the homestead property data base under subsection (i) and, to the extent there is money remaining, for any other purposes of the department. This amount becomes part of the property tax liability for purposes of this article.

- (g) The department of local government finance may adopt rules or guidelines concerning the application for a deduction under this section.
- (h) This subsection does not apply to property in the first year for which a deduction is claimed under this section if the sole reason that a deduction is claimed on other property is that the individual or married couple maintained a principal residence at the other property on the assessment date in the same year in which an application for a deduction is filed under this section or, if the application is for a homestead that is assessed as personal property, on the assessment date in the immediately preceding year and the individual or married couple is moving the individual's or married couple's principal residence to the property that is the subject of the application. Except as provided in subsection (n), the county auditor may not grant an individual or a married couple a deduction under this section if:
 - (1) the individual or married couple, for the same year, claims the deduction on two (2) or more different applications for the deduction; and
 - (2) the applications claim the deduction for different property.
 - (i) The department of local government finance shall provide secure



- access to county auditors to a homestead property data base that includes access to the homestead owner's name and the numbers required from the homestead owner under subsection (e)(4) for the sole purpose of verifying whether an owner is wrongly claiming a deduction under this chapter or a credit under IC 6-1.1-20.4, IC 6-1.1-20.6, or IC 6-3.6-5 (after December 31, 2016). Each county auditor shall submit data on deductions applicable to the current tax year on or before March 15 of each year in a manner prescribed by the department of local government finance.
- (j) A county auditor may require an individual to provide evidence proving that the individual's residence is the individual's principal place of residence as claimed in the certified statement filed under subsection (e). The county auditor may limit the evidence that an individual is required to submit to a state income tax return, a valid driver's license, or a valid voter registration card showing that the residence for which the deduction is claimed is the individual's principal place of residence. The department of local government finance shall work with county auditors to develop procedures to determine whether a property owner that is claiming a standard deduction or homestead credit is not eligible for the standard deduction or homestead credit because the property owner's principal place of residence is outside Indiana.
- (k) As used in this section, "homestead" includes property that satisfies each of the following requirements:
 - (1) The property is located in Indiana and consists of a dwelling and the real estate, not exceeding one (1) acre, that immediately surrounds that dwelling.
 - (2) The property is the principal place of residence of an individual.
 - (3) The property is owned by an entity that is not described in subsection (a)(2)(B).
 - (4) The individual residing on the property is a shareholder, partner, or member of the entity that owns the property.
 - (5) The property was eligible for the standard deduction under this section on March 1, 2009.
- (l) If a county auditor terminates a deduction for property described in subsection (k) with respect to property taxes that are:
 - (1) imposed for an assessment date in 2009; and
 - (2) first due and payable in 2010;
- on the grounds that the property is not owned by an entity described in subsection (a)(2)(B), the county auditor shall reinstate the deduction if the taxpayer provides proof that the property is eligible for the deduction in accordance with subsection (k) and that the individual



residing on the property is not claiming the deduction for any other

2	property.
3	(m) For assessment dates after 2009, the term "homestead" includes:
4	(1) a deck or patio;
5	(2) a gazebo; or
6	(3) another residential yard structure, as defined in rules adopted
7	by the department of local government finance (other than a
8	swimming pool);
9	that is assessed as real property and attached to the dwelling.
10	(n) A county auditor shall grant an individual a deduction under this
11	section regardless of whether the individual and the individual's spouse
12	claim a deduction on two (2) different applications and each
13	application claims a deduction for different property if the property
14	owned by the individual's spouse is located outside Indiana and the
15	individual files an affidavit with the county auditor containing the
16	following information:
17	(1) The names of the county and state in which the individual's
18	spouse claims a deduction substantially similar to the deduction
19	allowed by this section.
20	(2) A statement made under penalty of perjury that the following
21	are true:
22	(A) That the individual and the individual's spouse maintain
23	separate principal places of residence.
24	(B) That neither the individual nor the individual's spouse has
25	an ownership interest in the other's principal place of
26	residence.
27	(C) That neither the individual nor the individual's spouse has,
28	for that same year, claimed a standard or substantially similar
29	deduction for any property other than the property maintained
30	as a principal place of residence by the respective individuals.
31	A county auditor may require an individual or an individual's spouse to
32	provide evidence of the accuracy of the information contained in an
33	affidavit submitted under this subsection. The evidence required of the
34	individual or the individual's spouse may include state income tax
35	returns, excise tax payment information, property tax payment
36	information, driver license information, and voter registration
37	information.
38	(o) If:
39	(1) a property owner files a statement under subsection (e) to
40	claim the deduction provided by this section for a particular
41	property; and
42	(2) the county auditor receiving the filed statement determines



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that the property owner's property is not eligible for the deduction; the county auditor shall inform the property owner of the county auditor's determination in writing. If a property owner's property is not eligible for the deduction because the county auditor has determined that the property is not the property owner's principal place of residence, the property owner may appeal the county auditor's determination as provided in IC 6-1.1-15. The county auditor shall inform the property owner of the owner's right to appeal when the county auditor informs the property owner of the county auditor's determination under this subsection. (p) An individual is entitled to the deduction under this section for a homestead for a particular assessment date if:
(1) either:
(A) the individual's interest in the homestead as described in
subsection (a)(2)(B) is conveyed to the individual after the

- assessment date, but within the calendar year in which the assessment date occurs; or
- (B) the individual contracts to purchase the homestead after the assessment date, but within the calendar year in which the assessment date occurs;
- (2) on the assessment date:
 - (A) the property on which the homestead is currently located was vacant land; or
 - (B) the construction of the dwelling that constitutes the homestead was not completed; and
- (3) either:

- (A) the individual files the certified statement required by subsection (e); or
- (B) a sales disclosure form that meets the requirements of section 44 of this chapter is submitted to the county assessor on or before December 31 of the calendar year for the individual's purchase of the homestead.

An individual who satisfies the requirements of subdivisions (1) through (3) is entitled to the deduction under this section for the homestead for the assessment date, even if on the assessment date the property on which the homestead is currently located was vacant land or the construction of the dwelling that constitutes the homestead was not completed. The county auditor shall apply the deduction for the assessment date and for the assessment date in any later year in which the homestead remains eligible for the deduction. A homestead that qualifies for the deduction under this section as provided in this subsection is considered a homestead for purposes of section 37.5 of



this chapter and IC 6-1.1-20.6.

- (q) This subsection applies to an application for the deduction provided by this section that is filed for an assessment date occurring after December 31, 2013. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an individual buying a mobile home that is not assessed as real property or a manufactured home that is not assessed as real property under a contract providing that the individual is to pay the property taxes on the mobile home or manufactured home is not entitled to the deduction provided by this section unless the parties to the contract comply with IC 9-17-6-17.
 - (r) This subsection:
 - (1) applies to an application for the deduction provided by this section that is filed for an assessment date occurring after December 31, 2013; and
- (2) does not apply to an individual described in subsection (q). The owner of a mobile home that is not assessed as real property or a manufactured home that is not assessed as real property must attach a copy of the owner's title to the mobile home or manufactured home to the application for the deduction provided by this section.
- (s) For assessment dates after 2013, the term "homestead" includes property that is owned by an individual who:
 - (1) is serving on active duty in any branch of the armed forces of the United States;
 - (2) was ordered to transfer to a location outside Indiana; and
 - (3) was otherwise eligible, without regard to this subsection, for the deduction under this section for the property for the assessment date immediately preceding the transfer date specified in the order described in subdivision (2).

For property to qualify under this subsection for the deduction provided by this section, the individual described in subdivisions (1) through (3) must submit to the county auditor a copy of the individual's transfer orders or other information sufficient to show that the individual was ordered to transfer to a location outside Indiana. The property continues to qualify for the deduction provided by this section until the individual ceases to be on active duty, the property is sold, or the individual's ownership interest is otherwise terminated, whichever occurs first. Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2), the property remains a homestead regardless of whether the property continues to be the individual's principal place of residence after the individual transfers to a location outside Indiana. The property continues to qualify as a homestead under this subsection if the property is leased while the individual is away from Indiana and is serving on active duty, if the individual has



lived at the property at any time during the past ten (10) years. Otherwise, the property ceases to qualify as a homestead under this subsection if the property is leased while the individual is away from Indiana. Property that qualifies as a homestead under this subsection shall also be construed as a homestead for purposes of section 37.5 of this chapter.

SECTION 2. IC 24-5-0.5-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.34-2022, SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 3. (a) A supplier may not commit an unfair, abusive, or deceptive act, omission, or practice in connection with a consumer transaction. Such an act, omission, or practice by a supplier is a violation of this chapter whether it occurs before, during, or after the transaction. An act, omission, or practice prohibited by this section includes both implicit and explicit misrepresentations.

- (b) Without limiting the scope of subsection (a), the following acts, and the following representations as to the subject matter of a consumer transaction, made orally, in writing, or by electronic communication, by a supplier, are deceptive acts:
 - (1) That such subject of a consumer transaction has sponsorship, approval, performance, characteristics, accessories, uses, or benefits it does not have which the supplier knows or should reasonably know it does not have.
 - (2) That such subject of a consumer transaction is of a particular standard, quality, grade, style, or model, if it is not and if the supplier knows or should reasonably know that it is not.
 - (3) That such subject of a consumer transaction is new or unused, if it is not and if the supplier knows or should reasonably know that it is not.
 - (4) That such subject of a consumer transaction will be supplied to the public in greater quantity than the supplier intends or reasonably expects.
 - (5) That replacement or repair constituting the subject of a consumer transaction is needed, if it is not and if the supplier knows or should reasonably know that it is not.
 - (6) That a specific price advantage exists as to such subject of a consumer transaction, if it does not and if the supplier knows or should reasonably know that it does not.
 - (7) That the supplier has a sponsorship, approval, or affiliation in such consumer transaction the supplier does not have, and which the supplier knows or should reasonably know that the supplier does not have.
 - (8) That such consumer transaction involves or does not involve



1	a warranty, a disclaimer of warranties, or other rights, remedies,
2	or obligations, if the representation is false and if the supplier
3	knows or should reasonably know that the representation is false.
4	(9) That the consumer will receive a rebate, discount, or other
5	benefit as an inducement for entering into a sale or lease in return
6	for giving the supplier the names of prospective consumers or
7	otherwise helping the supplier to enter into other consumer
8	transactions, if earning the benefit, rebate, or discount is
9	contingent upon the occurrence of an event subsequent to the time
10	the consumer agrees to the purchase or lease.
11	(10) That the supplier is able to deliver or complete the subject of
12	the consumer transaction within a stated period of time, when the
13	supplier knows or should reasonably know the supplier could not.
14	If no time period has been stated by the supplier, there is a
15	presumption that the supplier has represented that the supplier
16	will deliver or complete the subject of the consumer transaction
17	within a reasonable time, according to the course of dealing or the
18	usage of the trade.
19	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
	(11) That the consumer will be able to purchase the subject of the
20	consumer transaction as advertised by the supplier, if the supplier
21	does not intend to sell it.
22	(12) That the replacement or repair constituting the subject of a
23	consumer transaction can be made by the supplier for the estimate
24	the supplier gives a customer for the replacement or repair, if the
25	specified work is completed and:
26	(A) the cost exceeds the estimate by an amount equal to or
27	greater than ten percent (10%) of the estimate;
28	(B) the supplier did not obtain written permission from the
29	customer to authorize the supplier to complete the work even
30	if the cost would exceed the amounts specified in clause (A);
31	(C) the total cost for services and parts for a single transaction
32	is more than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750); and
33	(D) the supplier knew or reasonably should have known that
34	the cost would exceed the estimate in the amounts specified in
35	clause (A).
36	(13) That the replacement or repair constituting the subject of a
37	consumer transaction is needed, and that the supplier disposes of
38	the part repaired or replaced earlier than seventy-two (72) hours
39	after both:
40	(A) the customer has been notified that the work has been
41	completed; and



(B) the part repaired or replaced has been made available for

1	examination upon the request of the customer.
2	(14) Engaging in the replacement or repair of the subject of a
3	consumer transaction if the consumer has not authorized the
4	replacement or repair, and if the supplier knows or should
5	reasonably know that it is not authorized.
6	(15) The act of misrepresenting the geographic location of the
7	supplier by listing an alternate business name or an assumed
8	business name (as described in IC 23-0.5-3-4) in a local telephone
9	directory if:
0	(A) the name misrepresents the supplier's geographic location;
1	(B) the listing fails to identify the locality and state of the
2	supplier's business;
3	(C) calls to the local telephone number are routinely forwarded
4	or otherwise transferred to a supplier's business location that
5	is outside the calling area covered by the local telephone
6	directory; and
7	(D) the supplier's business location is located in a county that
8	is not contiguous to a county in the calling area covered by the
9	local telephone directory.
20	(16) The act of listing an alternate business name or assumed
21	business name (as described in IC 23-0.5-3-4) in a directory
22	assistance data base if:
23	(A) the name misrepresents the supplier's geographic location;
.3 .4	(B) calls to the local telephone number are routinely forwarded
25 26	or otherwise transferred to a supplier's business location that
26	is outside the local calling area; and
27	(C) the supplier's business location is located in a county that
28	is not contiguous to a county in the local calling area.
.9	(17) The violation by a supplier of IC 24-3-4 concerning
0	cigarettes for import or export.
1	(18) The act of a supplier in knowingly selling or reselling a
2	product to a consumer if the product has been recalled, whether
3	by the order of a court or a regulatory body, or voluntarily by the
4	manufacturer, distributor, or retailer, unless the product has been
5	repaired or modified to correct the defect that was the subject of
6	the recall.
7	(19) The violation by a supplier of 47 U.S.C. 227, including any
8	rules or regulations issued under 47 U.S.C. 227.
9	(20) The violation by a supplier of the federal Fair Debt
0	Collection Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692 et seq.), including any
-1	rules or regulations issued under the federal Fair Debt Collection
-2	Practices Act (15 U.S.C. 1692 et seq.).



1	(21) A violation of IC 24-5-7 (concerning health spa services), as
2	set forth in IC 24-5-7-17.
3	(22) A violation of IC 24-5-8 (concerning business opportunity
4	transactions), as set forth in IC 24-5-8-20.
5	(23) A violation of IC 24-5-10 (concerning home consumer
6	transactions), as set forth in IC 24-5-10-18.
7	(24) A violation of IC 24-5-11 (concerning real property
8	improvement contracts), as set forth in IC 24-5-11-14.
9	(25) A violation of IC 24-5-12 (concerning telephone
10	solicitations), as set forth in IC 24-5-12-23.
11	(26) A violation of IC 24-5-13.5 (concerning buyback motor
12	vehicles), as set forth in IC 24-5-13.5-14.
13	(27) A violation of IC 24-5-14 (concerning automatic
14	dialing-announcing devices), as set forth in IC 24-5-14-13.
15	(28) A violation of IC 24-5-15 (concerning credit services
16	organizations), as set forth in IC 24-5-15-11.
17	(29) A violation of IC 24-5-16 (concerning unlawful motor
18	vehicle subleasing), as set forth in IC 24-5-16-18.
19	(30) A violation of IC 24-5-17 (concerning environmental
20	marketing claims), as set forth in IC 24-5-17-14.
21	(31) A violation of IC 24-5-19 (concerning deceptive commercial
22	solicitation), as set forth in IC 24-5-19-11.
23	(32) A violation of IC 24-5-21 (concerning prescription drug
24	discount cards), as set forth in IC 24-5-21-7.
25	(33) A violation of IC 24-5-23.5-7 (concerning real estate
26	appraisals), as set forth in IC 24-5-23.5-9.
27	(34) A violation of IC 24-5-26 (concerning identity theft), as set
28	forth in IC 24-5-26-3.
29	(35) A violation of IC 24-5.5 (concerning mortgage rescue fraud),
30	as set forth in IC 24-5.5-6-1.
31	(36) A violation of IC 24-8 (concerning promotional gifts and
32	contests), as set forth in IC 24-8-6-3.
33	(37) A violation of IC 21-18.5-6 (concerning representations
34	made by a postsecondary credit bearing proprietary educational
35	institution), as set forth in IC 21-18.5-6-22.5.
36	(38) A violation of IC 24-5-15.5 (concerning collection actions of
37	a plaintiff debt buyer), as set forth in IC 24-5-15.5-6.
38	(39) A violation of IC 24-14 (concerning towing services), as set
39	forth in IC 24-14-10-1.
40	(40) A violation of IC 24-5-14.5 (concerning misleading or
41	inaccurate caller identification information), as set forth in



IC 24-5-14.5-12.

(41) A violation of IC 24-5-27 (concerning intrastate inmate calling services), as set forth in IC 24-5-27-27.

(42) A violation of IC 32-29.5 (concerning principal dwelling land contracts), as set forth in IC 32-29.5-6-4.

- (c) Any representations on or within a product or its packaging or in advertising or promotional materials which would constitute a deceptive act shall be the deceptive act both of the supplier who places such representation thereon or therein, or who authored such materials, and such other suppliers who shall state orally or in writing that such representation is true if such other supplier shall know or have reason to know that such representation was false.
- (d) If a supplier shows by a preponderance of the evidence that an act resulted from a bona fide error notwithstanding the maintenance of procedures reasonably adopted to avoid the error, such act shall not be deceptive within the meaning of this chapter.
- (e) It shall be a defense to any action brought under this chapter that the representation constituting an alleged deceptive act was one made in good faith by the supplier without knowledge of its falsity and in reliance upon the oral or written representations of the manufacturer, the person from whom the supplier acquired the product, any testing organization, or any other person provided that the source thereof is disclosed to the consumer.
- (f) For purposes of subsection (b)(12), a supplier that provides estimates before performing repair or replacement work for a customer shall give the customer a written estimate itemizing as closely as possible the price for labor and parts necessary for the specific job before commencing the work.
- (g) For purposes of subsection (b)(15) and (b)(16), a telephone company or other provider of a telephone directory or directory assistance service or its officer or agent is immune from liability for publishing the listing of an alternate business name or assumed business name of a supplier in its directory or directory assistance data base unless the telephone company or other provider of a telephone directory or directory assistance service is the same person as the supplier who has committed the deceptive act.
- (h) For purposes of subsection (b)(18), it is an affirmative defense to any action brought under this chapter that the product has been altered by a person other than the defendant to render the product completely incapable of serving its original purpose.
- SECTION 3. IC 32-29.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** ARTICLE TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]:



1	ARTICLE 29.5. PRINCIPAL DWELLING LAND
2	CONTRACTS
3	Chapter 1. Application
4	Sec. 1. This article applies only to a principal dwelling land
5	contract entered into after June 30, 2023.
6	Sec. 2. This article applies to a seller who sells real property
7	under a principal dwelling land contract.
8	Sec. 3. This article does not apply to the following:
9	(1) A depository institution regulated by a state or federa
10	agency, and subsidiaries owned and controlled by the
11	depository institution.
12	(2) A first lien mortgage lender licensed under IC 24-4.4, and
13	subsidiaries owned and controlled by the first lien mortgage
14	lender.
15	(3) Transactions between family members.
16	Chapter 2. Definitions
17	Sec. 1. The definitions set forth in this chapter apply throughout
18	this article.
19	Sec. 2. "Land contract" means a contract for the sale of rea
20	estate in which the seller of the real estate retains legal title to the
21	real estate until the total contract price is paid by the buyer.
22	Sec. 3. (a) "Principal dwelling land contract" means a land
23	contract for the sale of real property:
24	(1) designed primarily for the occupancy of one (1) to two (2)
25	families; and
26	(2) that is or will be occupied by a buyer as the buyer's
27	principal dwelling.
28	(b) The term does not include a land contract for the sale of:
29	(1) more than ten (10) acres of land; or
30	(2) vacant land.
31	Chapter 3. Principal Dwelling Land Contracts and Disclosures
32	Sec. 1. (a) At least ten (10) days before a principal dwelling land
33	contract is executed by the parties, the seller shall provide the
34	buyer with a complete record of any liens encumbering the
35	property, including any property tax liens or special assessment
36	liens.
37	(b) The principal dwelling contract shall indicate the date by
38	which the record of any liens as required by this section was
39	provided to the buyer.
40	Sec. 2. A principal dwelling land contract must include the
41	following information:

(1) If the real property is encumbered by one (1) or more



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1	liens, a statement of the amount of the liens and an agreement
2	by the seller that the seller shall use a specified portion of
3	funds received from the buyer under the contract to satisfy
4	the liens.
5	(2) The sales price, address, and legal description of the
6	residential real estate that is the subject of the contract.
7	(3) A statement of the amount of any down payment or
8	purchase option fee applied to the purchase price, including
9	the resulting principal amount remaining to be paid by the
10	buyer for the remainder of the contract.
11	(4) The term of the contract expressed in years and months,
12	and the total number of periodic payments due under the
13	contract.
14	(5) The amount of any balloon payment, and when the balloon
15	payment is due.
16	(6) A statement setting forth whether the seller or buyer is
17	responsible for paying real estate taxes and insurance with
18	respect to the real estate, including the procedures necessary
19	for the timely invoicing and payment of those amounts. In any
20	case in which responsibility for the payment of real estate
21	taxes and insurance with respect to the property is not clearly
22	set forth in the contract, the seller:
23	(A) is responsible for paying real estate taxes and
24	insurance when due; and
25	(B) may not seek reimbursement for those amounts from
26	the buyer.
27	(7) Subject to subdivision (6), the amount that will be charged
28	periodically, if any, during the first year of the contract to pay
29	real estate taxes.
30	(8) Subject to subdivision (6), the amount that will be charged
31	periodically, if any, during the first year of the contract to pay
32	for insurance.
33	(9) A statement that any amounts listed under subdivision (7)
34	or (8) are subject to change each year.
35	(10) A listing of any unpaid amounts owed for real estate taxes
36	with respect to the property.
37	(11) The types of insurance coverage, including property
38	insurance and title insurance, for the buyer and seller that are
39	required under, or are to be provided in connection with, the
40	contract.
41	(12) A statement setting forth any repairs the buyer is
42	financially responsible for making to the residential real



1	estate that is subject to the contract.
2	(13) A statement setting forth any types of alterations to the
3	property that must be approved by both the buyer and the
4	seller before being made, including any requirements to
5	provide evidence of necessary permits, insurance, and lien
6	waiver agreements.
7	Sec. 3. All preexisting liens must be satisfied by the seller by the
8	end of the principal dwelling land contract term. The payment of
9	liens that arise after the execution of the principal dwelling land
10	contract shall be satisfied by the seller before the end of the
11	contract term unless otherwise set forth in the contract.
12	Sec. 4. A principal dwelling land contract must permit a buyer
13	to pay the balance owed on the contract and receive the deed at any
14	time. A principal dwelling land contract may not impose a
15	prepayment penalty or additional charge for an early payoff.
16	Sec. 5. At the time the parties execute the principal dwelling
17	land contract, the seller shall provide the buyer with one (1) copy
18	of the executed contract. The principal dwelling land contract
19	must:
20	(1) be notarized; and
21	(2) conform to the requirements set forth in IC 36-2-11 for the
22	recording of documents.
23	Sec. 6. The buyer or seller is not bound by a principal dwelling
24	land contract during the three (3) business days immediately
25	following the date of execution of the contract in the contract's full
26	and final form. At any time during the three (3) day period
27	described in this section, the buyer or the seller may deliver to the
28	other party a written notice of cancellation that has the legal effect
29	of canceling the transaction. If a notice of cancellation is delivered
30	by either the buyer or the seller to the other party during the three
31	(3) day period described in this section, the following apply:
32	(1) The buyer shall, not later than twenty-four (24) hours
33	after receipt or delivery of the notice of cancellation:
34	(A) surrender possession of the real estate that is the
35	subject of the transaction back to the seller; and
36	(B) return any keys or other devices that may be used to
37	access the property to the seller or the seller's agent.
38	(2) The seller shall, not later than two (2) business days after
39	being placed back into possession of the real estate, return all
40	monies paid by the buyer, including any down payments, fees,
41	or regular payments made in connection with the transaction.

Neither the buyer nor the seller may waive the three (3) day



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1	cancellation period provided for by this section, by contract or
2	otherwise.
3	Sec. 7. The seller shall record the executed principal dwelling
4	land contract or memorandum of land contract not later than
5	thirty (30) days after the contract or memorandum is executed and
6	notarized. The buyer may record the executed and notarized
7	principal dwelling land contract or memorandum of land contract
8	at any time. The recording shall be done in the county where the
9	real property is located.
10	Sec. 8. After a principal dwelling land contract is recorded
11	under section 7 of this chapter, the seller may transfer the seller's
12	interest in the real estate that is the subject of the principal
13	dwelling land contract to another person through a recorded deed.
14	The interest transferred is subject to the recorded principal
15	dwelling land contract. The transferee shall provide to the buyer
16	under the principal dwelling land contract written notice of the
17	transfer. The notice required by this section shall be provided by
18	first class mail and by certified mail, return receipt requested, and
19	must include the following:
20	(1) A copy of the recorded warranty deed transferring the
21	seller's interest in the real estate to the transferee.
22	(2) The telephone number of the transferee.
23	(3) The address to which payments under the principal
24	dwelling land contract must be sent.
25	Sec. 9. (a) Subject to subsection (b), after a principal dwelling
26	land contract is recorded under section 7 of this chapter, the buyer
27	under the principal dwelling land contract may transfer the
28	buyer's:
29	(1) interest in the real estate that is the subject of the contract,
30	as of the date of the transfer; and
31	(2) rights and obligations under the contract, as of the date of
32	the transfer;
33	to a subsequent buyer.
34	(b) A transfer of a buyer's interest, rights, and obligations
35	described in subsection (a) is subject to the following:
36	(1) The recorded principal dwelling land contract must not
37	contain a provision specifying that the buyer's:
38	(A) interest in the real estate; and
39	(B) rights and obligations under the contract;
40	are not transferable or assignable during the term of the

(2) The buyer and seller under the recorded principal



1	dwelling land contract must provide the subsequent buyer
2	with the following:
3	(A) All applicable information, forms, and statements
4	required under section 1 of this chapter, current as of the
5	date of the transfer.
6	(B) All disclosures required under section 2 of this chapter,
7	current as of the date of the transfer.
8	(3) After the buyer's:
9	(A) interest in the real estate; and
10	(B) rights and obligations under the recorded principal
11	dwelling land contract;
12	are transferred to the subsequent buyer, sections 4 through 8
13	of this chapter apply with respect to the seller and the
14	subsequent buyer.
15	Chapter 4. Statement of Account
16	Sec. 1. Before January 31 of each year, the seller shall provide
17	the buyer with a written statement of account for the previous
18	calendar year. The statement must include the following:
19	(1) A record of all payments made by the buyer.
20	(2) If applicable, a record of all payments made by the seller
21	to satisfy any liens, and to whom the payments were made.
22	(3) The payoff amount as of the end of the previous calendar
23	year.
24	Chapter 5. Buyer Default
25	Sec. 1. If a buyer fails to make three (3) consecutive, timely
26	payments as required under a principal dwelling land contract, the
27	buyer is in default of the contract. If:
28	(1) the buyer has made timely payments under the contract
29	for at least one (1) year; or
30	(2) the amount of all payments made by the buyer under the
31	contract, including any down payment or prepayment, is at
32	least thirty percent (30%) of the purchase price;
33	the seller shall send the buyer, not later than ten (10) days after the
34	missed payments, a notice of default.
35	Sec. 2. A seller shall give a buyer an opportunity to cure within
36	sixty (60) days after the date of receipt of the notice provided to the
37	buyer under section 1 of this chapter. If the buyer fails to exercise
38	the right to cure, the seller may begin foreclosure proceedings
39	against the buyer.
40	Sec. 3. Forfeiture of possession of the real estate that is the

subject of a principal dwelling land contract is available as a

remedy to the seller upon any act or omission of the buyer that



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1	constitutes a default under the terms of the contract, only if either
2	or both of the following apply:
3	(1) The real estate has been abandoned by the buyer.
4	(2) Both of the following apply:
5	(A) The amount of all payments made by the buyer under
6	the contract, including any down payment or prepayment,
7	is less than ten percent (10%) of the purchase price.
8	(B) The seller's security interest in the real estate has been
9	jeopardized by the acts or omissions of the buyer.
10	Sec. 4. At any time during the term of a principal dwelling land
11	contract, a seller shall not force a buyer's default by failing or
12	refusing to accept a payment.
13	Chapter 6. Violations
14	Sec. 1. (a) If a seller fails to provide a complete record of any
15	liens encumbering the property under IC 32-29.5-3-1, the buyer
16	has the right, not later than sixty (60) days after the parties execute
17	the principal dwelling land contract, to:
18	(1) rescind the contract, subject to subsection (b); or
19	(2) obtain liquidated damages of up to one (1) month's
20	payment under the contract.
21	(b) If, at the time a buyer seeks to rescind a principal dwelling
22	land contract under subsection (a)(1), the contract has been
23	recorded, the buyer shall:
24	(1) execute a quitclaim deed to the seller with respect to the
25	buyer's interest in the real estate as of the date of the
26	rescission; and
27	(2) record the quitclaim deed in the county in which the real
28	estate is located.
29	The quitclaim deed required under this subsection must contain a
30	cross-reference to the recorded principal dwelling land contract.
31	The seller is responsible for all expenses incurred in the drafting
32	and recording of a quitclaim deed required under this subsection.
33	However, if the buyer vacates the property and does not execute
34	and record a release of the principal dwelling land contract not
35	later than ten (10) days after vacating the property, the seller may
36	file an action for forfeiture.
37	(c) If a buyer brings an action under this section and prevails,
38	the court may award the buyer court costs and reasonable
39	attorney's fees.
40	Sec. 2. If a seller fails to send a written statement of account:

(1) that substantially complies with IC 32-29.5-4; and(2) before March 1 of the year in which it is due;



1	the buyer is entitled to liquidated damages of up to one (1) month's
2	payment under the principal dwelling land contract. If a buyer
3	brings an action under this section and prevails, the court may
4	award the buyer court costs and reasonable attorney's fees.
5	Sec. 3. (a) This subsection applies to a principal dwelling land
6	contract entered into after June 30, 2023. If a seller prepares a
7	principal dwelling land contract that does not substantially comply
8	with IC 32-29.5-3, the buyer is entitled to:
9	(1) liquidated damages of up to one (1) month's payment
10	under the contract; and
11	(2) a new principal dwelling land contract containing
12	substantially identical terms to the original contract, prepared
13	at the seller's expense, that complies with IC 32-29.5-3.
14	However, if the seller fails to present the buyer with a new
15	principal dwelling land contract containing substantially identical
16	terms that complies with IC 32-29.5-3 within sixty (60) days of
17	being requested to do so in writing, the buyer is entitled to rescind
18	the contract, subject to subsection (b).
19	(b) If, at the time a buyer seeks to rescind a principal dwelling
20	land contract under subsection (a), the contract has been recorded,
21	the buyer shall:
22	(1) execute a quitclaim deed to the seller with respect to the
23	buyer's interest in the real estate as of the date of the
24	rescission; and
25	(2) record the quitclaim deed in the county in which the real
26	estate is located.
27	The quitclaim deed required under this subsection must contain a
28	cross-reference to the recorded principal dwelling land contract.
29	The seller is responsible for all expenses incurred in the drafting
30	and recording of a quitclaim deed required under this subsection.
31	However, if the buyer vacates the property and does not execute
32	and record a release of the principal dwelling land contract not
33	later than ten (10) days after vacating the property, the seller may
34	file an action for forfeiture.
35	(c) If a buyer brings an action under this section and prevails,
36	the court may award the buyer court costs and reasonable
37	attorney's fees.
38	Sec. 4. A violation of this article is an incurable deceptive act
39	that is:
40	(1) actionable by the attorney general under IC 24-5-0.5-4(c);

(1) actionable by the attorney general under IC 24-5-0.5-4(c);

(2) subject to the penalties and remedies available to the



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1	attorney general under IC 24-5-0.5.
2	Chapter 7. Seller Default
3	Sec. 1. (a) If:
4	(1) the buyer has fulfilled the requirements of the principal
5	dwelling land contract; and
6	(2) the seller is unable to transfer title to the buyer without
7	any assumed liens on the property;
8	the seller shall pay the buyer liquidated damages in the amount of
9	twenty-five dollars (\$25) per day until each unassumed lien is
10	satisfied. If a buyer brings an action under this section and
11	prevails, the court may award the buyer court costs and reasonable
12	attorney's fees.
13	(b) This section does not affect the seller's obligation to satisfy
14	any unassumed lien.
15	(c) A buyer who has fulfilled the requirements of the principal
16	dwelling land contract is entitled to possession of the real property
17	with no further payments due to the seller.
18	Chapter 8. Rulemaking
19	Sec. 1. (a) The attorney general, in consultation with the
20	department of financial institutions, may adopt rules under
21	IC 4-22-2, including emergency rules adopted in the manner
22	provided by IC 4-22-2-37.1, to implement this article.
23	(b) Notwithstanding IC 4-22-2-37.1(g), an emergency rule
24	adopted by the attorney general under this section and in the
25	manner provided by IC 4-22-2-37.1 expires on the date on which
26	a rule that supersedes the emergency rule is adopted by the
27	attorney general under IC 4-22-2-24 through IC 4-22-2-36.
28	SECTION 4. An emergency is declared for this act.

