SENATE BILL No. 340

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: IC 32-24.

Synopsis: Private property protection matters. Requires the summons accompanying a complaint for condemnation to include language regarding the defendants' right to object to the condemnation within 30 days from the date notice is served. Requires a court to award reasonable costs and attorney's fees to a defendant whose objection to a complaint for condemnation is sustained. Requires a municipality to provide notice by mail to affected owners, both residents and nonresidents of the municipality, of a condemnation. Permits an affected owner to file an objection that a municipality does not have the right to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought. Amends the time for a remonstrance hearing for a municipal condemnation and the defendant's right to judicial review of the decision made at the hearing to 30 days. (Current law requires a remonstrance hearing to be set later than 10 days after notice and the defendant to appeal the decision within 20 days.) Provides parties the right to appeal a court's judgment in the judicial review of a municipal condemnation. Amends the statute regarding the award of attorney's fees to the defendant in a municipal condemnation proceeding. Revises the statute allowing a municipality to condemn property for economic development to require a 3/4 affirmative vote of the municipality's legislative body to exercise the power of eminent domain. (Current law requires a 2/3 affirmative vote of the municipality's legislative body.) Allows a property owner to challenge a condemnation for economic development purposes by providing clear and convincing evidence that the owner's parcel is not necessary for the project.

Effective: July 1, 2020.

Spartz

January 13, 2020, read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.



Second Regular Session of the 121st General Assembly (2020)

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 2019 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE BILL No. 340

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 32-24-1-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
2	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 6. (a) Upon the filing
3	of a complaint under this chapter, the circuit court clerk shall issue a
4	notice requiring the defendants to appear before the court on the day to
5	be fixed by the plaintiff by indorsement on the complaint at the time of
6	filing the complaint, and to show cause, if any, why the property sought
7	to be condemned should not be acquired. The notice must also
8	provide notice to defendants of their right to object to the
9	acquisition of the property under section 8 of this chapter not later
10	than thirty (30) days from the date the notice is served. The notice
l 1	shall be substantially in the following form:
12	In the Court of Indiana.
13	To the Sheriff of County, Indiana:
14	You are hereby commanded to notify,
15	defendants, to appear before theCourt of
16	County, Indiana on the day of, 20, at
17	o'clock, M. to show cause, if any, they have why the
	2020 IN 340—LS 6971/DI 137



1	property sought to be acquired in the complaint of should not
2	be acquired. If defendants object to the acquisition of the property,
3	defendants must file objections with the court under IC 32-24-1-8
4	not later than thirty (30) days after the date this notice is served.
5	The court may extend the period for filing objections by an
6	additional thirty (30) days upon written motion of the defendants.
7	Witness my hand and the seal of the court affixed at
8	, Indiana, this day of, 20
9	Clerk of Court.
10	(b) The notice shall be served in the same manner as a summons is
11	served in civil actions. Upon a showing by affidavit that any defendant
12	is a nonresident of Indiana or that the defendant's name or residence is
13	unknown, publication and proof of the notice may be made as provided
14	in section 7 of this chapter.
15	SECTION 2. IC 32-24-1-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2017,
16	SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
17	JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 8. (a) A defendant may object to the proceedings:
18	(1) because the court does not have jurisdiction either of the
19	subject matter or of the person;
20	(2) because the plaintiff does not have the right to exercise the
21	power of eminent domain for the use sought; or
22	(3) for any other reason disclosed in the complaint or set up in the
23	objections.
24	(b) Objections under subsection (a) must be:
25	(1) in writing;
26	(2) separately stated and numbered; and
27	(3) filed not later than thirty (30) days after the date the notice
28	required in section 6 of this chapter is served on the defendant.
29	However, the court may extend the period for filing objections by
30	not more than thirty (30) days upon written motion of the
31	defendant.
32	(c) The court may not allow pleadings in the cause other than the
33	complaint, any objections, and the written exceptions provided for in
34	section 11 of this chapter. However, the court may permit amendments
35	to the pleadings.
36	(d) If an objection is sustained, the plaintiff may amend the
37	complaint or may appeal from the decision in the manner that appeals
38	are taken from final judgments in civil actions. All the parties shall take
39	notice and are bound by the judgment in an appeal.
40	(e) If the objections are overruled, the court shall appoint appraisers
41	as provided for in this chapter. Any defendant may appeal the
42	interlocutory order overruling the objections and appointing appraisers



1	in the manner that appeals are taken from final judgments in civi
2	actions.
3	(f) All the parties shall take notice of and be bound by the judgmen
4	in the appeal.
5	(g) The transcript must be filed in the office of the clerk of the
6	supreme court not later than thirty (30) days after the notice of the
7	defendant's appeal is filed. The appeal does not stay proceedings in the
8	cause.
9	(h) Notwithstanding section 14 of this chapter, if an objection:
10	(1) is sustained, and no appeal is filed; or
11	(2) is sustained in the judgment in the appeal;
12	the court shall award the defendant the reasonable costs and
13	attorney's fees incurred for the objection.
14	SECTION 3. IC 32-24-2-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.172-2009
15	SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
16	JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 6. (a) This chapter applies if the works board or
17	a municipality wants to acquire property for the use of the municipality
18	or to open, change, lay out, or vacate a street, an alley, or a public place
19	in the municipality, including a proposed street or alley crossings of
20	railways or other rights-of-way. However, this chapter does not apply
21	if a municipality wants to acquire the property of a public utility (as
22	defined in IC 8-1-2-1).
23	(b) The works board must adopt a resolution that the municipality
24	wants to acquire the property. The resolution must describe the
25	property that may be injuriously or beneficially affected. The board
26	shall have notice of the resolution:
27	(1) published in a newspaper of general circulation published in
28	the municipality once each week for two (2) consecutive weeks
29	and
30	(2) mailed to the owner of each piece of property affected by
31	the proposed acquisition.
32	The notice must name a date, at least ten (10) thirty (30) days after the
33	last publication, at which time the board will receive or hear
34	remonstrances from persons interested in or affected by the proceeding
35	(c) The works board shall consider the remonstrances, if any, and
36	then take final action, confirming, modifying, or rescinding its original
37	resolution. This action is conclusive as to all persons.
38	SECTION 4. IC 32-24-2-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
39	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 8. (a) Upon the
40	completion of the list, the works board shall award the damages
41	sustained and assess the benefits accruing to each piece of property or
42	the list.
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 $\label{eq:completed} \mbox{(b) When the assessments or awards are completed, the works board}$



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shall have a written notice served upon the owner of each piece of property, showing the amount of the assessment or award, by:

- (1) if the owner is a resident of the municipality, leaving a copy of the notice at the owner's last usual place of residence in the municipality or by delivering a copy to the owner personally and mailing a copy of the notice to the owner's address of record;
- (2) if the owner is not a resident of the municipality, by sending the notice to the owner's address of record by certified mail.
- (c) If the owner is a nonresident, or If the owner's residence is unknown, the municipality shall notify the owner by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the municipality once each week for three (3) successive weeks.
- (d) The notices must also name a day, at least ten (10) thirty (30) days after service of notice or after the last publication, on which the works board will receive or hear remonstrances from persons owners with regard to:
 - (1) the amount of their respective awards or assessments; and
 - (2) objections to the municipality's right to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought.
- (e) Persons not included in the list of the assessments or awards and claiming to be entitled to them are considered to have been notified of the pendency of the proceedings by the original notice of the resolution of the works board.
- SECTION 5. IC 32-24-2-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 10. (a) A person notified or considered to be notified under this chapter may appear before the works board on the day fixed for hearing remonstrances to awards and assessments and the municipality's right to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought and remonstrate in writing against them.
- (b) After the remonstrances have been received, the works board shall either sustain or modify the awards or assessments in the case of remonstrances that have been filed that are based on the amount of the awards or assessments. The works board shall sustain the award or assessment in the case of an award or assessment against which a remonstrance has not been filed.
- (c) If a person remonstrates in writing an objection to the municipality's right to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought, the works board shall consider the remonstrance and confirm, modify, or rescind its original resolution.
 - (c) (d) A person remonstrating in writing who is aggrieved by the



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decision of the works board may, not later than twenty (20) thirty (30) days after the decision is made, take an appeal to a court that has jurisdiction in the county in which the municipality is located. The appeal affects only the assessment or award of the person appealing.

SECTION 6. IC 32-24-2-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 11. (a) The An appeal from a remonstrance based on the amount of an award or assessment may be taken by filing an original complaint in the court against the municipality within the time required by section 10(c) 10(d) of this chapter, setting forth the action of the works board with respect to the assessment and stating the facts relied upon as showing an error on the part of the board. The court shall rehear the matter of the assessment de novo and confirm, reduce, or increase the assessment. If the court reduces the amount of benefit assessed or increases the amount of damages awarded, the plaintiff may recover costs. If the court confirms the amount of the assessment, the plaintiff may not recover costs. The judgment of the court is conclusive, and an appeal may not be taken from the court's judgment.

- (b) If upon appeal the benefits assessed or damages awarded by the works board are reduced or increased, the municipality may, upon the payment of costs, discontinue the proceedings. It may also, through the works board, make and adopt an additional assessment against all the property originally assessed in the proceeding, or that part that is benefitted, in the manner provided for the original assessment. However, such an assessment against any one (1) piece of property may not exceed ten percent (10%) of the original assessment against it.
- (c) If the municipality decides to discontinue the proceedings upon payment of costs and if assessments for benefits have already been paid, the amounts paid shall be paid back to the person or persons paying them.
- (d) An appeal from a remonstrance based on an objection to the municipality's right to exercise the power of eminent domain for the use sought may be taken by filing an original complaint in the court against the municipality within the time required by section 10(d) of this chapter, setting forth the action of the works board with respect to the objection and stating the facts relied upon as showing the municipality does not have the power of eminent domain for the use sought. If an objection is sustained, the plaintiff may recover the costs of the proceedings.
- (e) The parties may appeal a court's judgment under this section in the manner that appeals are taken from final judgments in civil actions. All the parties shall take notice of and be bound by the judgment of the appeal.



1	SECTION 7. IC 32-24-2-17, AS ADDED BY P.L.163-2006,
2	SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
3	JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 17. If applicable, A landowner who incurs
4	attorney's fees through the exercise of eminent domain under this
5	chapter is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees. in accordance with
6	IC 32-24-1-14.
7	SECTION 8. IC 32-24-4.5-11, AS ADDED BY P.L.163-2006,
8	SECTION 17, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
9	JULY 1, 2020]: Sec. 11. (a) This section applies to a parcel of real
10	property located in a project area:
11	(1) that is located in only one (1) county;
12	(2) that is at least ten (10) acres in size; and
13	(3) in which a condemnor or its agents has acquired clear title to
14	at least ninety percent (90%) of the parcels in the project area.
15	(b) As used in this section, "project area" means an area designated
16	by a condemnor and the legislative body for the condemnor for
17	economic development.
18	(c) Notwithstanding sections 7 and 8 of this chapter, a condemnor
19	may acquire a parcel of real property by the exercise of eminent
20	domain under this section only if all of the following conditions are
21	met:
22	(1) The parcel of real property is not occupied by the owner of the
23	parcel as a residence.
24	(2) The legislative body for the condemnor adopts a resolution by
25	a two-thirds (2/3) three-fourths (3/4) vote that authorizes the
26	condemnor to exercise eminent domain over a particular parcel of
27	real property.
28	(d) A condemnor that acquires a parcel of real property through the
29	exercise of eminent domain under this section shall compensate the
30	owner of the parcel as follows:
31	(1) Payment to the owner equal to one hundred twenty five
32	percent (125%) of the fair market value of the parcel as
33	determined under IC 32-24-1.
34	(2) Payment of any other damages as determined under
35	IC 32-24-1 and any loss incurred in a trade or business that is
36	attributable to the exercise of eminent domain.
37	(3) Payment of the owner's relocation costs, if any.
38	(e) The condemnor may not acquire a parcel of real property
39	through the exercise of eminent domain under this section if the owner
40	of the parcel demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that:
41	(1) the location of the parcel is essential to the viability of the
42	owner's commercial activity and the payment of damages and

owner's commercial activity and the payment of damages and

relocation costs cannot adequately compensate the owner of



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1	the parcel; or
2	(2) the payment of damages and relocation costs canno
3	adequately compensate the owner of the parcel, the parcel is no
4	necessary for the economic development project for which i
5	is sought.
6	(f) The court shall award the payment of reasonable attorney's fee
7	to the owner of a parcel in accordance with this chapter.

