

IC 6-1.1-15

Chapter 15. Procedures for Review and Appeal of Assessment and Correction of Errors

IC 6-1.1-15-0.3

Transfer of certain petitions for review to Indiana board of tax review; governing law

Sec. 0.3. Petitions for review filed under section 3 of this chapter with respect to notices of action of the county property tax assessment board of appeals issued before January 1, 2002, that are pending before the state board of tax commissioners on December 31, 2001:

- (1) are transferred to the Indiana board of tax review; and
- (2) are subject to the law in effect before amendments under P.L.198-2001.

The state board of tax commissioners shall transfer to the Indiana board of tax review by January 1, 2002, the records relating to each petition for review referred to in this section.

As added by P.L.220-2011, SEC.123.

IC 6-1.1-15-0.5

"County board"

Sec. 0.5. As used in this chapter, "county board" means the county property tax assessment board of appeals.
As added by P.L.219-2007, SEC.37.

IC 6-1.1-15-0.6

Property tax assessment repeals for assessment dates in 2002, 2003, or 2004; filing petition; requirements

Sec. 0.6. (a) This section applies only to the appeal of an assessment of real property.

(b) Notwithstanding section 1(b)(2), 1(c), and 1(d) of this chapter, in order to appeal an assessment of real property and have a change in the assessment effective for the assessment date in 2002, 2003, or 2004, the taxpayer must, in the manner provided by section 1 of this chapter, as amended by P.L.1-2004, file a written request for a preliminary conference with the township assessor not later than forty-five (45) days after:

- (1) a notice of a change of assessment for the assessment date is given to the taxpayer; or
- (2) the taxpayer receives a tax statement for the property taxes that are based on the assessment for the assessment date;

whichever occurs first.

(c) An appeal of a taxpayer under subsection (b) must comply with all other requirements applicable to an appeal under this chapter, except that the provisions of section 1(b)(2), 1(c), and 1(d) of this chapter that prohibit appeals of:

- (1) an assessment for an assessment date in 2002 that is filed after May 10, 2002, apply to property taxes imposed for that assessment date;
- (2) an assessment for an assessment date in 2003 that is filed after May 10, 2003, apply to property taxes imposed for that assessment date; or
- (3) an assessment for an assessment date in 2004 that is filed after May 10, 2004, apply to property taxes imposed for that assessment date.

As added by P.L.220-2011, SEC.124.

IC 6-1.1-15-1

Review of certain actions by the county property tax assessment board of appeals; procedures; penalties

Sec. 1. (a) A taxpayer may obtain a review by the county board of a county or township official's action with respect to either or both of the following:

- (1) The assessment of the taxpayer's tangible property.
- (2) A deduction for which a review under this section is authorized by any of the following:
 - (A) IC 6-1.1-12-25.5.
 - (B) IC 6-1.1-12-28.5.
 - (C) IC 6-1.1-12-35.5.
 - (D) IC 6-1.1-12.1-5.
 - (E) IC 6-1.1-12.1-5.3.

(F) IC 6-1.1-12.1-5.4.

(b) At the time that notice of an action referred to in subsection (a) is given to the taxpayer, the taxpayer shall also be informed in writing of:

(1) the opportunity for a review under this section, including a preliminary informal meeting under subsection (h)(2) with the county or township official referred to in this subsection; and

(2) the procedures the taxpayer must follow in order to obtain a review under this section.

(c) In order to obtain a review of an assessment or deduction effective for the assessment date to which the notice referred to in subsection (b) applies, the taxpayer must file a notice in writing with the county or township official referred to in subsection (a) not later than forty-five (45) days after the date of the notice referred to in subsection (b).

(d) A taxpayer may obtain a review by the county board of the assessment of the taxpayer's tangible property effective for an assessment date for which a notice of assessment is not given as described in subsection (b). To obtain the review, the taxpayer must file a notice in writing with the township assessor, or the county assessor if the township is not served by a township assessor. The right of a taxpayer to obtain a review under this subsection for an assessment date for which a notice of assessment is not given does not relieve an assessing official of the duty to provide the taxpayer with the notice of assessment as otherwise required by this article. The notice to obtain a review must be filed not later than the later of:

(1) May 10 of the year; or

(2) forty-five (45) days after the date of the tax statement mailed by the county treasurer, regardless of whether the assessing official changes the taxpayer's assessment.

(e) A change in an assessment made as a result of a notice for review filed by a taxpayer under subsection (d) after the time prescribed in subsection (d) becomes effective for the next assessment date. A change in an assessment made as a result of a notice for review filed by a taxpayer under subsection (c) or (d) remains in effect from the assessment date for which the change is made until the next assessment date for which the assessment is changed under this article.

(f) The written notice filed by a taxpayer under subsection (c) or (d) must include the following information:

(1) The name of the taxpayer.

(2) The address and parcel or key number of the property.

(3) The address and telephone number of the taxpayer.

(g) The filing of a notice under subsection (c) or (d):

(1) initiates a review under this section; and

(2) constitutes a request by the taxpayer for a preliminary informal meeting with the official referred to in subsection (a).

(h) A county or township official who receives a notice for review filed by a taxpayer under subsection (c) or (d) shall:

(1) immediately forward the notice to the county board; and

(2) attempt to hold a preliminary informal meeting with the taxpayer to resolve as many issues as possible by:

(A) discussing the specifics of the taxpayer's assessment or deduction;

(B) reviewing the taxpayer's property record card;

(C) explaining to the taxpayer how the assessment or deduction was determined;

(D) providing to the taxpayer information about the statutes, rules, and guidelines that govern the determination of the assessment or deduction;

(E) noting and considering objections of the taxpayer;

(F) considering all errors alleged by the taxpayer; and

(G) otherwise educating the taxpayer about:

(i) the taxpayer's assessment or deduction;

(ii) the assessment or deduction process; and

(iii) the assessment or deduction appeal process.

(i) Not later than ten (10) days after the informal preliminary meeting, the official referred to in subsection (a) shall forward to the county auditor and the county board the results of the conference on a form prescribed by the department of local government finance that must be completed and signed by the taxpayer and the official.

The form must indicate the following:

(1) If the taxpayer and the official agree on the resolution of all assessment or deduction issues in the review, a statement of:

(A) those issues; and

(B) the assessed value of the tangible property or the amount of the deduction that results from the resolution of those issues in the manner agreed to by the taxpayer and the official.

(2) If the taxpayer and the official do not agree on the resolution of all assessment or deduction issues in the review:

(A) a statement of those issues; and

(B) the identification of:

(i) the issues on which the taxpayer and the official agree; and

(ii) the issues on which the taxpayer and the official disagree.

(j) If the county board receives a form referred to in subsection (i)(1) before the hearing scheduled under subsection (k):

(1) the county board shall cancel the hearing;

(2) the county official referred to in subsection (a) shall give notice to the taxpayer, the county board, the county assessor, and the county auditor of the assessment or deduction in the amount referred to in subsection (i)(1)(B); and

(3) if the matter in issue is the assessment of tangible property, the county board may reserve the right to change the assessment under IC 6-1.1-13.

(k) If:

(1) subsection (i)(2) applies; or

(2) the county board does not receive a form referred to in subsection (i) not later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the date of the notice for review filed by the taxpayer under subsection (c) or (d); the county board shall hold a hearing on a review under this subsection not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of that notice. The county board shall, by mail, give at least thirty (30) days notice of the date, time, and place fixed for the hearing to the taxpayer and the county or township official with whom the taxpayer filed the notice for review. The taxpayer and the county or township official with whom the taxpayer filed the notice for review are parties to the proceeding before the county board. A taxpayer may request a continuance of the hearing by filing, at least twenty (20) days before the hearing date, a request for continuance with the board and the county or township official with evidence supporting a just cause for the continuance. The board shall, not later than ten (10) days after the date the request for a continuance is filed, either find that the taxpayer has demonstrated a just cause for a continuance and grant the taxpayer the continuance, or deny the continuance. A taxpayer may request that the board take action without the taxpayer being present and that the board make a decision based on the evidence already submitted to the board by filing, at least eight (8) days before the hearing date, a request with the board and the county or township official. A taxpayer may withdraw a petition by filing, at least eight (8) days before the hearing date, a notice of withdrawal with the board and the county or township official.

(l) At the hearing required under subsection (k):

(1) the taxpayer may present the taxpayer's reasons for disagreement with the assessment or deduction; and

(2) the county or township official with whom the taxpayer filed the notice for review must present:

(A) the basis for the assessment or deduction decision; and

(B) the reasons the taxpayer's contentions should be denied.

A penalty of fifty dollars (\$50) shall be assessed against the taxpayer if the taxpayer or representative fails to appear at the hearing and, under subsection (k), the taxpayer's request for continuance is denied, or the taxpayer's request for continuance, request for the board to take action without the taxpayer being present, or withdrawal is not timely filed. A taxpayer may appeal the assessment of the penalty to the Indiana board or directly to the tax court. The penalty may not be added as an amount owed on the property tax statement under IC 6-1.1-22 or IC 6-1.1-22.5.

(m) The official referred to in subsection (a) may not require the taxpayer to provide documentary evidence at the preliminary informal meeting under subsection (h). The county board may not require a taxpayer to file documentary evidence or summaries of statements of testimonial evidence before the hearing required under

subsection (k). If the action for which a taxpayer seeks review under this section is the assessment of tangible property, the taxpayer is not required to have an appraisal of the property in order to do the following:

- (1) Initiate the review.
- (2) Prosecute the review.

(n) The county board shall prepare a written decision resolving all of the issues under review. The county board shall, by mail, give notice of its determination not later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the hearing under subsection (k) to the taxpayer, the official referred to in subsection (a), the county assessor, and the county auditor.

(o) If the maximum time elapses:

- (1) under subsection (k) for the county board to hold a hearing; or
- (2) under subsection (n) for the county board to give notice of its determination;

the taxpayer may initiate a proceeding for review before the Indiana board by taking the action required by section 3 of this chapter at any time after the maximum time elapses.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by Acts 1977, P.L.70, SEC.1; P.L.74-1987, SEC.10; P.L.41-1993, SEC.11; P.L.6-1997, SEC.71; P.L.198-2001, SEC.41; P.L.178-2002, SEC.18; P.L.1-2004, SEC.13 and P.L.23-2004, SEC.14; P.L.199-2005, SEC.6; P.L.162-2006, SEC.2; P.L.219-2007, SEC.38; P.L.1-2008, SEC.1; P.L.146-2008, SEC.137; P.L.136-2009, SEC.5; P.L.182-2009(ss), SEC.111; P.L.172-2011, SEC.30; P.L.146-2012, SEC.4; P.L.257-2013, SEC.6.

IC 6-1.1-15-2

Repealed

(Repealed by Acts 1978, P.L.8, SEC.6.)

IC 6-1.1-15-2.1

Repealed

(Repealed by P.L.219-2007, SEC.149.)

IC 6-1.1-15-3

Review by Indiana board; initiation by petition of taxpayer or county assessor; petition deadline and form; appraisal not required; decision

Sec. 3. (a) A taxpayer may obtain a review by the Indiana board of a county board's action with respect to the following:

(1) The assessment of that taxpayer's tangible property if the county board's action requires the giving of notice to the taxpayer.

(2) The exemption of that taxpayer's tangible property if the taxpayer receives a notice of an exemption determination by the county board under IC 6-1.1-11-7.

(b) The county assessor is the party to the review under this section to defend the determination of the county board. At the time the notice of that determination is given to the taxpayer, the taxpayer shall also be informed in writing of:

- (1) the taxpayer's opportunity for review under this section; and
- (2) the procedures the taxpayer must follow in order to obtain review under this section.

(c) A county assessor who dissents from the determination of an assessment or an exemption by the county board may obtain a review of the assessment or the exemption by the Indiana board.

(d) In order to obtain a review by the Indiana board under this section, the party must, not later than forty-five (45) days after the date of the notice given to the party or parties of the determination of the county board:

- (1) file a petition for review with the Indiana board; and
- (2) mail a copy of the petition to the other party.

(e) The Indiana board shall prescribe the form of the petition for review of an assessment determination or an exemption by the county board. The Indiana board shall issue instructions for completion of the form. The form and the instructions must be clear, simple, and understandable to the average individual. A petition for review of such a determination must be made on the form prescribed by the Indiana board. The form must require the petitioner to specify the reasons why the petitioner believes that the assessment determination or the exemption

determination by the county board is erroneous.

(f) If the action for which a taxpayer seeks review under this section is the assessment of tangible property, the taxpayer is not required to have an appraisal of the property in order to do the following:

- (1) Initiate the review.
- (2) Prosecute the review.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by Acts 1977, P.L.70, SEC.3; P.L.74-1987, SEC.12; P.L.41-1993, SEC.13; P.L.6-1997, SEC.73; P.L.198-2001, SEC.43; P.L.90-2002, SEC.138; P.L.256-2003, SEC.11; P.L.1-2004, SEC.15 and P.L.23-2004, SEC.16; P.L.199-2005, SEC.8; P.L.219-2007, SEC.39; P.L.1-2008, SEC.2.

IC 6-1.1-15-4

Indiana board appeal procedures; determination

Sec. 4. (a) After receiving a petition for review which is filed under section 3 of this chapter, the Indiana board shall conduct a hearing at its earliest opportunity. The Indiana board may correct any errors that may have been made and adjust the assessment or exemption in accordance with the correction.

(b) If the Indiana board conducts a site inspection of the property as part of its review of the petition, the Indiana board shall give notice to all parties of the date and time of the site inspection. The Indiana board is not required to assess the property in question. The Indiana board shall give notice of the date fixed for the hearing, by mail, to the taxpayer and to the county assessor. The Indiana board shall give these notices at least thirty (30) days before the day fixed for the hearing unless the parties agree to a shorter period. With respect to a petition for review filed by a county assessor, the county board that made the determination under review under this section may file an amicus curiae brief in the review proceeding under this section. The expenses incurred by the county board in filing the amicus curiae brief shall be paid from the property reassessment fund under IC 6-1.1-4-27.5. The executive of a taxing unit may file an amicus curiae brief in the review proceeding under this section if the property whose assessment or exemption is under appeal is subject to assessment by that taxing unit.

(c) If a petition for review does not comply with the Indiana board's instructions for completing the form prescribed under section 3 of this chapter, the Indiana board shall return the petition to the petitioner and include a notice describing the defect in the petition. The petitioner then has thirty (30) days from the date on the notice to cure the defect and file a corrected petition. The Indiana board shall deny a corrected petition for review if it does not substantially comply with the Indiana board's instructions for completing the form prescribed under section 3 of this chapter.

(d) After the hearing, the Indiana board shall give the taxpayer, the county assessor, and any entity that filed an amicus curiae brief:

- (1) notice, by mail, of its final determination; and
- (2) for parties entitled to appeal the final determination, notice of the procedures they must follow in order to obtain court review under section 5 of this chapter.

(e) Except as provided in subsection (f), the Indiana board shall conduct a hearing not later than nine (9) months after a petition in proper form is filed with the Indiana board, excluding any time due to a delay reasonably caused by the petitioner.

(f) With respect to an appeal of a real property assessment that takes effect on the assessment date on which a reassessment of real property takes effect under IC 6-1.1-4-4 or IC 6-1.1-4-4.2, the Indiana board shall conduct a hearing not later than one (1) year after a petition in proper form is filed with the Indiana board, excluding any time due to a delay reasonably caused by the petitioner.

(g) Except as provided in subsection (h), the Indiana board shall make a determination not later than the later of:

- (1) ninety (90) days after the hearing; or
- (2) the date set in an extension order issued by the Indiana board.

(h) With respect to an appeal of a real property assessment that takes effect on the assessment date on which a reassessment of real property takes effect under IC 6-1.1-4-4 or IC 6-1.1-4-4.2, the Indiana board shall make a determination not later than the later of:

- (1) one hundred eighty (180) days after the hearing; or

(2) the date set in an extension order issued by the Indiana board.

(i) The Indiana board may not extend the final determination date under subsection (g) or (h) by more than one hundred eighty (180) days. If the Indiana board fails to make a final determination within the time allowed by this section, the entity that initiated the petition may:

(1) take no action and wait for the Indiana board to make a final determination; or

(2) petition for judicial review under section 5 of this chapter.

(j) A final determination must include separately stated findings of fact for all aspects of the determination. Findings of ultimate fact must be accompanied by a concise statement of the underlying basic facts of record to support the findings. Findings must be based exclusively upon the evidence on the record in the proceeding and on matters officially noticed in the proceeding. Findings must be based upon a preponderance of the evidence.

(k) The Indiana board may limit the scope of the appeal to the issues raised in the petition and the evaluation of the evidence presented to the county board in support of those issues only if all parties participating in the hearing required under subsection (a) agree to the limitation. A party participating in the hearing required under subsection (a) is entitled to introduce evidence that is otherwise proper and admissible without regard to whether that evidence has previously been introduced at a hearing before the county board.

(l) The Indiana board may require the parties to the appeal:

(1) to file not more than five (5) business days before the date of the hearing required under subsection (a) documentary evidence or summaries of statements of testimonial evidence; and

(2) to file not more than fifteen (15) business days before the date of the hearing required under subsection (a) lists of witnesses and exhibits to be introduced at the hearing.

(m) A party to a proceeding before the Indiana board shall provide to all other parties to the proceeding the information described in subsection (l) if the other party requests the information in writing at least ten (10) days before the deadline for filing of the information under subsection (l).

(n) The Indiana board may base its final determination on a stipulation between the respondent and the petitioner. If the final determination is based on a stipulated assessed valuation of tangible property, the Indiana board may order the placement of a notation on the permanent assessment record of the tangible property that the assessed valuation was determined by stipulation. The Indiana board may:

(1) order that a final determination under this subsection has no precedential value; or

(2) specify a limited precedential value of a final determination under this subsection.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by Acts 1977, P.L.70, SEC.4; P.L.74-1987, SEC.13; P.L.41-1993, SEC.14; P.L.86-1995, SEC.1; P.L.6-1997, SEC.74; P.L.198-2001, SEC.44; P.L.245-2003, SEC.13; P.L.1-2004, SEC.16 and P.L.23-2004, SEC.17; P.L.199-2005, SEC.9; P.L.154-2006, SEC.39; P.L.219-2007, SEC.40; P.L.112-2012, SEC.32.

IC 6-1.1-15-5

Rehearing; judicial review; procedure

Sec. 5. (a) Not later than fifteen (15) days after the Indiana board gives notice of its final determination under section 4 of this chapter to the party or the maximum allowable time for the issuance of a final determination by the Indiana board under section 4 of this chapter expires, a party to the proceeding may request a rehearing before the Indiana board. The Indiana board may conduct a rehearing and affirm or modify its final determination, giving the same notices after the rehearing as are required by section 4 of this chapter. The Indiana board has fifteen (15) days after receiving a petition for a rehearing to determine whether to grant a rehearing. Failure to grant a rehearing not later than fifteen (15) days after receiving the petition shall be treated as a final determination to deny the petition. A petition for a rehearing does not toll the time in which to file a petition for judicial review unless the petition for rehearing is granted. If the Indiana board determines to rehear a final determination, the Indiana board:

(1) may conduct the additional hearings that the Indiana board determines necessary or review the written record without additional hearings; and

(2) shall issue a final determination not later than ninety (90) days after notifying the parties that the Indiana board will rehear the final determination.

If the Indiana board fails to make a final determination within the time allowed under subdivision (2), the entity that initiated the petition for rehearing may take no action and wait for the Indiana board to make a final

determination or petition for judicial review under subsection (g).

(b) A party may petition for judicial review of the final determination of the Indiana board regarding the assessment or exemption of tangible property. In order to obtain judicial review under this section, a party must:

- (1) file a petition with the Indiana tax court;
- (2) serve a copy of the petition on:
 - (A) the county assessor;
 - (B) the attorney general; and
 - (C) any entity that filed an amicus curiae brief with the Indiana board; and
- (3) file a written notice of appeal with the Indiana board informing the Indiana board of the party's intent to obtain judicial review.

Petitions for judicial review may be consolidated at the request of the appellants if it can be done in the interest of justice. The department of local government finance may intervene in an action taken under this subsection if the interpretation of a rule of the department is at issue in the action. The county assessor is a party to the review under this section.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (g), to initiate a proceeding for judicial review under this section, a party must take the action required by subsection (b) not later than:

- (1) forty-five (45) days after the Indiana board gives the person notice of its final determination, unless a rehearing is conducted under subsection (a); or
- (2) forty-five (45) days after the Indiana board gives the person notice under subsection (a) of its final determination, if a rehearing is conducted under subsection (a) or the maximum time elapses for the Indiana board to make a determination under this section.

(d) The failure of the Indiana board to conduct a hearing within the period prescribed in section 4(e) or 4(f) of this chapter does not constitute notice to the party of an Indiana board final determination.

(e) The county assessor may petition for judicial review to the tax court in the manner prescribed in this section.

(f) The county assessor may not be represented by the attorney general in a judicial review initiated under subsection (b) by the county assessor.

(g) If the maximum time elapses for the Indiana board to give notice of its final determination under subsection (a) or section 4 of this chapter, a party may initiate a proceeding for judicial review by taking the action required by subsection (b) at any time after the maximum time elapses. If:

- (1) a judicial proceeding is initiated under this subsection; and
- (2) the Indiana board has not issued a determination;

the tax court shall determine the matter de novo.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by P.L.291-1985, SEC.5; P.L.74-1987, SEC.14; P.L.50-1990, SEC.1; P.L.6-1997, SEC.75; P.L.198-2001, SEC.45; P.L.178-2002, SEC.19; P.L.256-2003, SEC.12; P.L.245-2003, SEC.14; P.L.199-2005, SEC.10; P.L.219-2007, SEC.41.

IC 6-1.1-15-6

Record for judicial review

Sec. 6. (a) Except with respect to a petition filed under section 5(g) of this chapter, if a petition for judicial review is initiated by a person under section 5 of this chapter, the Indiana board shall prepare a certified record of the proceedings related to the petition.

(b) The record for judicial review required under subsection (a) must include the following documents and items:

- (1) Copies of all papers submitted to the Indiana board during the course of the action and copies of all papers provided to the parties by the Indiana board. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "papers" includes, without limitation, all notices, petitions, motions, pleadings, orders, orders on rehearing, briefs, requests, intermediate rulings, photographs, and other written documents.
- (2) Evidence received or considered by the Indiana board.
- (3) A statement of whether a site inspection was conducted, and, if a site inspection was conducted, either:
 - (A) a summary report of the site inspection; or
 - (B) a videotape transcript of the site inspection.

- (4) A statement of matters officially noticed.
- (5) Proffers of proof and objections and rulings on them.
- (6) Copies of proposed findings, requested orders, and exceptions.
- (7) Either:
 - (A) a transcription of the audio tape of the hearing; or
 - (B) a transcript of the hearing prepared by a court reporter.

Copies of exhibits that, because of their nature, cannot be incorporated into the certified record must be kept by the Indiana board until the appeal is finally terminated. However, this evidence must be briefly named and identified in the transcript of the evidence and proceedings.

(c) Except with respect to a petition filed under section 5(g) of this chapter, if the tax court judge finds that:

(1) a report of all or a part of the evidence or proceedings at a hearing conducted by the Indiana board was not made; or

(2) a transcript is unavailable;

a party to the appeal initiated under section 5 of this chapter may, at the discretion of the tax court judge, prepare a statement of the evidence or proceedings. The statement must be submitted to the tax court and also must be served on all other parties. A party to the proceeding may serve objections or prepare amendments to the statement not later than ten (10) days after service.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by P.L.198-2001, SEC.46; P.L.245-2003, SEC.15.

IC 6-1.1-15-7

Repealed

(Repealed by P.L.291-1985, SEC.18.)

IC 6-1.1-15-8

Remand by tax court; referral; petition for order to show cause

Sec. 8. (a) If a final determination by the Indiana board regarding the assessment or exemption of any tangible property is vacated, set aside, or adjudged null and void under the decision of the tax court, the matter of the assessment or exemption of the property shall be remanded to the Indiana board with instructions to the Indiana board to refer the matter to the:

(1) department of local government finance with respect to an appeal of a determination made by the department; or

(2) county board with respect to an appeal of a determination made by the county board; to make another assessment or exemption determination. Upon remand, the Indiana board may take action only on those issues specified in the decision of the tax court.

(b) The department of local government finance or the county board shall take action on a case referred to it by the Indiana board under subsection (a) not later than ninety (90) days after the date the referral is made. The department of local government finance or the county board may petition the Indiana board at any time for an extension of the ninety (90) day period. An extension shall be granted upon a showing of reasonable cause.

(c) The taxpayer in a case remanded under subsection (a) may petition the tax court for an order requiring the department of local government finance or the county board to show cause why action has not been taken pursuant to the Indiana board's referral under subsection (a) if:

(1) at least ninety (90) days have elapsed since the referral was made;

(2) the department of local government finance or the county board has not taken action on the issues specified in the tax court's decision; and

(3) an appeal of the tax court's decision has not been filed.

(d) If a case remanded under subsection (a) is appealed under section 5 of this chapter, the ninety (90) day period provided in subsection (b) is tolled until the appeal is concluded.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by P.L.86-1995, SEC.2; P.L.198-2001, SEC.47; P.L.178-2002, SEC.20; P.L.219-2007, SEC.42.

IC 6-1.1-15-9

Appeal of determination after remand

Sec. 9. (a) If the assessment or exemption of tangible property is corrected by the department of local government finance or the county board under section 8 of this chapter, the owner of the property has a right to appeal the final determination of the corrected assessment or exemption to the Indiana board. The county assessor also has a right to appeal the final determination of the reassessment or exemption by the department of local government finance or the county board, but only upon request by the county assessor, the township assessor (if any), or an affected taxing unit. If the appeal is taken at the request of an affected taxing unit, the taxing unit shall pay the costs of the appeal.

(b) An appeal under this section must be initiated in the manner prescribed in section 3 of this chapter or IC 6-1.5-5.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by P.L.291-1985, SEC.6; P.L.198-2001, SEC.48; P.L.90-2002, SEC.139; P.L.178-2002, SEC.21; P.L.199-2005, SEC.11; P.L.219-2007, SEC.43; P.L.146-2008, SEC.138.

IC 6-1.1-15-10

Pending review; effect on tax payment; posting of bond; separate assessed value record

Sec. 10. (a) If a petition for review to any board or a proceeding for judicial review in the tax court regarding an assessment or increase in assessment is pending, the taxes resulting from the assessment or increase in assessment are, notwithstanding the provisions of IC 6-1.1-22-9, not due until after the petition for review, or the proceeding for judicial review, is finally adjudicated and the assessment or increase in assessment is finally determined. However, even though a petition for review or a proceeding for judicial review is pending, the taxpayer shall pay taxes on the tangible property when the property tax installments come due, unless the collection of the taxes is enjoined under IC 33-26-6-2 pending a final determination in the proceeding for judicial review. The amount of taxes which the taxpayer is required to pay, pending the final determination of the assessment or increase in assessment, shall be based on:

(1) the assessed value reported by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's personal property return if a personal property assessment, or an increase in such an assessment, is involved; or

(2) an amount based on the immediately preceding year's assessment of real property if an assessment, or increase in assessment, of real property is involved.

(b) If the petition for review or the proceeding for judicial review is not finally determined by the last installment date for the taxes, the taxpayer, upon showing of cause by a taxing official or at the tax court's discretion, may be required to post a bond or provide other security in an amount not to exceed the taxes resulting from the contested assessment or increase in assessment.

(c) Each county auditor shall keep separate on the tax duplicate a record of that portion of the assessed value of property that is described in IC 6-1.1-17-0.5(b). When establishing rates and calculating state school support, the department of local government finance shall exclude from assessed value in the county the net assessed value of property kept separate on the tax duplicate by the county auditor under IC 6-1.1-17-0.5.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by Acts 1980, P.L.43, SEC.1; P.L.291-1985, SEC.7; P.L.63-1986, SEC.1; P.L.86-1995, SEC.3; P.L.291-2001, SEC.205; P.L.198-2001, SEC.49; P.L.1-2002, SEC.20; P.L.1-2004, SEC.17 and P.L.23-2004, SEC.18; P.L.219-2007, SEC.44; P.L.146-2008, SEC.139; P.L.137-2012, SEC.19.

IC 6-1.1-15-11

Refunds or tax credit

Sec. 11. (a) If a review or appeal authorized under this chapter results in a reduction of the amount of an assessment or if the department of local government finance on its own motion reduces an assessment, the taxpayer is entitled to a credit in the amount of any overpayment of tax on the next successive tax installment, if any, due in that year. After the credit is given, the county auditor shall:

(1) determine if a further amount is due the taxpayer; and

(2) if a further amount is due the taxpayer, notwithstanding IC 5-11-10-1 and IC 36-2-6-2, without a claim or an appropriation being required, pay the amount due the taxpayer.

The county auditor shall charge the amount refunded to the taxpayer against the accounts of the various taxing units to which the overpayment has been paid. The county auditor shall notify the county executive of the payment of the amount due.

(b) The notice provided under subsection (a) shall be treated as a claim by the taxpayer for the amount due referred to in subsection (a)(2).

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by P.L.90-2002, SEC.140; P.L.1-2004, SEC.18 and P.L.23-2004, SEC.19; P.L.1-2009, SEC.42; P.L.141-2009, SEC.6.

IC 6-1.1-15-12

Correction by county auditor of errors in tax duplicate; approvals required; appeal; petition for correction of error not applicable to personal property return or utility property statement

Sec. 12. (a) Subject to the limitations contained in subsections (c) and (d), a county auditor shall correct errors which are discovered in the tax duplicate for any one (1) or more of the following reasons:

- (1) The description of the real property was in error.
- (2) The assessment was against the wrong person.
- (3) Taxes on the same property were charged more than one (1) time in the same year.
- (4) There was a mathematical error in computing the taxes or penalties on the taxes.
- (5) There was an error in carrying delinquent taxes forward from one (1) tax duplicate to another.
- (6) The taxes, as a matter of law, were illegal.
- (7) There was a mathematical error in computing an assessment.
- (8) Through an error of omission by any state or county officer, the taxpayer was not given:

(A) the proper credit under IC 6-1.1-20.6-7.5 for property taxes imposed for an assessment date after January 15, 2011;

- (B) any other credit permitted by law;
- (C) an exemption permitted by law; or
- (D) a deduction permitted by law.

(b) The county auditor shall correct an error described under subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), (a)(4), or (a)(5) when the county auditor finds that the error exists.

(c) If the tax is based on an assessment made or determined by the department of local government finance, the county auditor shall not correct an error described under subsection (a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(8) until after the correction is either approved by the department of local government finance or ordered by the tax court.

(d) If the tax is not based on an assessment made or determined by the department of local government finance, the county auditor shall correct an error described under subsection (a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(8) only if the correction is first approved by at least two (2) of the following officials:

- (1) The township assessor (if any).
- (2) The county auditor.
- (3) The county assessor.

If two (2) of these officials do not approve such a correction, the county auditor shall refer the matter to the county board for determination. The county board shall provide a copy of the determination to the taxpayer and to the county auditor.

(e) A taxpayer may appeal a determination of the county board to the Indiana board for a final administrative determination. An appeal under this section shall be conducted in the same manner as appeals under sections 4 through 8 of this chapter. The Indiana board shall send the final administrative determination to the taxpayer, the county auditor, the county assessor, and the township assessor (if any).

(f) If a correction or change is made in the tax duplicate after it is delivered to the county treasurer, the county auditor shall transmit a certificate of correction to the county treasurer. The county treasurer shall keep the certificate as the voucher for settlement with the county auditor.

(g) A taxpayer that files a personal property tax return under IC 6-1.1-3 may not petition under this section for the correction of an error made by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's personal property tax return. If the taxpayer wishes to correct an error made by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's personal property tax return, the taxpayer must instead file an amended personal property tax return under IC 6-1.1-3-7.5.

(h) A taxpayer that files a statement under IC 6-1.1-8-19 may not petition under this section for the correction

of an error made by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's statement. If the taxpayer wishes to correct an error made by the taxpayer on the taxpayer's statement, the taxpayer must instead initiate an objection under IC 6-1.1-8-28 or an appeal under IC 6-1.1-8-30.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.) As amended by P.L.24-1986, SEC.16; P.L.41-1993, SEC.15; P.L.86-1995, SEC.4; P.L.6-1997, SEC.76; P.L.198-2001, SEC.50; P.L.90-2002, SEC.141; P.L.256-2003, SEC.13; P.L.219-2007, SEC.45; P.L.146-2008, SEC.140; P.L.182-2009(ss), SEC.112; P.L.172-2011, SEC.31.

IC 6-1.1-15-12.5

Correction of error on township assessor's initiative; credit for overpayment

Sec. 12.5. (a) If a township assessor determines that the township assessor has made an error concerning:

- (1) the assessed valuation of property;
- (2) the name of a taxpayer; or
- (3) the description of property;

in an assessment, the township assessor shall on the township assessor's own initiative correct the error.

However, the township assessor may not increase an assessment under this section. The township assessor shall correct the error in the assessment without requiring the taxpayer to file a notice with the county board requesting a review of the township assessor's original assessment.

(b) If a township assessor corrects an error under this section, the township assessor shall give notice of the correction to the taxpayer, the county auditor, and the county board.

(c) Subject to subsection (d), if a correction under this section results in a reduction of the amount of an assessment of a taxpayer's property, the taxpayer is entitled to a credit on the taxpayer's next tax installment equal to the amount of any overpayment of tax that resulted from the incorrect assessment.

(d) If the amount of the overpayment of tax exceeds the taxpayer's next tax installment, the taxpayer is entitled to:

- (1) a credit in the full amount of the next tax installment; and
- (2) credits on succeeding tax installments until the taxpayer has received total credits equal to the amount of the overpayment.

As added by P.L.146-2008, SEC.141.

IC 6-1.1-15-13

Tax bill as notice

Sec. 13. If notice of the action of a board or official is not otherwise given in accordance with the general assessment provisions of this article, the receipt by the taxpayer of the tax bill resulting from that action is the taxpayer's notice for the purpose of determining the taxpayer's right to obtain a review or initiate an appeal under this chapter.

(Formerly: Acts 1975, P.L.47, SEC.1.)

IC 6-1.1-15-14

Review; use of rules and consideration of circumstances at time of assessment

Sec. 14. In any assessment review, the assessing official shall:

- (1) use the department of local government finance's rules in effect; and
- (2) consider the conditions and circumstances of the property as they existed;

on the original assessment date of the property under review.

As added by P.L.74-1987, SEC.15. Amended by P.L.6-1997, SEC.77; P.L.90-2002, SEC.142; P.L.219-2007, SEC.46; P.L.146-2008, SEC.142.

IC 6-1.1-15-15

Class action suits

Sec. 15. A class action suit against the Indiana board or the department of local government finance may not be maintained in any court, including the Indiana tax court, on behalf of a person who has not complied with the requirements of this chapter or IC 6-1.1-26 before the certification of the class.

As added by P.L.41-1993, SEC.16. Amended by P.L.90-2002, SEC.143; P.L.154-2006, SEC.40.

IC 6-1.1-15-16

Evidence to be considered by county board and Indiana board of tax review

Sec. 16. Notwithstanding any provision in the 2002 Real Property Assessment Manual and Real Property Assessment Guidelines for 2002-Version A, incorporated by reference in 50 IAC 2.3-1-2, a county board or the Indiana board shall consider all evidence relevant to the assessment of real property regardless of whether the evidence was submitted to the township assessor (if any) or county assessor before the assessment of the property.

As added by P.L.178-2002, SEC.22. Amended by P.L.219-2007, SEC.47; P.L.146-2008, SEC.143.

IC 6-1.1-15-17

Repealed

(Repealed by P.L.6-2012, SEC.42; P.L.6-2012, SEC.43.)

IC 6-1.1-15-17.2

Burden of proof for certain increased assessments

Sec. 17.2. This section applies to any review or appeal of an assessment under this chapter if the assessment that is the subject of the review or appeal increased the assessed value of the assessed property by more than five percent (5%) over the assessed value determined by the county assessor or township assessor (if any) for the immediately preceding assessment date for the same property. The county assessor or township assessor making the assessment has the burden of proving that the assessment is correct in any review or appeal under this chapter and in any appeals taken to the Indiana board of tax review or to the Indiana tax court.

As added by P.L.6-2012, SEC.44.

IC 6-1.1-15-17.3

Restrictions on serving as a tax representative

Sec. 17.3. (a) As used in this section, "tax official" means:

- (1) a township assessor;
- (2) a county assessor;
- (3) a county auditor;
- (4) a county treasurer;
- (5) a member of a county board; or

(6) any employee, contract employee, or independent contractor of an individual described in subdivisions (1) through (5).

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a tax official in a county may not serve as a tax representative of any taxpayer with respect to property subject to property taxes in the county before the county board of that county or the Indiana board. The prohibition under this subsection applies regardless of whether or not the individual receives any compensation for the representation or assistance.

(c) Subsection (b) does not:

(1) prohibit a contract employee or independent contractor of a tax official from serving as a tax representative before the county board or Indiana board for a taxpayer with respect to property subject to property taxes in the county unless the contract employee or independent contractor personally and substantially participated in the assessment of the property; or

(2) prohibit an individual from appearing before the county board or Indiana board regarding property owned by the individual.

(d) An individual who is a former county assessor, former township assessor, former employee or contract employee of a county assessor or township assessor, or an independent contractor formerly employed by a county assessor or township assessor may not serve as a tax representative for or otherwise assist another person in an assessment appeal before a county board or the Indiana board if:

(1) the appeal involves the assessment of property located in:

(A) the county in which the individual was the county assessor or was an employee, contract employee, or independent contractor of the county assessor; or

(B) the township in which the individual was the township assessor or was an employee, contract

employee, or independent contractor of the township assessor; and

(2) while the individual was the county assessor or township assessor, was employed by or a contract employee of the county assessor or the township assessor, or was an independent contractor for the county assessor or the township assessor, the individual personally and substantially participated in the assessment of the property.

The prohibition under this subsection applies regardless of whether the individual receives any compensation for the representation or assistance. However, this subsection does not prohibit an individual from appearing before the Indiana board or county board regarding property owned by the individual.

As added by P.L.157-2011, SEC.1.

IC 6-1.1-15-17.4

Certain rule void to extent it establishes shelter allowance for residence

Sec. 17.4. 50 IAC 2.3 (including the 2002 Real Property Assessment Manual and the Real Property Assessment Guidelines for 2002-Version A) and any other rule adopted by the state board of tax commissioners or the department of local government finance is void to the extent that it establishes a shelter allowance for real property used as a residence. It is the intent of the general assembly that the standard deduction under IC 6-1.1-12-37 is the method through which any relief that would have been granted through a shelter allowance shall be given to taxpayers.

As added by P.L.6-2012, SEC.45.

IC 6-1.1-15-18

Value in use; evidence of comparable properties

Sec. 18. (a) This section applies to an appeal to which this chapter applies, including any review by the board of tax review or the tax court.

(b) This section applies to any proceeding pending or commenced after June 30, 2012.

(c) To accurately determine market-value-in-use, a taxpayer or an assessing official may:

(1) in a proceeding concerning residential property, introduce evidence of the assessments of comparable properties located in the same taxing district or within two (2) miles of a boundary of the taxing district; and

(2) in a proceeding concerning property that is not residential property, introduce evidence of the assessments of any relevant, comparable property.

However, in a proceeding described in subdivision (2), preference shall be given to comparable properties that are located in the same taxing district or within two (2) miles of a boundary of the taxing district. The determination of whether properties are comparable shall be made using generally accepted appraisal and assessment practices.

As added by P.L.146-2012, SEC.5.