HOUSE BILL No. 1322

DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL

Citations Affected: Numerous citations throughout the Indiana Code.

Synopsis: Trial court jurisdiction. Specifies that circuit courts, superior courts, and probate courts have original and concurrent jurisdiction under certain provisions of the Indiana Code. Makes technical corrections.

Effective: July 1, 2016.

Koch

January 12, 2016, read first time and referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code.

Introduced

Second Regular Session of the 119th General Assembly (2016)

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 2015 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1322

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning courts and court officers.

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

SECTION 1. IC 2-3-3-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. In case any employer fails or refuses to comply with this chapter, ~~the~~ **a** judge of the circuit court, ~~of~~ **superior court, or probate court in** the circuit in which such employer maintains a place of business shall have power, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading by the person entitled to the benefits of this chapter, to specifically require such employer to comply with this chapter, and, as an incident thereto to compensate such person for any loss of wages or benefits suffered by reason of such employer's unlawful action.

SECTION 2. IC 2-5-1.1-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. (a) The council may:

(1) on its own initiative or at the direction of the general assembly or of the senate or house of representatives, study subjects of interest and concern, and based on such a study, recommend such legislation as the welfare of the state may require;

(2) direct standing committees of the senate or house of

representatives, or appoint committees and subcommittees subject to the authority of the council, to carry out studies on subjects of interest and concern;

(3) recommend such codification and general revision of the constitution and the laws of the state as may from time to time be necessary;

(4) require any officer or agency, board, commission, committee or other instrumentality of the state or of a political subdivision of the state to provide information bearing on subjects under consideration by the council or by standing committee or any of its committees or subcommittees;

(5) by an affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of its members present and voting:

(A) administer oaths, issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, books, accounts, documents and testimony and have the deposition of witnesses taken in the manner prescribed by law for taking depositions in civil actions bearing on subjects under consideration by the council or by any of its committees or subcommittees; **and**

(B) petition, through the presiding officer of the council, any circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the appropriate county for an order for compliance with any order or subpoenas issued under this section;

(6) adopt such rules and procedures and organize such agencies as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out its duties;

(7) receive appropriations and make allocations for the reasonable and necessary expenditures of the council and the standing and interim committees of the house of representatives, senate and general assembly;

(8) enter into whatever contracts or other arrangements deemed by it to be necessary or appropriate to exercising its rights, privileges, and powers and performing its duties under this chapter and IC 2-6-1.5 and to carrying out the intent, purposes, and provisions of this chapter and IC 2-6-1.5; and

(9) do all other things necessary and proper to perform the functions of the legislative department of government and to carry out the intent, purposes and provisions of this chapter.

(b) The council may authorize its executive director to act on its behalf and with its authority on any matter of administration under this chapter and under IC 2-6-1.5, including executing and implementing any contract or other arrangement under which it agrees to be bound.

SECTION 3. IC 3-6-5-34, AS ADDED BY P.L.230-2005,

SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 34. Except as expressly provided by statute, an appeal may be taken from a decision of a county election board to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court.** An appeal taken under this section must be filed not later than thirty (30) days after the board makes the decision subject to the appeal.

SECTION 4. IC 3-6-5.2-9, AS ADDED BY P.L.230-2005, SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 9. Except as expressly provided by statute, an appeal may be taken from a decision of the board to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court.** An appeal taken under this section must be filed not later than thirty (30) days after the board makes the decision subject to the appeal.

SECTION 5. IC 3-6-5.4-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.230-2005, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 10. Except as expressly provided by statute, an appeal may be taken from a decision of the board to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court.** An appeal taken under this section must be filed not later than thirty (30) days after the board makes the decision subject to the appeal.

SECTION 6. IC 3-8-2-23 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 23. (a) This section applies if a person:

(1) files a declaration of candidacy under this chapter;

(2) moves from the election district that the person sought to represent following the filing of the declaration of candidacy;

(3) does not file a notice of withdrawal of candidacy under section 20 of this chapter; and

(4) is no longer an active candidate.

(b) The county chairman of any political party on the ballot in the election district or a candidate for the office sought by the person described in subsection (a) may, upon determining that this section applies, file an action in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county where the person described in subsection (a) resided. The complaint in this action must:

(1) state that this section applies to the person;

(2) name the person described in subsection (a) and the public official responsible for placing that person's name on the ballot as defendants; and

(3) be filed no later than a notice of withdrawal could have been filed under section 20 of this chapter.

(c) When a complaint is filed under subsection (b), the circuit court,

superior court, or probate court shall conduct a hearing and rule on the petition within ten (10) days after it is filed.

(d) If the court finds in favor of the plaintiff, a candidate vacancy occurs on the:

(1) general election ballot; and

(2) primary election ballot if no other person is:

(A) a member of the same political party as the person described in subsection (a); and

(B) a candidate on the ballot for the office sought by the person described in subsection (a).

(e) The candidate vacancy shall be filled under IC 3-13-1.

SECTION 7. IC 3-8-2.5-8, AS ADDED BY P.L.194-2013, SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. (a) This section applies if a person:

(1) files a petition of nomination under this chapter;

(2) moves from the election district that the person sought to represent following the filing of the petition of nomination;

(3) does not file a notice of withdrawal of candidacy under this chapter; and

(4) is no longer an active candidate.

(b) A candidate for the school board office sought by the person described in subsection (a) may, upon determining that this section applies, file an action in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county where the person described in subsection (a) resided. The complaint in this action must:

(1) name the person described in subsection (a) and the public official responsible for placing that person's name on the ballot as defendants;

(2) state that this section applies to the person; and

(3) be filed not later than a notice of withdrawal could have been filed under this chapter.

(c) When a complaint is filed under subsection (b), the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall conduct a hearing and rule on the petition not later than ten (10) days after the petition is filed.

(d) If the court finds in favor of the plaintiff, a candidate vacancy occurs on the general election ballot.

(e) The candidate vacancy resulting from the removal of the name of a candidate nominated by petition for a school board office may not be filled.

SECTION 8. IC 3-8-6-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. (a) This section applies if a person:

(1) files a petition of nomination under this chapter;
(2) moves from the election district that the person sought to represent following the filing of the petition of nomination;
(3) does not file a notice of withdrawal of candidacy under section 13.5 of this chapter; and
(4) is no longer an active candidate.

(b) The county chairman of any political party on the ballot in the election district or a candidate for the office sought by the person described in subsection (a) may, upon determining that this section applies, file an action in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county where the person described in subsection (a) resided. The complaint in this action must:
(1) state that this section applies to the person;
(2) name the person described in subsection (a) and the public official responsible for placing that person's name on the ballot as defendants; and
(3) be filed no later than a notice of withdrawal could have been filed under section 13.5 of this chapter.

(c) When a complaint is filed under subsection (b), the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall conduct a hearing and rule on the petition within ten (10) days after it is filed.

(d) If the court finds in favor of the plaintiff, a candidate vacancy occurs on the:
(1) general election ballot; and
(2) primary election ballot if no other person is:
(A) a member of the same political party as the person described in subsection (a); and
(B) a candidate on the ballot for the office sought by the person described in subsection (a).

(e) The candidate vacancy shall be filled under IC 3-13-1 if the candidate represents a political party not qualified to nominate candidates in a primary or by convention.

SECTION 9. IC 3-8-7-29 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 29. (a) This section applies:
(1) if a person:
(A) has been certified as a candidate in a certificate of nomination filed under this chapter;
(B) moves from the election district that the person sought to represent following the filing of the certificate of nomination;
(C) does not file a notice of withdrawal of candidacy under section 28 of this chapter; and
(D) is no longer an active candidate; or

(2) if a person is disqualified from being a candidate under IC 3-8-1-5.

(b) The county chairman of any political party on the ballot in the election district or a candidate for the office sought by the person described in subsection (a) may, upon determining that this section applies, file an action in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county where the person described in subsection (a) resided. The complaint in this action must:

(1) state that this section applies to the person; and

(2) name the person described in subsection (a) and the public official responsible for placing that person's name on the ballot as defendants.

(c) When a complaint is filed under subsection (b), the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall conduct a hearing and rule on the petition within ten (10) days after it is filed.

(d) If the court finds in favor of the plaintiff, a candidate vacancy occurs on the:

(1) general election ballot; and

(2) primary election ballot if no other person is:

(A) a member of the same political party as the person described in subsection (a); and

(B) a candidate on the ballot for the office sought by the person described in subsection (a).

(e) The candidate vacancy shall be filled under IC 3-13-1 or IC 3-13-2.

SECTION 10. IC 3-12-4-16 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. If there is a disagreement between the members of a county election board as to how the vote of a precinct should be counted, the board shall:

(1) immediately report the matter in dispute to the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court;** and

(2) provide the judge with a written brief stating the grounds of the disagreement and all papers concerning the matter.

SECTION 11. IC 3-12-4-17 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 17. The judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall summarily determine a dispute presented under section 16 of this chapter and direct the county election board how to count the vote. The judge's determination is final with respect to the action of the board.

SECTION 12. IC 3-12-6-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. (a) Two (2) or more candidates for nomination or election to the same or a different office

at the same election may join in a petition for a recount.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (d), if more than one (1) petition for a recount is filed in a county no later than noon seven (7) days after election day, whether in the same court of the county or not, the petitions shall be consolidated under the first petition filed. If a transfer of petitions from one (1) court of the county to another court of the county is necessary to effect the consolidation, then the court in which the subsequent petitions were filed shall order the transfer.

(c) If more than one (1) petition for a recount is filed for an office in more than one (1) county, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the county casting, on the face of the election returns, the highest number of votes for the office shall assume jurisdiction over all petitions and cross-petitions concerning the office. If a transfer of petitions or cross-petitions from one (1) court to another is necessary to effect the consolidation in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** then any other court in which a petition or cross-petition was filed shall order the transfer.

(d) A petition for a recount filed for an election in different municipalities, whether in the same court of the county or not, may not be consolidated.

SECTION 13. IC 3-12-12-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.164-2006, SECTION 129, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. A voter who desires a recount under this chapter must file a verified petition no later than noon fourteen (14) days after election day. The petition must be filed:

(1) in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of each county in which is located a precinct in which the voter desires a recount; and

(2) with the election division.

SECTION 14. IC 3-12-12-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 7. If more than one (1) petition is filed under section 2 of this chapter in one (1) county requesting a recount of votes cast on a public question in a precinct in that county, the ~~circuit court of the county~~ **petitions** shall ~~consolidate all petitions~~ **be consolidated** under the first petition filed.

SECTION 15. IC 3-12-12-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. If petitions are filed under section 2 of this chapter in more than one (1) county, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county casting, on the face of the election returns, the highest number of votes on the public question shall assume jurisdiction over all petitions concerning the public question.

SECTION 16. IC 3-12-12-21 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 21. The determination of a recount commission under section 19 of this chapter is final, although an appeal may be taken to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** that appointed the commission.

SECTION 17. IC 4-33-11-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.255-2015, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. An appeal of a final rule or order of the commission may be commenced under IC 4-21.5 in the circuit court **or superior court** of the county containing the dock or site of the riverboat.

SECTION 18. IC 5-1-4-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 7. ~~Removal from Office.~~ Any director may be removed from office for neglect of duty, incompetency, disability to perform ~~his~~ **the director's** duties, or any other good cause, by an order of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county in which such authority is located, subject to the following procedure: a complaint may be filed by any person against such director, setting forth the charges preferred; the cause shall be placed on the advanced calendar and be tried as other civil causes are tried by the court without the intervention of a jury. If such charges be sustained, the court shall declare such office vacant. A change of venue from the judge shall be granted upon motion but no change of venue from the county may be taken.

SECTION 19. IC 5-1-16-45, AS AMENDED BY P.L.252-2015, SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 45. A county desiring to have a building erected or renovated on land owned or to be acquired by the county may sell that land or building to the authority. Before the sale may take place, the county commissioners shall file a petition with the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county requesting the appointment of:

(1) one (1) disinterested freeholder of the county as an appraiser; and

(2) two (2) disinterested appraisers licensed under IC 25-34.1;

who are residents of Indiana to determine the fair market value of the land or building. One (1) of the appraisers described under subdivision (2) must reside not more than fifty (50) miles from the land or building. Upon appointment, the appraisers shall fix the fair market value of the land or building and shall report that value within two (2) weeks from the date of their appointment. The county may then sell the land or building to the authority for an amount not less than the amount fixed

by the appraisers as the fair market value. The amount shall be paid in cash upon delivery of the deed by the county to the authority. If a cumulative building fund exists at the time of the sale, the proceeds from the sale shall be placed in that fund. If a cumulative building fund does not exist at the time of the sale, the proceeds from the sale shall be paid into the county hospital fund with the principal and interest on the fund to be used solely by the county hospital for the purposes set forth in IC 16-22-5-3 (or IC 16-12.1-4-4 before its repeal on July 1, 1993). A sale of land or a building by a county to the authority shall be authorized by the board of commissioners by an order that shall be entered in the official records of the board. The deed shall be executed on behalf of the county by the board of county commissioners.

SECTION 20. IC 5-1-16.5-47, AS ADDED BY P.L.2-2007, SECTION 69, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 47. Any holder of bonds issued under this chapter or a trustee under a trust agreement entered into under this chapter, except to the extent that the rights of a holder or a trustee are restricted by any bond resolution, may, by any suitable form of legal proceedings, protect and enforce any rights under the laws of Indiana or granted by the bond resolution. These rights include the right:

(1) to compel the performance of all duties of the authority required by this chapter or the bond resolution;

(2) to enjoin unlawful activities; and

(3) in the event of default with respect to the payment of any principal of, premium, if any, and interest on any bond or in the performance of any covenant or agreement on the part of the authority in the bond resolution, to apply to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** to appoint a receiver:

(A) to administer and operate the project or projects, the revenues of which are pledged to the payment of principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the bonds;

(B) with full power to pay, and to provide for payment of, principal of premium, if any, and interest on the bonds; and

(C) with the powers, subject to the direction of the court, as are permitted by law and are accorded receivers, excluding any power to pledge additional revenues of the authority to the payment of the principal, premium and interest.

SECTION 21. IC 5-4-4-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. Whenever the clerk of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county where an officer resides determines or a voter eligible to vote for an officer files an affidavit with the clerk stating that:

(1) the sureties for the official bond of an officer have ceased to do business in Indiana;

(2) the security for an official bond of an officer has become insufficient; or

(3) the penalty has become inadequate to secure the faithful performance of the duties of an officer's office by the diminution of the penalty by suit, an increase of liabilities from the enactment of statutes after the commencement of an officer's term, or other sufficient cause;

the clerk shall issue a writ to the sheriff commanding the officer to appear before the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county in which the officer resides ten (10) days after the service of process and answer the complaint. The summons shall be served, return made, and fees charged as in the case of other summons.

SECTION 22. IC 5-4-4-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 9. Such clerk, upon the return of the process provided for in section 8 of this chapter, shall notify the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** as is provided for in section 2 of this chapter.

SECTION 23. IC 5-8-1-23 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 23. The accusation must be delivered by the foreman of the grand jury to the prosecuting attorney of the county, except when ~~he~~ **the prosecuting attorney of the county** is the officer accused, who must cause a copy thereof to be served upon the defendant, and require, by notice in writing of not less than ten (10) days, that ~~he~~ **the defendant** appear before the circuit court **or superior court** of the county at the time mentioned in the notice, and answer the accusation. The original accusation must then be filed with the clerk of the court, or if ~~he be~~ **the clerk of the court is** the party accused, with the judge of the court.

SECTION 24. IC 5-8-1-34 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 34. The same proceedings ~~maybe~~ **may be** had on like grounds for the removal of a prosecuting attorney, except that the accusation must be delivered by the foreman of the grand jury to the clerk, and by ~~him~~ **the clerk** to the judge of the circuit court **or superior court** of the county, ~~or criminal court, if such court exists in the county,~~ who must thereupon notify the attorney general to act as prosecuting officer in the matter, and shall designate some resident attorney to act as assistant to the attorney general in such prosecution, whose compensation shall be fixed by the court and paid out of the county treasury.

SECTION 25. IC 5-8-1-35 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 35. (a) When an accusation in writing, verified by the oath of any person, is presented to a circuit court, **superior court, or probate court**, alleging that any officer within the jurisdiction of the court has been guilty of:

(1) charging and collecting illegal fees for services rendered or to be rendered in ~~his~~ **the officer's** office;

(2) refusing or neglecting to perform the official duties pertaining to ~~his~~ **the officer's** office; or

(3) violating IC 36-6-4-17(b) if the officer is the executive of a township;

the court must cite the party charged to appear before the court at any time not more than ten (10) nor less than five (5) days from the time the accusation was presented, and on that day or some other subsequent day not more than twenty (20) days from the time the accusation was presented must proceed to hear, in a summary manner, the accusation and evidence offered in support of the same, and the answer and evidence offered by the party accused.

(b) If after the hearing under subsection (a) it appears that the charge is sustained, the court must do the following:

(1) Enter a decree that the party accused be deprived of ~~his~~ **the party's** office.

(2) Enter a judgment as follows:

(A) For five hundred dollars ($500) in favor of the prosecuting officer.

(B) For costs as are allowed in civil cases.

(C) For the amount of money that was paid to the officer in compensation from the day when the accusation was filed under this section to the day when judgment is entered in favor of the public entity paying the compensation to the officer.

(c) In an action under this section, a court may award reasonable attorney's fees, court costs, and other reasonable expenses of litigation to the accused officer if:

(1) the officer prevails; and

(2) the court finds that the accusation is frivolous or vexatious.

SECTION 26. IC 5-8-5-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. The member whose seat is vacated may file an action under IC 34-17-1 with the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county where the town is located.

SECTION 27. IC 5-16-8-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. A public agency may

not authorize or make any payments to a person under a contract containing the provision required by section 2 of this chapter unless the public agency is satisfied that such person has fully complied with that provision. Payments made to a person by a public agency which should not have been made as a result of this section shall be recoverable directly from the contractor or subcontractor who did not comply with section 2 of this chapter by the attorney general upon suit filed in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the contract was executed or performed.

SECTION 28. IC 6-1.1-10-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 11. A determination by the department of environmental management under section 10 of this chapter may be appealed by the property owner to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the property is located. The court shall try the appeal without a jury. Either party may appeal the ~~circuit~~ court's decision in the same manner that other civil cases may be appealed.

SECTION 29. IC 6-1.1-18.5-12, AS AMENDED BY P.L.182-2009(ss), SECTION 130, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 12. (a) Any civil taxing unit that determines that it cannot carry out its governmental functions for an ensuing calendar year under the levy limitations imposed by section 3 of this chapter may:

(1) before October 20 of the calendar year immediately preceding the ensuing calendar year; or

(2) in the case of a request described in section 16 of this chapter, before December 31 of the calendar year immediately preceding the ensuing calendar year;

appeal to the department of local government finance for relief from those levy limitations. In the appeal the civil taxing unit must state that it will be unable to carry out the governmental functions committed to it by law unless it is given the authority that it is petitioning for. The civil taxing unit must support these allegations by reasonably detailed statements of fact.

(b) The department of local government finance shall immediately proceed to the examination and consideration of the merits of the civil taxing unit's appeal.

(c) In considering an appeal, the department of local government finance has the power to conduct hearings, require any officer or member of the appealing civil taxing unit to appear before it, or require any officer or member of the appealing civil taxing unit to provide the department with any relevant records or books.

(d) If an officer or member:

(1) fails to appear at a hearing after having been given written notice requiring that person's attendance; or

(2) fails to produce the books and records that the department by written notice required the officer or member to produce;

then the department may file an affidavit in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the jurisdiction in which the officer or member may be found setting forth the facts of the failure.

(e) Upon the filing of an affidavit under subsection (d), the ~~circuit~~ court shall promptly issue a summons, and the sheriff of the county within which the ~~circuit~~ court is sitting shall serve the summons. The summons must command the officer or member to appear before the department to provide information to the department or to produce books and records for the department's use, as the case may be. Disobedience of the summons constitutes, and is punishable as, a contempt of the ~~circuit~~ court that issued the summons.

(f) All expenses incident to the filing of an affidavit under subsection (d) and the issuance and service of a summons shall be charged to the officer or member against whom the summons is issued, unless the ~~circuit~~ court finds that the officer or member was acting in good faith and with reasonable cause. If the ~~circuit~~ court finds that the officer or member was acting in good faith and with reasonable cause or if an affidavit is filed and no summons is issued, the expenses shall be charged against the county in which the affidavit was filed and shall be allowed by the proper fiscal officers of that county.

(g) The fiscal officer of a civil taxing unit that appeals under section 16 of this chapter for relief from levy limitations shall immediately file a copy of the appeal petition with the county auditor and the county treasurer of the county in which the unit is located.

SECTION 30. IC 6-1.1-23-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2008, SECTION 257, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. (a) Annually, after November 10th but before August 1st of the succeeding year, each county treasurer shall serve a written demand upon each county resident who is delinquent in the payment of personal property taxes. Annually, after May 10 but before October 31 of the same year, each county treasurer may serve a written demand upon a county resident who is delinquent in the payment of personal property taxes. The written demand may be served upon the taxpayer:

(1) by registered or certified mail;

(2) in person by the county treasurer or the county treasurer's agent; or

(3) by proof of certificate of mailing.

(b) The written demand required by this section shall contain:

(1) a statement that the taxpayer is delinquent in the payment of personal property taxes;

(2) the amount of the delinquent taxes;

(3) the penalties due on the delinquent taxes;

(4) the collection expenses which the taxpayer owes; and

(5) a statement that if the sum of the delinquent taxes, penalties, and collection expenses are not paid within thirty (30) days from the date the demand is made then:

(A) sufficient personal property of the taxpayer shall be sold to satisfy the total amount due plus the additional collection expenses incurred; or

(B) a judgment may be entered against the taxpayer in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county.

(c) Subsections (d) through (g) apply only to personal property that:

(1) is subject to a lien of a creditor imposed under an agreement entered into between the debtor and the creditor after June 30, 2005;

(2) comes into the possession of the creditor or the creditor's agent after May 10, 2006, to satisfy all or part of the debt arising from the agreement described in subdivision (1); and

(3) has an assessed value of at least three thousand two hundred dollars ($3,200).

(d) For the purpose of satisfying a creditor's lien on personal property, the creditor of a taxpayer that comes into possession of personal property on which the taxpayer is adjudicated delinquent in the payment of personal property taxes must pay in full to the county treasurer the amount of the delinquent personal property taxes determined under STEP SEVEN of the following formula from the proceeds of any transfer of the personal property made by the creditor or the creditor's agent before applying the proceeds to the creditor's lien on the personal property:

STEP ONE: Determine the amount realized from any transfer of the personal property made by the creditor or the creditor's agent after the payment of the direct costs of the transfer.

STEP TWO: Determine the amount of the delinquent taxes, including penalties and interest accrued on the delinquent taxes as identified on the form described in subsection (f) by the county treasurer.

STEP THREE: Determine the amount of the total of the unpaid debt that is a lien on the transferred property that was perfected

before the assessment date on which the delinquent taxes became a lien on the transferred property.

STEP FOUR: Determine the sum of the STEP TWO amount and the STEP THREE amount.

STEP FIVE: Determine the result of dividing the STEP TWO amount by the STEP FOUR amount.

STEP SIX: Multiply the STEP ONE amount by the STEP FIVE amount.

STEP SEVEN: Determine the lesser of the following:

(A) The STEP TWO amount.

(B) The STEP SIX amount.

(e) This subsection applies to transfers made by a creditor after May 10, 2006. As soon as practicable after a creditor comes into possession of the personal property described in subsection (c), the creditor shall request the form described in subsection (f) from the county treasurer. Before a creditor transfers personal property described in subsection (d) on which delinquent personal property taxes are owed, the creditor must obtain from the county treasurer a delinquent personal property tax form and file the delinquent personal property tax form with the county treasurer. The creditor shall provide the county treasurer with:

(1) the name and address of the debtor; and

(2) a specific description of the personal property described in subsection (d);

when requesting a delinquent personal property tax form.

(f) The delinquent personal property tax form must be in a form prescribed by the state board of accounts under IC 5-11 and must require the following information:

(1) The name and address of the debtor as identified by the creditor.

(2) A description of the personal property identified by the creditor and now in the creditor's possession.

(3) The assessed value of the personal property identified by the creditor and now in the creditor's possession, as determined under subsection (g).

(4) The amount of delinquent personal property taxes owed on the personal property identified by the creditor and now in the creditor's possession, as determined under subsection (g).

(5) A statement notifying the creditor that this section requires that a creditor, upon the liquidation of personal property for the satisfaction of the creditor's lien, must pay in full the amount of delinquent personal property taxes owed as determined under subsection (d) on the personal property in the amount identified

on this form from the proceeds of the liquidation before the proceeds of the liquidation may be applied to the creditor's lien on the personal property.

(g) The county treasurer shall provide the delinquent personal property tax form described in subsection (f) to the creditor not later than fourteen (14) days after the date the creditor requests the delinquent personal property tax form. The county assessor and the township assessors (if any) shall assist the county treasurer in determining the appropriate assessed value of the personal property and the amount of delinquent personal property taxes owed on the personal property. Assistance provided by the county assessor and the township assessors (if any) must include providing the county treasurer with relevant personal property forms filed with the assessor or assessors and providing the county treasurer with any other assistance necessary to accomplish the purposes of this section.

SECTION 31. IC 6-1.1-23-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. (a) If a taxpayer does not pay the total amount due within thirty (30) days after the date a written demand is made under section 1 of this chapter, the county treasurer shall levy upon and sell personal property of the taxpayer which is of sufficient value to pay the delinquent taxes, penalties, and anticipated collection expenses.

(b) The county treasurer shall levy upon personal property by calling upon the delinquent taxpayer at ~~his~~ **the delinquent taxpayer's** residence or place of business and making a list in duplicate of all of ~~his~~ **the delinquent taxpayer's** personal property. The county treasurer shall retain one (1) copy of the list and deliver the other copy to the delinquent taxpayer. The county treasurer may require the delinquent taxpayer to give a list under oath of all the personal property owned by ~~him,~~ **the delinquent taxpayer,** and the names of the owners of other personal property which is in the delinquent taxpayer's possession. If the delinquent taxpayer fails to provide the list, the county treasurer shall file a petition which states that fact in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county, and the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall order the delinquent taxpayer to provide the list.

(c) The county treasurer shall appraise the personal property included in a levy. The personal property included in a levy is subject to sale for the payment of the delinquent taxes, penalties, and collection expenses without further notice to the delinquent taxpayer.

SECTION 32. IC 6-1.1-36-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2008, SECTION 286, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS

[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 4. (a) An assessing official or a representative of the department of local government finance may file an affidavit with a circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of this state if:

(1) the official or representative has requested that a person give information or produce books or records; and

(2) the person has not complied with the request.

The affidavit must state that the person has not complied with the request.

(b) When an affidavit is filed under subsection (a), the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall issue a writ which directs the person to appear at the office of the official or representative and to give the requested information or produce the requested books or records. The appropriate county sheriff shall serve the writ. A person who disobeys the writ is guilty of contempt of court.

(c) If a writ is issued under this section, the cost incurred in filing the affidavit, in the issuance of the writ, and in the service of the writ shall be charged to the person against whom the writ is issued. If a writ is not issued, all costs shall be charged to the county in which the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** proceedings are held, and the board of commissioners of that county shall allow a claim for the costs.

SECTION 33. IC 6-1.5-5-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 10. (a) The Indiana board may file an affidavit with a circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of this state if:

(1) the Indiana board has requested that a person give information or produce books or records; and

(2) the person has not complied with the request.

(b) An affidavit filed under subsection (a) must state that the person has not complied with the request of the Indiana board to give information or produce books or records.

(c) When an affidavit is filed under subsection (a), the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall issue a writ that directs the person to appear at the office of the Indiana board and to give the requested information or produce the requested books or records. The appropriate county sheriff shall serve the writ. Disobedience of the writ is punishable as a contempt of the court that issued the writ.

(d) If a writ is issued under this section, the cost incurred in filing the affidavit, in the issuance of the writ, and in the service of the writ shall be charged to the person against whom the writ is issued. If a writ is not issued, all costs shall be charged to the county in which the

circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** proceedings are held, and the board of commissioners of that county shall allow a claim for the costs.

SECTION 34. IC 8-1-19-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. If any telephone company shall violate any provision of law, or any rule or order of the commission or of any other lawful authority or shall fail to perform any duty imposed upon it by law or by any such rule or order, then, and in that event, in addition to all other remedies provided by law, the commission may, in a proper case, file a verified showing in any circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in this state wherein is located the main or principal office or place of business of any telephone company, that such telephone company has failed, neglected, or refused to comply with such provision of law or with an order or requirement of said commission or other lawful authority and that the users of the telephone service furnished by such telephone company, or the public, will be damaged or injured by the continued noncompliance with such law, order or requirement, and that it would be to the interest of the public, that on ten (10) days notice to such telephone company the court should appoint a receiver to operate said telephone company and to render such service or to comply with such law, order, or requirement of the said commission or other lawful authority. Such court may, upon such showing, appoint a receiver for such purpose who shall thereupon qualify as other receivers are qualified and shall thereupon have and exercise the same rights and be subject to the same duties and obligations as now provided by law for public utilities. Such receivership shall be continued, until it is found by the court that said telephone company will, in all reasonable probability, comply in the future with all rules and orders applicable thereto. Such finding shall be entered only after hearing upon notice to the commission. In construing and enforcing the provisions of this section, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any public utility acting within the scope of ~~his~~ **the officer's, agent's, or person's** employment shall in every case be deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of such public utility.

SECTION 35. IC 8-1.5-5-24 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 24. (a) Whenever work on a storm water system (that is combined with a sanitary sewer system) necessitates the repair or replacement of all or part of a sanitary sewer system, the entity that owns or maintains the sanitary sewer system shall assume a proportionate share of the cost of repairing

or replacing the sanitary sewer system.

(b) The board and the entity that owns or manages the sanitary sewer system shall negotiate the division of the costs described in subsection (a).

(c) If the parties cannot agree to a division of the costs, they shall petition the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county where the majority of the systems are located to divide the costs. The circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall hold a hearing on the division of costs within sixty (60) days after receiving the petition. The court shall publish notice of the hearing in accordance with IC 5-3-1. The decision of the court is binding on both parties.

SECTION 36. IC 8-2-17-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. The rates of ferriage, reasonable rules for operation, and the schedule upon which the ferry shall be operated shall be fixed by the legislative body at the time of licensing the ferry, and from time to time thereafter as the body shall think proper. A list of rates, rules, and schedules shall be posted at one (1) or more conspicuous places on each ferryboat and at the place of landing. If the ferrykeeper, or any user of the ferry, is aggrieved by the establishing of the rates, rules, or schedules, the ferrykeeper or user shall have the right to appeal to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the proper county upon filing a bond, within thirty (30) days after the fixing of the rates, payable to the state, with security to be approved by the court, and conditioned for the due prosecution of the appeal, and the payment of all costs if judgment is rendered against the appellant. Upon appeal, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall have the power to review the rates of ferriage, rules, or schedules and fix the rates, rules, or schedules as may be just and proper.

SECTION 37. IC 8-2-17-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 6. If any ferry is not faithfully maintained and operated according to the terms of the recognizance provided for in section 4 of this chapter, the legislative body on complaint to them shall cause the proprietor of the ferry to be summoned before the legislative body to show cause why the ferry shall not be discontinued. The legislative body shall vacate the ferry or dismiss the complaint, according to the testimony, and may award costs against the complainant if such complaint is dismissed, or against the proprietor if the ferry be vacated. The vacation of the ferry shall not prevent the city or town, or any interested person, from recovering damages for any breach of the bond provided for in section 4 of this chapter. The ferrykeeper or any user of the ferry shall have the right to

appeal from the decision of the legislative body to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the proper county upon filing therein a bond, within thirty (30) days thereafter, payable to the state, with security to be approved by the court, and conditioned for the due prosecution of the appeal, and the payment of all costs if judgment be rendered against the appellant. Upon appeal, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall have the power to try the question of whether cause for the discontinuance of the ferry has been established.

SECTION 38. IC 8-4-10-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.113-2006, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. (a) The owner or owners or their lessees of lands, mills, blast-furnaces, quarries, iron ore, coal mines, or other minerals, or other real estate or any company of persons who desire to construct a lateral railroad, not exceeding ten (10) miles in length, may locate and construct the lateral railroad to any other railroad, canal, or slack-water navigation on, over, through, or under any intervening lands. ~~Their~~ **The** engineers, agents, artists, and assistants **of the owner or owners or their lessees** may enter upon any intervening lands, doing no unnecessary damage, and survey, mark, and lay out a route for the proposed lateral railroad.

(b) A person described in subsection (a) may present a petition to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the intervening lands are situated that sets forth the beginning, course, distance, and termination of the proposed lateral railroad, together with a map or profile of the route, indicating the excavations and embankments on the route, and designating, particularly, the name or names of the owner, owners, occupant or occupants, and agent or agents of such intervening lands, with a particular description of the same. The petition must be filed in the court.

(c) After the petition is filed, the court shall appoint:

(1) one (1) disinterested freeholder of the county; and

(2) two (2) disinterested appraisers licensed under IC 25-34.1;

who are residents of Indiana as viewers. One (1) of the appraisers appointed under subdivision (2) must reside not more than fifty (50) miles from the land.

(d) After five (5) days notice, to be given by the applicant to each of the owners, occupants, or agents of the intervening lands, of the time and place, and after being duly sworn to discharge their duties fairly and honorably as viewers, the viewers shall view the proposed route as marked and laid out for the railroad. ~~They,~~ **The viewers** or a majority of ~~them,~~ **the viewers** shall assess the damages, if any, that may be sustained by the owners, separately, of the intervening lands by reason

of the location, construction, and use of the proposed lateral railroad, and report the assessment in writing to the clerk of the court immediately after the assessments are made. The report shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court.

(e) If a party does not reject the report within twenty (20) days after the filing of the report, by writing on the report "not accepted" and signing the report, the report shall be confirmed by the court. If any party rejects the report, the report shall stand for trial.

(f) At trial, the general denial to the petition and report shall be taken as filed, and all matters of defense and reply may be given in evidence under the general denial. The party rejecting the report has the affirmative of the issues. The viewers or jury trying the cause shall, in assessing damages, take into consideration the advantages that may be derived by the owner or owners of the lands passed on, over, through, or under by the proposed lateral road by its location and construction.

(g) Upon the filing of the report by the viewers in the court, the damages assessed by ~~them~~ **the viewers** shall be paid to the clerk, to be tendered to the party in whose favor the damages are awarded or assessed.

(h) After payment or tender is made under this section, the person, persons, or company of persons, and their lessees described in subsection (a), may hold and take possession of the interests in the intervening lands or materials appropriated, and the privileges of using any materials on the roadway within fifty (50) feet on each side of the center of the roadway for the use described in subsection (a).

(i) The costs of the assessments by the viewers and the costs in case of trial shall be paid as in other cases.

SECTION 39. IC 8-4-21-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. A stockholder who, at such meeting, votes against such sale and then, within ten (10) days thereafter, signifies, in writing, to the purchasing company that ~~he~~ **the stockholder** desires to dispose of ~~his~~ **the stockholder's** stock in the selling company shall be entitled to receive from such purchasing company the average market value of ~~his~~ **the stockholder's** stock for the six (6) months next preceding the day of the meeting of the selling company at which the sale is approved, on the surrender of ~~his~~ **the stockholder's** stock. If the purchasing company and the stockholder can not agree as to the value of the stock, the parties may submit the question to arbitration, to be conducted in accordance with the provision of law regulating arbitration, so far as applicable, by three (3) disinterested persons, to be appointed upon the motion of either of the

parties by the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the owner of the stock resides, or in case ~~he~~ **the owner of the stock** is nonresident of the state or of any county through or into which the road passes, then any county in which the road so sold passes.

SECTION 40. IC 8-4-32-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. If an animal is killed or injured by the locomotives, cars, or other carriages used on any railroad in or running into or through Indiana, whether the railroad is run and controlled by the company, a lessee, an assignee, a receiver, or other person, an owner of the animal may file a complaint and prosecute a claim in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the animal was injured or killed.

SECTION 41. IC 8-4-32-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. When the complaint is filed in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** under section 2 of this chapter, the clerk of the court shall issue a summons in the case as in other cases. The summons may be served by copy on any conductor on any train on the road passing into or through the county.

SECTION 42. IC 8-6-2.1-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 13. (a) At the time fixed for the hearing, or at any time prior to that, any owner of land, right-of-way or other property to be appropriated under the resolution, and any railroad company or companies, any street railway company, and any person owning real or personal property situated within the city, may file a written remonstrance with the board.

(b) At the hearing, which may be adjourned from time to time, the board shall hear all persons interested in the proceedings and consider all remonstrances that have been filed, and after considering them, the board shall take final action and determine the public necessity and convenience of the proposed improvement, and confirm, or modify and confirm, or rescind the resolution. The final action shall be duly entered of record, and is conclusive upon all persons, except as provided in sections 4 through 8 of this chapter. Any person who has remonstrated in writing and who is aggrieved by the decision of the board may take an appeal to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county in which the city is located.

SECTION 43. IC 8-6-2.1-20 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 20. (a) The board, through its engineer, shall keep an account of the total cost of the improvement, of all disbursements made during the course of the work,

and of all equitable settlements between the parties contributing to the cost; but the total cost may not exceed the estimate adopted in the resolution.

(b) From time to time during the progress of the work, and upon completion of the improvement, the board shall make and adjust equitable settlements and payments between the parties contributing to the cost of the improvement so that the total cost of the improvement is apportioned between the parties as determined by the board consistent with this chapter.

(c) The equitable settlements and payments shall be made by the board, either on its own initiative or on petition of any railroad company charged with the work or any part of the work, or on petition of either the Indiana state highway commission or of the county in which the city is located, if the Indiana state highway commission and the county participate in the cost of the improvement.

(d) Any adjustment or adjustments are binding on all of the parties unless any aggrieved party, within sixty (60) days after the entry of an order of equitable settlement made by the board, files ~~his~~ **the aggrieved party's** complaint to review the adjustment in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the city is located. The decree of the court is final. The railroad company or companies, shall, upon the adjustment or decree, pay their portions of the cost as directed. The Indiana state highway commission shall, upon the adjustment or decree, pay its portion of the costs as directed, and the payment shall be made out of the funds of the commission or funds appropriated for the use of the commission. The county council of the county in which the city is located shall provide sufficient funds to pay the county's share of the cost of the improvement, either by appropriating the necessary amount of money from available funds on hand, or by the sale of bonds. Upon each adjustment or decree, the county in which the city is located shall pay the county's portion of the cost as directed by the adjustment or decree out of the funds provided by the county council. Upon each adjustment or decree, the city controller or clerk-treasurer shall draw ~~his~~ **the city controller's or clerk-treasurer's** warrant or warrants in payment of the city's portion of the cost.

(e) All warrants may be drawn only against the special fund arising from the special tax and special assessments provided for in this chapter and from equitable settlements.

(f) The board may adopt supplemental resolutions and enter orders from time to time as necessary to carry out the purpose of the resolution.

SECTION 44. IC 8-6-2.1-21 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 21. (a) Upon final action of the board or **the** circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** confirming the resolution, all territory lying within the corporate limits of the city shall become a special taxing district for grade separation and railroad relocation and reconstruction purposes, and all property, real and personal, located within the territorial limits of the district shall be subject to a special tax for the purpose of providing funds to pay the city's portion of the total cost of the improvement.

(b) The special tax shall constitute the amount of benefits resulting to all of the property from the proceedings, and shall be levied in the manner provided for by this chapter. If the board determines that any lots or parcels of land, exclusive of improvements, lying within two thousand (2,000) feet of any grade crossing eliminated or altered by the improvement, or within two thousand (2,000) feet of any lands or rights-of-way abandoned for railroad use or from which railroad facilities are to be removed, will incur a particular benefit by reason of their proximity in addition to the benefits received by them in common with all other property located in the district, those lots and parcels of land which lie within the corporate limits of the city shall be subject to a special assessment for the benefits.

(c) The special assessment shall be determined in accordance with this chapter, but the total amount of the additional benefits assessed shall not in any case exceed forty percent (40%) of the city's share of the total cost of the improvement; and the total amount of the additional benefits assessed and finally confirmed or adjudged against lots and parcels of land exclusive of improvements lying within two thousand (2,000) feet shall be deducted from the city's share of the total cost and the balance of the city's share of the total cost, is the amount of the benefits resulting to all property in the special taxing district, and the special tax shall be levied only for this balance. Any lot or parcel of land owned and used or occupied for railroad purposes at the time of the adoption of any resolution by any railroad company whose tracks are affected by the resolution, or any lot or parcel of land devoted to railroad purposes in connection with and because of the improvement, is not subject to any special assessment for the particular benefits.

SECTION 45. IC 8-6-2.1-25 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 25. Any person notified or considered to be notified under this chapter may appear before the board on the day fixed for hearing the remonstrances with regard to awards and assessments, and remonstrate in writing against them. All persons appearing before the board having an interest in the

proceedings shall be given a hearing. After the remonstrances have been received and the hearings had, the board shall either sustain or modify, by increasing or decreasing, the awards or assessments. Any person remonstrating in writing who is aggrieved by the decision of the board may, within ten (10) days after the decision is made, take an appeal to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the city is located. The appeal affects only the amount of the assessment or award of the person appealing.

SECTION 46. IC 8-6-2.1-26 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 26. (a) The appeal shall be taken by filing an original complaint in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the city is located against the board within the time named, setting forth the action of the board in respect to the assessment or award, and stating the facts relied upon as showing an error of the board. The court shall rehear the matter of the assessment or award de novo, and confirm, lower or increase the amount. The cause shall be summarily tried by the court without the intervention of a jury, as in other civil cases. A change of venue from the county may not be taken.

(b) All remonstrances upon which an appeal is taken may be consolidated and heard as one (1) cause of action, and all the appeals shall be heard and determined by the court within thirty (30) days after the time of filing of the appeal. If the court reduces the amount of benefit assessed against the land of the property owner by ten percent (10%) or more of the assessment by the board, or increases the amount of the damages awarded in ~~his~~ **the property owner's** favor by ten percent (10%) or more of the amount awarded by the board, the plaintiff in the appeal shall recover costs, otherwise not.

(c) The amount of the judgment in the court shall be final, and no appeal may be taken. However, any party in interest may take an appeal from the judgment to the supreme court of Indiana, upon the sole ground that the property in question has or has not incurred damages recoverable under law.

SECTION 47. IC 8-6-2.1-28 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 28. (a) The board, upon the completion of the award of damages, if any, or upon the determination of the appeals taken, shall make out certificates for the proper amounts and in favor of the proper persons. Presentation of the certificates to the city controller or clerk-treasurer of the city entitles those persons to a warrant drawn on the city treasury. The controller or clerk-treasurer shall pay the persons named the amounts due them respectively, as shown by the certificates, out of the separate and

specific funds derived from the sale of bonds and from benefit assessments provided for in section 30 of this chapter, or out of funds coming from equitable settlements between the parties, and these payments may not be made from any other source or funds.

(b) The certificates or vouchers shall, whenever practical, be tendered actually to the person entitled to them, but where this is impractical, they shall be kept for the persons in the office of the board, and the making and filing of the certificates, in all cases, is considered to be valid tender to the person entitled to them at the time or as soon as there are sufficient funds to pay them. They shall be delivered to the person on request. In case of dispute or doubt as to which of various persons the money shall be paid, the board shall make out the certificates in favor of the attorney appointed by the board for the use of the persons entitled to them, and the attorney shall draw the money and pay it into court, requiring the various claimants to interplead and have their respective rights determined.

(c) If an injunction is obtained because damages have not been paid or tendered, the board shall tender the amount of damages with interest from the time of the entry of the property, if any has been made, and all accrued costs. If there are sufficient funds to pay the certificate, the injunction shall be removed. The pendency of an appeal to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of a county does not affect the validity of a tender made under this section, but the board may proceed with its appropriation of the property in question.

SECTION 48. IC 8-6-3-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2008, SECTION 361, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. (a) Whenever the separation of grades at the intersection of a railroad or railroads (as defined in IC 8-3-1-2) and a public street or highway is constructed, the railroad or railroads shall pay five (5) percent of the cost of the grade separation as provided in this chapter.

(b) This chapter shall apply to an existing crossing, a new crossing, or the reconstruction of an existing grade separation.

(c) If more than one (1) railroad (as defined in IC 8-3-1-2) is involved in a separation, the railroads involved shall divide the amount to be paid by the railroads by agreement between the railroads. If the railroads fail to agree, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the crossing is located shall have jurisdiction, upon the application of a party, to determine the division of the amount to be paid by the railroads. The decision of the court is final, unless one (1) or more parties deeming themselves aggrieved by the decision of the court shall appeal therefrom to the court of appeals

of Indiana within thirty (30) days, or within additional time not exceeding ninety (90) days, as may be granted by the ~~circuit~~ court. The appeal shall be taken in substantially the same manner as an appeal in a civil case from the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court.**

(d) If a grade separation shall involve a state highway that is a part of the state highway system of Indiana, or a street or highway selected by the Indiana department of transportation as a route of a highway in the state highway system, the state, out of the funds of the Indiana department of transportation or funds appropriated for the use of the Indiana department of transportation, shall pay ninety-five percent (95%) of the cost of the grade separation.

(e) Before the Indiana department of transportation shall proceed with a grade separation within a city or town, the Indiana department of transportation shall first obtain the consent of the city, by a resolution adopted by the board or officials of the city having jurisdiction over improvement of the streets of the city, and any material modification of the plans upon which the consent was granted shall first be approved by the city by a similar resolution.

(f) If such grade separation is on a highway or street not a part of the highways under the jurisdiction of the Indiana department of transportation, or a part of a route selected by it, but is within any city or town of the state, the city or town shall pay one-half (1/2) of ninety-five percent (95%) of the total of such cost and the county in which the crossing is located shall be liable for and pay one-half (1/2) of the ninety-five percent (95%).

(g) If a grade separation that involves a state highway that is a part of the state highway system of Indiana, or a street or highway selected by the Indiana department of transportation as a route of a highway in the state highway system, necessitates the grade separation on other highways or streets, not a part of the highways under the jurisdiction of the Indiana department of transportation but within any city of the state of Indiana, then of the total cost of the grade separation on a highway or street not under the jurisdiction of the Indiana department of transportation but necessitated by the grade separation involving a highway or street which is a part of the state highway system, the city shall pay one-fourth (1/4) of ninety-five percent (95%) and the county in which the crossing is located shall be liable for and pay one-fourth (1/4) of the ninety-five percent (95%) of the total of the costs and the state out of the funds of the Indiana department of transportation or funds appropriated for the use of the Indiana department of transportation, shall be liable for and pay one-half (1/2) of the remaining portion.

(h) If a crossing is not within any city or town and does not involve a highway under the jurisdiction of the Indiana department of transportation, then the county in which the crossing is located shall pay the ninety-five percent (95%) of the total cost which is not paid by the railroad or railroads.

(i) The division of the cost of grade separation applies when the grade separation replaces and eliminates an existing grade crossing at which active warning devices are in place or ordered to be installed by a state regulatory agency, but when the grade separation does not replace nor eliminate an existing grade crossing the state, county or municipality, as the case may be, shall bear and pay one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the grade separation.

(j) In estimating and computing the cost of the grade separation, there shall be considered as a part of costs all expenses reasonably necessary for preliminary engineering, rights-of-way and all work required to comply with the plans and specifications for the work, including all changes in the highway and the grade thereof and the approaches to the grade separation, as well as all changes in the roadbed, grade, rails, ties, bridges, buildings, and other structural changes in a railroad as may be necessary to effect the grade separation and to restore the railroad facilities aforesaid to substantially the same condition as before the separation.

(k) The required railroad share of the cost shall be based on the costs for preliminary engineering, right-of-way, and construction within the limits described below:

(1) Where a grade crossing is eliminated by grade separation, the structure and approaches for the number of lanes on the existing highway and in accordance with the current design standards of the governmental entity having jurisdiction over the highway involved.

(2) Where another facility, such as a highway or waterway, requiring a bridge structure is located within the limits of a grade separation project, the estimated cost of a theoretical structure and approaches as described under subdivision (1) to eliminate the railroad-highway grade crossing without considering the presence of the waterway or other highway.

(3) Where a grade crossing is eliminated by railroad or highway relocation, the actual cost of the relocation project, or the estimated cost of a structure and approaches as described under subdivision (1), whichever is less.

(l) If the Indiana department of transportation or any city, town, or county is unable to reach an agreement with a railroad company after

determining that construction or reconstruction of a grade separation, which replaces or eliminates the need for a grade crossing, is necessary to protect travelers on the roads and streets of the state, the appropriate unit or combination of units of government shall give a written notice of its intention to proceed with the construction or reconstruction of a grade separation to the superintendent or regional engineer of the railroad company. The notice of intention shall be made by the adoption of a resolution stating the need for the grade separation. If, after thirty (30) days, the railroad has not agreed to a division of inspections, plans and specifications, the number and type of jobs to be completed by each agency, a division of costs, and other necessary conditions, the Indiana department of transportation, city, town, or county may proceed with the grade separation exercising any and all of its powers to construct or reconstruct a bridge and, notwithstanding other provisions of this chapter, may pay for up to one hundred percent (100%) of the cost of the project. If the railroad is unable, for good cause, to pay the share of the cost required by this section, the city, town, or county may certify the amount owed by the railroad to the county auditor who shall prepare a special tax duplicate to be collected and settled for by the county treasurer in the same manner and at the same time as property taxes are collected. However, before the Indiana department of transportation, city, town, or county undertakes to do the work themselves they shall notify an agent of the railroad as to the time and place of the work.

SECTION 49. IC 8-10-1-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.156-2013, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 7. The ports of Indiana is authorized and empowered to do the following:

(1) To adopt an official seal which shall not be the seal of the state of Indiana.

(2) To maintain a principal office and sub-offices at such place or places within the state as it may designate.

(3) To sue and be sued, and to plead and be impleaded in the name of the ports of Indiana. However, actions at law against the ports of Indiana shall be brought in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the principal office of the ports of Indiana is located or in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the cause of action arose, if the county is located within the state. All summonses and legal notices of every kind shall be served on the ports of Indiana by leaving a copy thereof at the principal office of the ports of Indiana with the person in charge thereof or with

the secretary of the ports of Indiana. However, no such action shall be deemed commenced until a copy of the summons and complaint, cross complaint, petition, bill, or pleading is served upon the attorney general of Indiana.

(4) To acquire, lease, construct, maintain, repair, police, and operate a port or project as provided in this chapter, and to establish rules and regulations for the use of the port or project, and other property subject to the jurisdiction and control of the ports of Indiana.

(5) To issue both taxable and tax exempt revenue bonds of the state, payable solely from revenues, as herein provided, for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of a port or project.

(6) To acquire, lease, and operate tug boats, locomotives, and any and every kind of motive power and conveyances or appliances necessary or proper to carry passengers, goods, wares, merchandise, or articles of commerce in, on, or around the port or project.

(7) To fix and revise from time to time and to collect fees, rentals, tolls, and other charges for the use of any port or project.

(8) To acquire, obtain option on, hold, and dispose of real and personal property in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under this chapter.

(9) To designate the location and establish, limit, and control points of ingress to and egress from a port or project.

(10) To lease to others for development or operation such portions of any port or project, on such terms and conditions as the ports of Indiana shall deem advisable.

(11) To make and enter into all contracts, undertakings, and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this chapter. Except as provided in section 29 of this chapter, when the cost of any such contract for construction, or for the purchase of equipment, materials, or supplies, involves an expenditure of more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150,000), the ports of Indiana shall make a written contract with the lowest and best bidder after advertisement for not less than two (2) consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the construction will occur and in such other publications as the ports of Indiana shall determine. The notice shall state the general character of the work and the general character of the materials to be furnished, the place where plans and specifications therefor may be examined, and the time and place of receiving bids. Each

bid shall contain the full name of every person or company interested in it and shall be accompanied by a sufficient bond or certified check on a solvent bank that if the bid is accepted a contract will be entered into and the performance of its proposal secured. The ports of Indiana may reject any and all bids. A bond with good and sufficient surety as shall be approved by the ports of Indiana shall be required of all contractors in an amount equal to at least fifty percent (50%) of the contract price conditioned upon the faithful performance of the contract. A contract for construction or a contract for the purchase of materials or supplies requires only the approval of the commission. Upon the ports of Indiana's approval of a contract, the ports of Indiana may immediately proceed with the construction or purchase.

(12) To construct, assemble, or otherwise build, own, lease, operate, manage, or otherwise control any project throughout Indiana for the purpose of promoting economic growth and development throughout Indiana, retaining existing employment within Indiana, and attracting new employment opportunities within Indiana.

(13) To employ a chief executive, consulting engineers, superintendents, and such other engineers, construction and accounting experts, attorneys, and other employees and agents as may be necessary in its judgment, and to fix their compensation and title, but no compensation of any employee of the ports of Indiana shall exceed the compensation of the highest paid officer or employee of the state.

(14) To receive and accept from any federal agency grants for or in aid of the construction of any port or project, and to receive and accept aid or contributions from any source of either money, property, labor, or other things of value, to be held, used, and applied only for the purposes for which such grants and contributions may be made.

(15) To provide coverage for its employees under the provisions of IC 22-3-2 through IC 22-3-6, and IC 22-4.

(16) To do all acts and things necessary or proper to carry out the powers expressly granted in this article.

(17) To hold, use, administer, and expend such sum or sums as may herein or hereafter be appropriated or transferred to the ports of Indiana.

SECTION 50. IC 8-10-1-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.98-2008, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. If the ports of Indiana shall find it necessary to

change the location of any portion of any public road, highway, railroad, or public utility facility, the ports of Indiana shall cause the same to be reconstructed at such location as the division of government having jurisdiction over such road, highway, railroad or public utility facility shall deem most favorable and of substantially the same type and in as good condition as the original road, highway, or railroad or public utility facility. The cost of such reconstruction, relocation, or removal and any damage incurred in changing the location of any such road, highway, railroad, or public utility facility, shall be ascertained and paid by the ports of Indiana as a part of the cost of the port or project. The ports of Indiana shall have authority to petition the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county wherein is situated any public road or part thereof, affected by the location therein of any port or project, for the vacation or relocation of such road or any part thereof with the same force and effect as statutes in effect on March 2, 1961, to the inhabitants of any municipality or governmental subdivision of the state. The proceedings upon such petition, whether it be for the appointment of appraisers or otherwise, shall be the same as provided by statutes in effect on March 2, 1961, for similar proceedings upon such petitions. In addition to the foregoing powers, the ports of Indiana and the authorized agents and employees of the ports of Indiana after proper notice, may enter upon any lands, waters, and premises in the state for the purpose of making surveys, soundings, drillings, and examinations as are necessary or proper for the purposes of this article, and such entry shall not be deemed a trespass, nor shall an entry for such purpose be deemed an entry under any condemnation proceedings which may be then pending; provided, that before entering upon the premises of any railroad, notice shall be given to the superintendent of such railroad involved at least five (5) days in advance of such entry, and provided, that no survey, sounding, drilling, and examination shall be made between the rails, or so close to a railroad track, as would render said track unusable. The ports of Indiana shall make reimbursement for any actual damage resulting to such lands, waters, and premises and to private property located in, on, along, over, or under such lands, waters and premises, as a result of such activities. The state of Indiana, subject to the approval of the governor, hereby consents to the use of lands owned by the state of Indiana, including lands lying under water and riparian rights, which are necessary or proper for the construction or operation of any port or project, provided adequate compensation is made for such use. The ports of Indiana shall also have power to make reasonable regulations for the installation, construction, maintenance, repair, renewal,

relocation, and removal of tracks, pipes, mains, conduits, cables, wires, towers, poles, and other equipment and appliances (referred to in this section as "public utility facilities") of any public utility in, on, along, over, or under any port or project. Whenever the ports of Indiana shall determine that it is necessary that any such public utility facilities which are, on or after March 2, 1961, located in, on, along, over, or under any port or project should be relocated or should be removed from the port or project, the public utility owning or operating such facilities shall relocate or remove the same in accordance with the order of the ports of Indiana. However, the cost and expenses of such relocation or removal, including the cost of installing such facilities in a new location or new locations, and the cost of any lands, or any rights or interests in lands, and any other rights, acquired to accomplish such relocation or removal, shall be ascertained and paid by the ports of Indiana as a part of the cost of the port or project, excepting, however, cases in which such equipment or facilities are located within the limits of highways or public thoroughfares being constructed, reconstructed, or improved under the provisions of this chapter. In case of any such relocation or removal of facilities, the public utility owning or operating the same, its successors or assigns, may maintain and operate such facilities, with the necessary appurtenances, in the new location or new locations, for as long a period, and upon the same terms and conditions, as the public utility had the right to maintain and operate such facilities in their former location or locations subject, however, to the state's right of regulation under its police powers.

SECTION 51. IC 8-17-1-19 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 19. Any taxpayer may file an objection to the work by filing a sworn statement with the auditor that the road has not been completed according to the plans, plats, profiles, specifications, and contract, stating which item has not been completed. After the objection is filed, then the county executive shall set a hearing on the issue where it may hear other proof, may cause witnesses to be subpoenaed, and hear sworn evidence in the same manner as other issues are heard before the executive. The executive shall determine whether the work has been done according to the plans, plats, profiles, specifications, and contract. Any party aggrieved by the decision may appeal to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county within ten (10) days of the date of the decision, by filing a bond approved by the auditor of the county, for the payment of all costs in the cause that may be adjudged in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** against the person taking the appeal. The proceedings shall be tried de novo in the circuit

court, **superior court, or probate court.**

SECTION 52. IC 8-18-21-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. Except as provided in section 4 of this chapter, the board of directors of a toll road authority, acting in the name of the authority, may:

(1) finance, construct, reconstruct, operate, maintain, and manage any toll road project acquired or financed under this chapter;

(2) sue, be sued, plead, and be impleaded, but all actions against the authority must be brought in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the county in which the authority is located;

(3) condemn, appropriate, purchase, and hold any real or personal property needed or considered useful in connection with a toll road facility;

(4) acquire real or personal property by gift, devise, or bequest and hold, use, or dispose of that property for the purposes authorized by this chapter;

(5) enter upon any lots or lands for the purpose of surveying or examining them to determine the location of a toll road facility;

(6) collect all money that is due on account of the operation, maintenance, or management of, or otherwise related to, a toll road facility, and expend that money for proper purposes;

(7) employ the managers, superintendents, architects, engineers, attorneys, auditors, clerks, foremen, custodians, and other employees, necessary for the proper operation of a toll road facility and fix the compensation of those employees, but a contract of employment may not be made for a period of more than four (4) years although it may be extended or renewed from time to time;

(8) make and enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this chapter; and

(9) provide coverage for its employees under IC 22-3 and IC 22-4.

SECTION 53. IC 8-20-1-72 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 72. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the executive of any county in any proceeding relating to highways may appeal within thirty (30) days to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county by filing a bond. If the proceedings involve more than one (1) county, the appeal shall be filed in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county where the proceedings were first instituted. The auditor of each county, when notified of an appeal by the auditor of the county where the appeal is filed, shall transmit to the clerk of the court

a transcript of all the proceedings in the county. After the appeal is decided, the clerk shall notify the auditors of all interested counties. The appeal shall be tried de novo. The court may make a final determination on the cause appealed, or may refer the case back to the county with directions on how to proceed.

SECTION 54. IC 8-21-9-18 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 18. If the department finds it necessary to change the location of any portion of any public road, railroad or public utility facility, it shall cause the same to be reconstructed at such location as the division of government having jurisdiction over such road, highway, railroad or public utility facility shall deem most favorable and of substantially the same type and in as good condition as the original road, highway or railroad or public utility facility. The cost of such reconstruction, relocation or removal and any damage incurred in changing the location of any such road, highway, railroad or public utility facility, shall be ascertained and paid by the department as a part of the cost of such airport or airport facility. The department may petition the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county wherein is situated any public road or part thereof, affected by the location therein of any airport or airport facility, for the vacation or relocation of such road or any part thereof with the same force and effect as is now given by existing laws to the inhabitants of any municipality or governmental subdivision of the state. The proceedings upon such petition, whether it be for the appointment of appraisers or otherwise, shall be the same as provided by existing laws for similar proceedings upon such petitions. In addition to the foregoing powers, the department and its authorized agents and employees, after proper notice, may enter upon any lands, waters and premises in the state for the purpose of making surveys, soundings, drillings, and examinations as are necessary or proper for the purposes of this chapter; and such entry shall not be deemed a trespass, nor shall an entry for such purpose be deemed an entry under any condemnation proceedings which may be then pending; however, before entering upon the premises of any railroad, notice shall be given to the superintendent of such railroad involved at least five (5) days in advance of such entry. No survey, sounding, drilling and examination shall be made between the rails or so close to a railroad track as would render said track unusable. The department may make reimbursement for any actual damage resulting to such lands, waters and premises and to private property located in, on, along, over or under such lands, waters and premises, as a result of such activities. The State of Indiana, subject to the approval of the governor, hereby consents to the use of

lands owned by it, including lands lying under water and riparian rights, which are necessary or proper for the construction or operation of any airport or airport facility, provided adequate compensation is made for such use. The department may also make reasonable regulations for the installation, construction, maintenance, repair, renewal, relocation and removal of tracks, pipes, mains, conduits, cables, wires, towers, poles and other equipment and appliances (herein called "public utility facilities") of any public utility in, on, along, over or under any airport or airport facility. Whenever the department shall determine that it is necessary that any such public utility facilities which now are, or hereafter may be, located in, on, along, over or under any such airport or airport facility should be relocated, or should be removed from such airport or airport facility, the public utility owning or operating such facilities shall relocate or remove the same in accordance with the order of the department; however, the cost and expenses of such relocation or removal including the cost of installing such facilities in a new location or new locations and the cost of any lands, or any rights or interest in lands, and any other rights, acquired to accomplish such relocations or removal, shall be ascertained and paid by the department as a part of the cost of such airport or airport facility, excepting, however, cases in which such equipment or facilities are located within the limits of existing highways or public thoroughfares being constructed, reconstructed or improved under the provisions of this chapter. In case of any such relocation or removal of facilities, the public utility owning or operating the same, its successors or assigns, may maintain and operate such facilities, with the necessary appurtenances, in the new location or new locations, for as long a period, and upon the same terms and conditions, as it had the right to maintain and operate such facilities in their former location or locations subject, however, to the state's right of regulation under its police powers.

SECTION 55. IC 9-30-9-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. This chapter applies to each ~~circuit~~ court that is not authorized to establish an alcohol and drug services program under IC 12-23-14-1 through IC 12-23-14-13.

SECTION 56. IC 9-30-9-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. The ~~circuit~~ court of a county may establish an alcohol abuse deterrent program after the county fiscal body adopts a resolution approving the program. The program must provide for the treatment of individuals who have been convicted of more than one (1) violation of IC 9-30-5 with disulfiram or a similar substance that the court determines is an effective chemical

deterrent to the use of alcohol.

SECTION 57. IC 9-30-9-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 10. The ~~circuit~~ court:

(1) shall administer the program established under section 2 of this chapter;

(2) shall submit claims under IC 33-37-8-6 for the disbursement of funds; and

(3) may enter into contracts with individuals, firms, and corporations to provide the treatment described by section 2 of this chapter.

SECTION 58. IC 10-17-4-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. If an employer fails to comply with sections 1 and 2 of this chapter, an employee may:

(1) bring an action at law for damages for the employer's noncompliance; or

(2) apply to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for equitable relief that is just and proper under the circumstances.

SECTION 59. IC 10-18-3-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. (a) On the day designated by the auditor or clerk for a hearing under section 3 of this chapter, the petitioners may make proof of the publication and posting of the notice of the hearing and present the petition to the board of commissioners or common council. However, if on or before the day of the hearing a written remonstrance is filed with the board of commissioners or common council, the board of commissioners or common council shall fix a new hearing date at least thirty (30) days but less than forty (40) days after the original hearing date. A written remonstrance must:

(1) be signed by citizens and taxpayers of the county or city;

(2) be equal in number to the signers of the petition; and

(3) ask that the memorial not be established or protest against the kind of memorial proposed and provide reasons for the protest. Before the new hearing date, additional names of citizens and taxpayers may be added to or withdrawn from the petition and remonstrance. A person who signs the petition may not be counted on a remonstrance against it. On or after the first day designated, a taxpayer may be added to a petition and remonstrance for hearing.

(b) If a remonstrance is not filed, the board of commissioners or common council may grant the petition and order the establishment of a memorial, subject to the conditions of this chapter. If a proper

remonstrance is filed on the first day designated for the hearing, the board of commissioners or common council may grant the petition on or after the second day of the hearing as fixed by the board of commissioners, unless there is a greater number of qualified remonstrators against the memorial than petitioners for the memorial at that time. If this occurs, the petition shall be dismissed at the cost of the petitioners.

(c) A taxpayer of the county aggrieved by the action of the board may appeal its decision to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county within ten (10) days in the same manner as other appeals are taken from the action of the board. The cause must be tried de novo.

SECTION 60. IC 10-18-4-22 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 22. (a) If a city legislative body wants to implement this chapter, the legislative body must adopt an ordinance that must be in substance as follows:

> "Be it resolved by _____ (name of the city's legislative body) that the city should proceed (or jointly with _____ County, in which it is located) to carry out the purposes of IC 10-18-4.".

The ordinance must be submitted to the mayor of the city for approval. If the ordinance is approved by the mayor, the city clerk shall give notice of the adoption of the ordinance by the publication of the ordinance in full by two (2) insertions published at least one (1) week apart under IC 5-3-1-4.

(b) The city may appropriate money, issue bonds, levy taxes, and do everything necessary to implement this chapter.

(c) If a city issues bonds under this chapter and the bonds must be refunded, the city's legislative body is not required to adopt an ordinance for that purpose.

(d) A city's rights and powers under this chapter are not exhausted by being exercised one (1) or more times, but are continuing rights and powers. A subsequent exercise of power under this chapter by a city does not require the city's legislative body to adopt an ordinance. A city that wants to act a subsequent time to implement this chapter may proceed, acting through its board of public works, with the approval of its mayor, when money has been appropriated for the action by an ordinance passed by the city's legislative body and approved by the mayor, without complying with any other law relating to appropriations and budgets except for section 3 of this chapter.

(e) A taxpayer aggrieved by an action under this section may appeal the decision to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county within ten (10) days in the same manner as other appeals are

taken from an action of the board. The cause of action shall be tried de novo.

SECTION 61. IC 11-12-4-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. (a) The department shall inspect each county jail at least one (1) time each year to determine whether it is complying with the standards adopted under section 1 of this chapter. If the department determines that a jail is not complying with the standards, the commissioner shall give written notice of this determination to the county sheriff, the board of county commissioners, the prosecuting attorney, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** and all courts having criminal or juvenile jurisdiction in that county. This notice must specify which standards are not being met and state the commissioner's recommendations regarding compliance.

(b) If after six (6) months from the date of the written notice the department determines that the county is not making a good faith effort toward compliance with the standards specified in the notice, the commissioner may:

(1) petition the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for an injunction prohibiting the confinement of persons in all or any part of the jail, or otherwise restricting the use of the jail; or

(2) recommend, in writing, to the prosecuting attorney and each court with criminal or juvenile jurisdiction that a grand jury be convened to tour and examine the county jail under IC 35-34-2-11.

(c) Upon receipt of notice by the commissioner that the jail does not comply with standards adopted under section 1 of this chapter, the sheriff may bring an action in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** against the board of county commissioners or county council for appropriate mandatory or injunctive relief.

SECTION 62. IC 12-19-1-18, AS AMENDED BY P.L.210-2015, SECTION 58, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 18. (a) After petition to and with the approval of the judge of a ~~circuit~~ court of the county where an applicant for or recipient of public assistance resides, ~~(or, if a superior court has probate jurisdiction in the county, the superior court that has probate jurisdiction where the recipient of public assistance resides),~~ a county office may take the actions described in subsection (b) if:

(1) an applicant for public assistance is physically or mentally incapable of completing an application for assistance; or

(2) a recipient of public assistance:

(A) is incapable of managing the recipient's affairs; or

(B) refuses to:
(i) take care of the recipient's money properly; or
(ii) comply with the director of the division's rules and policies.

(b) If the conditions of subsection (a) are satisfied, the county office may designate a responsible person to do the following:
(1) Act for the applicant or recipient.
(2) Receive on behalf of the recipient the assistance the recipient is eligible to receive under any of the following:
(A) This chapter.
(B) IC 12-10-6.
(C) IC 12-14-1 through IC 12-14-3.
(D) IC 12-14-5 through IC 12-14-8.
(E) IC 12-14-13 through IC 12-14-19.
(F) IC 12-15.
(G) IC 16-35-2.

(c) A fee for services provided under this section may be paid to the responsible person in an amount not to exceed ten dollars ($10) each month. The fee may be allowed:
(1) in the monthly assistance award; or
(2) by vendor payment if the fee would cause the amount of assistance to be increased beyond the maximum amount permitted by statute.

SECTION 63. IC 12-19-1-20 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 20. (a) A responsible person appointed under section 18 of this chapter shall make financial reports concerning the services provided by the responsible person at the time and in the manner prescribed by the ~~circuit~~ court. A responsible person shall account to the ~~circuit~~ court at least one (1) time every two (2) years. The ~~circuit~~ court may make rules regulating the administration and accounting of money paid to a responsible person.

(b) The powers of a responsible person, other than the filing of a final account for the approval of the ~~circuit~~ court, terminate on the appointment of a guardian for the recipient.

(c) Public assistance money received by a responsible person shall be used solely for the benefit of the recipient or the recipient's dependents.

SECTION 64. IC 12-30-2-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. The board of commissioners of a county may remove the superintendent of the county home from office at any time, but only for cause, which must be

entered in the record book of the board of commissioners. A superintendent removed from office under this section may appeal the removal action to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county within ten (10) days in the same manner as other appeals are taken from actions of the board of commissioners.

SECTION 65. IC 12-30-4-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.73-2005, SECTION 160, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. If a board of commissioners finds that the individual sought to be admitted into the county home or other charitable institution should not, for any cause, be admitted, the individual denied admission, or the township trustee as the administrator of township assistance, may appeal from the decision of the board of commissioners of the county to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county by filing a transcript of the record before the board of commissioners with the clerk of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county, who shall immediately notify the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court.** The court shall, as soon as possible, proceed to hear and determine the matter. The court may order the board of commissioners to accept the individual in the county home or other charitable institution on the terms and conditions, within the lawfully established rate as provided in section 8 of this chapter, as the court orders.

SECTION 66. IC 12-30-4-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.73-2005, SECTION 161, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 6. In case of an emergency and pending the decision by the board of commissioners or the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** an individual sought to be admitted shall be admitted temporarily. If the final determination is made that the individual should not be admitted, the trustee of the township of the individual's legal settlement, as the administrator of township assistance, shall immediately remove the individual from the county home or other charitable institution.

SECTION 67. IC 13-26-11-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.97-2012, SECTION 13, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 13. (a) The ordinance establishing the initial rates or charges, either as:

(1) originally introduced; or

(2) modified and amended;

shall be passed and put into effect after the hearing.

(b) A copy of the schedule of the rates and charges established must be:

(1) kept on file in the office of the district; and

(2) open to public inspection.

(c) Whenever the board acts under section 8(b) of this chapter, to change or readjust the rates and charges, the board shall mail, either separately or along with a periodic billing statement, a notice of the new rates and charges to each user affected by the change or readjustment. In the case of a sewage district, if the change or readjustment increases the rates and charges by the amount specified in section 15(c) of this chapter, the notice required by this subsection:

(1) must include a statement of a ratepayer's rights under section 15 of this chapter; and

(2) shall be mailed within the time specified in section 15(c) of this chapter.

(d) Following the passage of an ordinance under subsection (a), the lesser of fifty (50) or ten percent (10%) of the ratepayers of the district may file a written petition objecting to the initial rates and charges of the district. A petition filed under this subsection must:

(1) contain the name and address of each petitioner;

(2) be filed with a member of the district authority, in the county where at least one (1) petitioner resides, not later than thirty (30) days after the district adopts the ordinance; and

(3) set forth the grounds for the ratepayers' objection.

(e) The district authority shall set the matter for public hearing not less than ten (10) business days but not later than twenty (20) business days after the petition has been filed. The district authority shall send notice of the hearing by certified mail to the district and the first listed petitioner and publish the notice of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in the district.

(f) Upon the date fixed in the notice, the district authority shall hear the evidence produced and determine the following:

(1) Whether the board of trustees of the district, in adopting the ordinance establishing sewer rates and charges, followed the procedure required by this chapter.

(2) Whether the sewer rates and charges established by the board by ordinance are just and equitable rates and charges, according to the standards set forth in section 9 of this chapter.

(g) After the district authority hears the evidence produced and makes the determinations set forth in subsection (f), the district authority, by a majority vote, shall:

(1) sustain the ordinance establishing the rates and charges;

(2) sustain the petition; or

(3) make any other ruling appropriate in the matter, subject to the standards set forth in section 9 of this chapter.

(h) The order of the district authority may be appealed by the district or a petitioner to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the district is located. The court shall try the appeal without a jury and shall determine one (1) or both of the following:

(1) Whether the board of trustees of the district, in adopting the ordinance establishing sewer rates and charges, followed the procedure required by this chapter.

(2) Whether the sewer rates and charges established by the board by ordinance are just and equitable rates and charges, according to the standards set forth in section 9 of this chapter.

Either party may appeal the circuit court's, **superior court's, or probate court's** decision in the same manner that other civil cases may be appealed.

SECTION 68. IC 13-26-11-15, AS AMENDED BY P.L.97-2012, SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 15. (a) A district authority is established in each regional sewage district established under this article. A district authority:

(1) must consist of an odd number of members;

(2) must consist of at least three (3) members; and

(3) may not include as a member any person who serves on the board of trustees of the district.

(b) The district authority of a regional sewage district consists of the following members:

(1) In the case of a regional sewage district located in one (1) county, the following members:

(A) If no members of the county executive are trustees of the regional sewage district, the county executive of the county.

(B) If:

(i) one (1) or more members of the county executive are trustees of the regional sewage district; and

(ii) no members of the county fiscal body are trustees of the regional sewage district;

the members of the county fiscal body.

(C) If the regional sewage district's board of trustees consists of one (1) or more members of the county executive and one (1) or more members of the county fiscal body, three (3) members appointed as follows:

(i) Two (2) members appointed by the county executive. If not all of the members of the county executive are trustees of the district, the county executive may appoint either or

both of the two (2) members required by this item from among the county executive's own membership, subject to subsection (a)(3).

(ii) One (1) member appointed by the county fiscal body. If not all of the members of the county fiscal body are trustees of the district, the county fiscal body may appoint the member required by this item from among the county fiscal body's own membership, subject to subsection (a)(3).

(2) In the case of a regional sewage district located in more than one (1) county, the following members:

(A) If:

(i) an odd number of counties are part of the regional sewage district; and

(ii) each county in the district has at least one (1) county executive member who is not a trustee of the regional sewage district;

one (1) county executive member, appointed by that member's county executive, from each county in which the district is located, subject to subsection (a)(3).

(B) If an even number of counties are part of the regional sewage district, the following members:

(i) Two (2) county executive members, appointed by those members' county executive, from the county that has the largest number of customers served by the district's sewer system. However, if the county that has the largest number of customers served by the district's sewer system does not have at least two (2) members of its executive who are not also trustees of the district, the county executive of that county may appoint one (1) or more of the members required by this item from outside the county executive's own membership in order to comply with subsection (a)(3).

(ii) One (1) county executive member, appointed by that member's county executive, from each county, other than the county described in item (i), in which the district is located. However, if a county described in this item does not have at least one (1) member of its executive who is not also a trustee of the district, the county executive of that county may appoint the member required by this item from outside the county executive's own membership in order to comply with subsection (a)(3).

(C) If an odd number of counties are part of the regional sewage district and an odd number of those counties in the

district do not have at least one (1) county executive member who is not also a trustee of the district, the following members:

(i) One (1) county executive member, appointed by that member's county executive, from each county that has at least one (1) county executive member who is not also a trustee of the district, subject to subsection (a)(3).

(ii) One (1) member appointed by the county executive of each county that does not have at least one (1) county executive member who is not also a trustee of the district. A member appointed under this item must be appointed from outside the appointing county executive's own membership, subject to subsection (a)(3).

(c) If a district adopts an ordinance increasing sewer rates and charges at a rate that is greater than five percent (5%) per year, as calculated from the rates and charges in effect from the date of the district's last rate increase, the district shall mail, either separately or along with a periodic billing statement, a notice of the new rates and charges to each user of the sewer system who is affected by the increase. The notice:

(1) shall be mailed not later than seven (7) days after the district adopts the ordinance increasing the rates and charges; and

(2) must include a statement of a ratepayer's rights under this section.

(d) If subsection (c) applies, fifty (50) ratepayers of the district or ten percent (10%) of the district's ratepayers, whichever is fewer, may file a written petition objecting to the rates and charges of the district. A petition filed under this subsection must:

(1) contain the name and address of each petitioner;

(2) be filed with a member of the district authority, in the county where at least one (1) petitioner resides, not later than thirty (30) days after the district adopts the ordinance establishing the rates and charges; and

(3) set forth the grounds for the ratepayers' objection.

If a petition meeting the requirements of this subsection is filed, the district authority shall investigate and conduct a public hearing on the petition. If more than one (1) petition concerning a particular increase in rates and charges is filed, the district authority shall consider the objections set forth in all the petitions at the same public hearing.

(e) The district authority shall set the matter for public hearing not less than ten (10) business days but not later than twenty (20) business days after the petition has been filed. The district authority shall send notice of the hearing by certified mail to the district and the first listed

petitioner and publish the notice of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in each county in the district.

(f) Upon the date fixed in the notice, the district authority shall hear the evidence produced and determine the following:

(1) Whether the board of trustees of the district, in adopting the ordinance increasing sewer rates and charges, followed the procedure required by this chapter.

(2) Whether the increased sewer rates and charges established by the board by ordinance are just and equitable rates and charges, according to the standards set forth in section 9 of this chapter.

(g) After the district authority hears the evidence produced and makes the determinations set forth in subsection (f), the district authority, by a majority vote, shall:

(1) sustain the ordinance establishing the rates and charges;

(2) sustain the petition; or

(3) make any other ruling appropriate in the matter, subject to the standards set forth in section 9 of this chapter.

(h) The order of the district authority may be appealed by the district or a petitioner to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the district is located. The court shall try the appeal without a jury and shall determine one (1) or both of the following:

(1) Whether the board of trustees of the district, in adopting the ordinance increasing sewer rates and charges, followed the procedure required by this chapter.

(2) Whether the increased sewer rates and charges established by the board by ordinance are just and equitable rates and charges, according to the standards set forth in section 9 of this chapter.

Either party may appeal the circuit court's, **superior court's, or probate court's** decision in the same manner that other civil cases may be appealed.

SECTION 69. IC 15-17-5-26, AS ADDED BY P.L.2-2008, SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 26. (a) A person who fails to file an annual or a special report as required by this chapter within the time fixed by the state veterinarian for filing the report and for thirty (30) days after notice of default shall forfeit to the state one hundred dollars ($100) for each day of the continuance of the failure beginning thirty-one (31) days after the notice of default. The forfeiture is payable into the state treasury and is recoverable in a civil suit in the name of the state of Indiana brought in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** where the person has the person's principal office or in any county in

which the person does business.

(b) The prosecuting attorneys, under the direction of the attorney general, shall prosecute for the recovery of forfeitures. The costs and expenses of prosecution must be paid out of the appropriation for the expenses of the courts.

SECTION 70. IC 16-22-6-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 6. (a) A member may be removed from office for neglect of duty, incompetency, inability to perform duties, or other good cause by an order of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county in which the authority is located, subject to the procedure set forth in subsection (b).

(b) A complaint may be filed by any person against the director setting forth the charges preferred. The cause shall be placed on the advanced calendar and is tried as other civil causes are tried by the court without the intervention of a jury. If the charges are sustained, the court shall declare the office vacant. A change of venue from the judge shall be granted upon motion, but no change of venue from the county may be taken.

SECTION 71. IC 16-22-6-36 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 36. An authority may be liquidated after the authority's securities are redeemed, debts are paid, and leases are terminated if the board of directors files a report with ~~the judge of~~ the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** showing the facts and stating that the liquidation is in the best public interest. The court shall find the facts and make an order book entry ordering the authority liquidated.

SECTION 72. IC 16-22-7-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 9. (a) A member of the governing board may be removed from office for neglect of duty, incompetency, inability to perform duties, or other good cause by an order of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county in which the authority is located, subject to the procedure in subsection (b).

(b) A complaint may be filed by any person against a member setting forth the charges preferred. The cause shall be placed on the advanced calendar and be tried as other civil causes are tried by the court without the intervention of a jury. If the charges are sustained, the court shall declare the office vacant. A change of venue from the judge shall be granted upon motion, but a change of venue from the county may not be taken.

SECTION 73. IC 16-22-7-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 13. If a member of the

governing board has any pecuniary interest in a contract, an employment, a purchase, or a sale made under this chapter, the director shall disclose that interest and shall not vote on the matter. If the member fails to disclose the interest, the transaction is voidable if a suit is filed in circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in not less than thirty (30) days.

SECTION 74. IC 16-22-7-41 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 41. An authority may be liquidated after redemption of the authority's securities, payment of the authority's debts, and termination of the authority's leases if the governing board files a report with ~~the judge of~~ the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** showing the facts and stating that liquidation is in the best public interest. If the court finds the facts, the court shall make an order book entry ordering the authority liquidated.

SECTION 75. IC 16-23.5-2-2, AS ADDED BY P.L.2-2007, SECTION 191, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. (a) The board of commissioners of the county may appoint in writing five (5) residents of the county as members of the executive board of the agency. Original appointments to the executive board must be made in the following manner:

(1) One (1) member for a term of two (2) years.
(2) Two (2) members for a term of three (3) years.
(3) Two (2) members for a term of four (4) years.

(b) The county council may appoint in writing two (2) residents of the county as members of the executive board. Original appointments to the executive board must be made in the following manner:

(1) One (1) member for a term of two (2) years.
(2) One (1) member for a term of four (4) years.

(c) All persons subsequently appointed serve a term of four (4) years. A person may be reappointed for a subsequent term or terms. If a member of the executive board who was appointed by the board of commissioners dies, resigns, is removed, or ceases to be a resident of the county, the board of commissioners shall appoint another qualified person to fill the remainder of the unexpired term. If a member of the executive board who was appointed by the county council dies, resigns, is removed, or ceases to be a resident of the county, the county council shall appoint another qualified person to fill the remainder of the unexpired term.

(d) Persons appointed to the executive board must be knowledgeable and interested in the community health and medical care needs of the county and other areas of concern related to the development of a county medical center. However, only two (2) of the

five (5) board members who are appointed under subsection (a) may be medical practitioners, administrators of a medical or health facility in the county, or on the faculty of a medical institution in the county.

(e) A member of the executive board may be removed from office for neglect of duty, incompetence, inability to perform the member's duties, or any other good cause by an order of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county in which the agency is located, subject to the following procedure:

(1) A complaint may be filed by any person against the member setting forth the charges preferred.

(2) The cause shall be placed on the advanced calendar and tried as other civil causes are tried by the court without a jury.

(3) If the charges are sustained, the court shall declare the office and term vacant.

(4) A change of venue from the judge may be granted upon motion, but a change of venue from the county may not be taken.

SECTION 76. IC 16-33-3-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.44-2009, SECTION 31, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 10. Whenever the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** having jurisdiction finds, upon application by the county office of the division of family resources, that the parent or guardian of a client placed in the center is unable to meet the costs that the parent or guardian is required to pay for the services of the center, the court shall order payment of the costs from the county general fund.

SECTION 77. IC 16-41-22-17 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 17. A person aggrieved by the denial or revocation of a license under this chapter may appeal to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the assembly was to gather. The appeal must be taken not more than fifteen (15) days after the denial or revocation. The appeal is privileged.

SECTION 78. IC 16-41-27-26, AS AMENDED BY P.L.87-2005, SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 26. (a) The state department shall provide a written notice to a mobile home community operator of the following:

(1) The revocation of the operator's license.

(2) The denial of the operator's application for a license.

(3) The denial of the approval of the construction or alteration of a mobile home community.

(b) The notice under subsection (a) must contain the following:

(1) A statement of the manner in which the operator has failed to comply with the law or rules of the state department.

(2) The length of time available to correct the violation.

(c) The state department may order an operator to comply with this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter. If an operator fails to comply within the time specified by the order, the state department may initiate proceedings to force compliance in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county of the operator's residence or in the county where the mobile home community is located. The court may grant appropriate relief to ensure compliance with this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter.

SECTION 79. IC 22-2-13-16, AS ADDED BY P.L.151-2007, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. (a) An employee may bring a civil action at law to enforce this chapter.

(b) A circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** may:

(1) enjoin any act or practice that violates this chapter; and

(2) order any other equitable relief that is just and proper under the circumstances to redress the violation of or to enforce this chapter.

SECTION 80. IC 22-6-2-12 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 12. Either party to the dispute may within fifteen (15) days from the date such order is filed with the clerk of the court petition the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of any county, in which the employer operates or has an office or place of business, for a review of such order on the ground (a) that the parties were not given reasonable opportunity to be heard, or (b) that the board of arbitration exceeded its powers, or (c) that the order is unreasonable in that it is not supported by the evidence, or (d) that the order was procured by fraud, collusion, or other unlawful means or methods. A summons to the other party to the dispute shall be issued as provided by law in other civil cases; and either party shall have the same rights to a change of venue from the county, or to a change of judge, as provided by law in other civil cases. The judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** without the intervention of a jury, shall hear the evidence adduced by both parties with respect to the issue raised by such petition and may reverse said order only if ~~he~~ **the judge** finds that (a) one (1) of the parties was not given reasonable opportunity to be heard, or (b) that the board of arbitration exceeded its powers, or (c) that the order is unreasonable in that it is not supported by the evidence, or (d) that the order was procured by fraud, collusion, or other unlawful means or methods. The decision of the judge ~~of the circuit court~~ shall be final. If the court reverses said order for one (1) of the reasons stated herein, the clerk of

said court shall certify the court's decision to the governor, who may either attempt further conciliation or may appoint another board of arbitration, as hereinabove provided for, in the event that the parties do not prefer first to engage in further collective bargaining in an attempt to settle such dispute.

SECTION 81. IC 22-6-2-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 14. Any person adversely affected by reason of any violation of the provisions of this chapter may file an action in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which any such violation occurs to restrain and enjoin such violation and to compel the performance of the duties imposed by this chapter. In any such action the provisions of IC 22-6-1 shall not apply.

SECTION 82. IC 22-8-1.1-38.1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 38.1. (a) No person shall discharge or in any way discriminate against any employee because such employee has filed a complaint or instituted or caused to be instituted any proceeding under or related to this chapter or has testified or is about to testify in any such proceeding or because of the exercise by such employee on behalf of ~~himself~~ **the employee** or others of any right afforded by this chapter.

(b) Any employee who believes that ~~he~~ **the employee** has been discharged or otherwise discriminated against by any person in violation of this section may, within thirty (30) calendar days after such violation occurs, file a complaint with the commissioner alleging such discrimination. Upon receipt of such complaint, the commissioner shall cause such investigation to be made as ~~he~~ **the commissioner** deems appropriate. If after such investigation, the commissioner determines that the provisions of this section have been violated, ~~he,~~ **the commissioner,** through the attorney general, shall, within one hundred twenty (120) days after receipt of said complaint, bring an action in the circuit **court,** ~~courts of Indiana. The circuit courts of Indiana~~ **superior court, or probate court. The circuit court, superior court, or probate court** shall have jurisdiction to restrain violations of this section and order all appropriate relief, including rehiring, or reinstatement of the employee to ~~his~~ **the employee's** former position with back pay, after taking into account any interim earnings of the employee.

(c) Within ninety (90) days of the receipt of a complaint filed under this section, the commissioner shall notify the complainant in writing of ~~his~~ **the commissioner's** determination under this section.

SECTION 83. IC 22-8-1.1-39.1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS

FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 39.1. (a) Whenever the commissioner is of the opinion that imminent danger exists in any workplace in this state, which condition can reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical harm, the commissioner, through the attorney general, may petition the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which such workplace is located for appropriate relief. Any order issued under this section may require such steps to be taken as may be necessary to avoid, correct, or remove such imminent danger and prohibit the employment or presence of any individual in locations or under conditions where such imminent danger exists, except individuals whose presence is necessary to avoid, correct, or remove such imminent danger or to maintain the capacity of a continuous process operation to resume normal operations without a complete cessation of operations, or where a cessation of operations is necessary, to permit such to be accomplished in a safe and orderly manner.

(b) Whenever and as soon as an inspector concludes that conditions or practices described in subsection (a) exist in any place of employment, ~~he~~ **the inspector** shall inform the affected employers and employees of the danger and that ~~he~~ **the inspector** is recommending to the commissioner that relief be sought.

(c) If the commissioner arbitrarily or capriciously fails to seek relief under this section, any employee who may be injured by reason of such failure, or the representative of such employees, may bring an action against the commissioner, in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the imminent danger is alleged to exist or the employer has its principal office, for a writ of mandamus to compel the commissioner to seek such an order and for such further relief as may be appropriate.

SECTION 84. IC 23-2-4-23 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 23. (a) If the commissioner determines, after notice and hearing, that any person has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule or order issued under this chapter, the commissioner may issue an order requiring the person to cease and desist from the unlawful practice or to take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the commissioner will carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(b) If the commissioner makes a finding of fact in writing that the public interest will be irreparably harmed by delay in issuing a cease and desist order, ~~it~~ **the commissioner** may issue a temporary cease and desist order which shall include in its terms a provision that, upon request, a hearing shall be held within ten (10) days of such request to

determine whether the order becomes permanent. A temporary cease and desist order shall be served on the person subject to it by certified mail, return receipt requested.

(c) If it appears that a person has engaged in an act or practice constituting a violation of any provision of this chapter or of a rule or order issued under this chapter, the commissioner may, with or without prior administrative proceedings, bring an action in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** to enjoin such acts or practices or to enforce compliance with this chapter or any rule or order issued under this chapter. Upon proper showing, injunctive relief or temporary restraining orders shall be granted. The commissioner shall not be required to post a bond in any court proceeding.

SECTION 85. IC 24-1-1-6 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the judges of the ~~circuit~~ courts of this state specially to instruct the grand juries as to the provisions of this chapter.

SECTION 86. IC 24-5-16.5-12, AS ADDED BY P.L.151-2015, SECTION 80, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 12. (a) A retail lessor who fails to comply with the requirements of this chapter is liable to the retail lessee for:

(1) actual damages sustained;

(2) a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) per lease transaction; and

(3) reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

(b) In addition to any other remedies provided by law, a retail lessee may bring an action in **the** circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** to recover the damages, penalties, and fees described in subsection (a).

(c) The total recovery of damages, penalties, and fees in a class action civil suit brought under this section may not exceed one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

SECTION 87. IC 25-6.1-2-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.59-2014, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. (a) The commission is empowered to do the following:

(1) Administer and enforce the provisions of this article.

(2) Adopt such rules in accordance with IC 4-22-2 and such forms as are necessary or appropriate for the administration and the effective and efficient enforcement of this article.

(3) Issue, suspend, and revoke licenses in accordance with this article.

(4) Subject to IC 25-1-7, investigate complaints concerning

licensees or persons the commission has reason to believe should be licensees, specifically including complaints respecting failure to comply with this article or the rules, and to take appropriate action pursuant to IC 25-1-11.

(5) Bring actions, in the name of the state of Indiana, in an appropriate circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in order to enforce compliance with this article or the rules by restraining order or injunction.

(6) Hold public hearings on any matters for which a hearing is required under this article and to have all powers granted in IC 4-21.5.

(7) Adopt a seal and, through its secretary, certify copies.

(b) The licensing agency shall provide necessary employees and consultants to enforce this article.

(c) The commission shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 establishing the following:

(1) Standards for competent:

(A) practice as an auctioneer; and

(B) operation of an auction company.

(2) Continuing education requirements for an individual who has reactivated an auctioneer license with less than twelve (12) months remaining in the licensing period.

SECTION 88. IC 25-6.1-3-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 9. ~~Cease and Desist Order.~~ (a) When the commission determines that a person not licensed under this article is engaged in or is believed to be engaged in activities for which a license is required under this article, the commission may issue an order to that person requiring ~~him~~ **the person** to show cause why ~~he~~ **the person** should not be ordered to cease and desist from such activities. The show cause order shall set forth a time and place for a hearing at which the affected person may appear and show cause as to why ~~he~~ **the person** should not be subject to licensing under this article.

(b) If the commission, after a hearing, determines that the activities in which the person is engaged are subject to licensing under this article, the commission may issue a cease and desist order which shall describe the person and activities which are the subject of the order.

(c) A cease and desist order issued under this section shall be enforceable in the circuit courts, **superior courts, or probate courts** of this state.

SECTION 89. IC 25-10-1-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 14. (a) This section applies to all persons, including persons listed in IC 25-22.5-1-2.

(b) A person may manually manipulate, manually adjust, or manually mobilize the spinal column or the vertebral column of an individual only if the person is:

(1) a chiropractor who has been issued a license under this chapter;

(2) a physician who has been issued an unlimited license to practice medicine under IC 25-22.5; or

(3) an osteopathic physician who has been issued a license to practice osteopathic medicine under IC 25-22.5.

(c) A person may not delegate the manual manipulation, manual adjustment, or manual mobilization of the spinal column or the vertebral column of an individual to another person, unless the other person is:

(1) licensed as a chiropractor under this chapter;

(2) licensed as a physician with an unlimited license to practice medicine under IC 25-22.5;

(3) licensed as an osteopathic physician with a license to practice osteopathic medicine under IC 25-22.5;

(4) a student in the final year of course work at an accredited chiropractic school participating in a preceptorship program and working under the direct supervision of a chiropractor licensed under this chapter; or

(5) a graduate of a chiropractic school who holds a valid temporary permit issued under section 5.5 of this chapter.

(d) If a violation of subsection (b) or (c) is being committed:

(1) the board in its own name;

(2) the board in the name of the state; or

(3) the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the violation occurs, at the request of the board and in the name of the state;

may apply for an order enjoining the violation from the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the violation occurs.

(e) Upon a showing that a person has violated subsection (b) or (c), the court may grant without bond an injunction, a restraining order, or other appropriate order.

(f) This section does not apply to a physical therapist practicing under IC 25-27. However, a physical therapist may not practice chiropractic (as defined in IC 25-10-1-1) or medicine (as defined in IC 25-22.5-1-1.1) unless licensed to do so.

SECTION 90. IC 25-15-8-19 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 19. If a violation of any of sections 21 through 26 of this chapter is being committed:

(1) the board in its own name;
(2) the board in the name of the state;
(3) the attorney general in the name of the state, at the request of the board; or
(4) the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the violation occurs, at the request of the board, and in the name of the state;

may apply for an order enjoining the violation from the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the violation occurs.

SECTION 91. IC 25-20.2-3-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. The board shall:

(1) administer and enforce this article;
(2) adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 that are reasonably necessary or appropriate for the administration and enforcement of this article;
(3) prescribe the requirements for and the form of licenses, applications, and other documents that are required by this article;
(4) grant, deny, suspend, and revoke approval of examinations and courses of study;
(5) issue, deny, suspend, and revoke licenses in accordance with this article;
(6) in accordance with IC 25-1-7, investigate complaints concerning licensees or persons the board has reason to believe should be licensees, including complaints concerning failure to comply with this article or rules adopted under this article, and, when appropriate, take action under IC 25-20.2-8;
(7) bring actions in the name of the state in an appropriate circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in order to enforce compliance with this article or rules adopted under this article;
(8) establish fees in accordance with IC 25-1-8;
(9) inspect the records of a licensee in accordance with rules adopted by the board;
(10) conduct or designate a member or other representative to conduct public hearings on any matter for which a hearing is required under this article and exercise all powers granted under IC 4-21.5;
(11) adopt a seal containing the words "Indiana Home Inspectors Licensing Board" and, through the board's secretary, certify copies and authenticate all acts of the board;
(12) in accordance with IC 25-1-6:
(A) use counsel, consultants, and other persons;
(B) enter into contracts; and
(C) authorize expenditures;

that are reasonably necessary or appropriate to administer and enforce this article and rules adopted under this article;

(13) establish continuing education requirements for licensed home inspectors in accordance with IC 25-1-4;

(14) maintain the board's office, files, records, and property in the city of Indianapolis; and

(15) exercise all other powers specifically conferred on the board by this article.

SECTION 92. IC 25-20.2-8-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 4. (a) If the board determines that an individual not licensed under this article is engaged in or believed to be engaged in activities for which a license is required under this article, the board may issue an order to that individual requiring the individual to show cause why the individual should not be ordered to cease and desist from such activities. The show cause order must set forth a date, time, and place for a hearing at which the affected individual may appear and show cause why the individual should not be subject to licensing under this article.

(b) If the board, after a hearing, determines that the activities in which the individual is engaged are subject to licensing under this article, the board may issue a cease and desist order that identifies the individual and describes activities that are the subjects of the order.

(c) A cease and desist order issued under this section is enforceable in circuit courts, **superior courts, and probate courts.**

SECTION 93. IC 25-23.7-3-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. The board shall:

(1) enforce and administer this article;

(2) adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 for the administration and enforcement of this article, including competency standards and a code of ethics for licensed installers;

(3) prescribe the requirements for and the form of licenses issued or renewed under this article;

(4) issue, deny, suspend, and revoke licenses in accordance with this article;

(5) in accordance with IC 25-1-7, investigate and prosecute complaints involving licensees or individuals the board has reason to believe should be licensees, including complaints concerning the failure to comply with this article or rules adopted under this article;

(6) bring actions in the name of the state of Indiana in an appropriate circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** to enforce compliance with this article or rules adopted under this

article;
(7) establish fees in accordance with IC 25-1-8;
(8) inspect the records of a licensee in accordance with rules adopted by the board;
(9) conduct or designate a board member or other representative to conduct public hearings on any matter for which a hearing is required under this article and to exercise all powers granted under IC 4-21.5; and
(10) maintain the board's office, files, records, and property in the city of Indianapolis.

SECTION 94. IC 25-26-13-28 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 28. At the request of the board, the attorney general in the name of the state shall apply for an injunction in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county wherein a violation of this chapter is occurring.

SECTION 95. IC 25-28.5-1-37 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 37. The commission conducting a hearing in any particular case shall have power to subpoena and order production of books and papers. In any hearing, the process issued by the commission shall extend to all parts of the state and the process shall be served either in like manner as are served writs of subpoena in the circuit court or by any person designated by the commission for that purpose. The person serving the process shall receive such compensation as may be allowed by the commission not to exceed the fee prescribed by law for similar services in the circuit courts and the fees shall be paid in the same manner as provided in this chapter for fees of witnesses subpoenaed at the instance of the commission. All witnesses who shall be subpoenaed and who appear in any proceeding before the commission shall receive the same fees and mileage as allowed by law to witnesses in the circuit courts, which amount shall be paid by the party at whose instance the subpoena was issued or upon whose behalf the witness has been called. When any witness who has not been subpoenaed at the instance of any party to the proceeding shall be subpoenaed at the instance of the commission the fees and mileage of the witness shall be paid from the funds appropriated to the use of the commission in the same manner as other expenses of the commission are paid.

Where in any proceeding before the commission, any witness shall fail or refuse to attend upon subpoena issued by the commission or any of their representatives, or appearing, shall refuse to testify or shall refuse to produce any books and papers the production of which is called for by the subpoena, the attendance of any witness and the

giving of ~~his~~ **the** testimony **of the witness** and the production of the books and papers required shall be enforced by any circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of this state.

SECTION 96. IC 25-30-1-22, AS AMENDED BY P.L.185-2007, SECTION 26, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 22. (a) If the board determines that a person that is not licensed or exempt under this chapter is engaged in activities that require a license, the board may send a notice of hearing requiring the person to show cause why the challenged activities are not a violation of this chapter. The notice must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) The date, time, and place of the hearing.

(2) The alleged violation.

(3) That the affected person or the person's representative may present evidence concerning the alleged violation.

(b) A hearing conducted under this section must comply with the requirements under IC 4-21.5.

(c) If the board after a hearing determines that the activities that the person engaged in are subject to licensing under this chapter, the board may issue a cease and desist order that describes the person and activities that are the subject of the order.

(d) A cease and desist order issued under this section is enforceable in the circuit courts, **superior courts, and probate courts** of Indiana.

(e) The attorney general, the board, or the prosecuting attorney of any county where a violation of section 21(b) of this chapter occurs may file an action in the name of the state for an injunction.

SECTION 97. IC 25-30-1.3-24, AS ADDED BY P.L.185-2007, SECTION 27, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 24. (a) If the board determines that a person that is not licensed or exempt under this chapter is engaged in activities that require a license, the board may send a notice of hearing requiring the person to show cause why the challenged activities are not a violation of this chapter. The notice must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) The date, time, and place of the hearing.

(2) The alleged violation.

(3) That the affected person or the person's representative may present evidence concerning the alleged violation.

(b) A hearing conducted under this section must comply with IC 4-21.5.

(c) If the board after a hearing determines that the activities that the person engaged in are subject to licensing under this chapter, the board

may issue a cease and desist order that describes the person and activities that are the subject of the order.

(d) A cease and desist order issued under this section is enforceable in the circuit courts, **superior courts, and probate courts** of Indiana.

(e) The attorney general, the board, or the prosecuting attorney of any county where a violation of section 23(b) of this chapter occurs may file an action in the name of the state for an injunction.

SECTION 98. IC 25-34.1-2-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.200-2013, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. The commission may:

(1) administer and enforce the provisions of this article;

(2) adopt rules in accordance with IC 4-22-2 and prescribe forms for licenses, applications, and other documents which are necessary or appropriate for the administration and enforcement of this article;

(3) issue, deny, suspend, and revoke licenses in accordance with this article, which licenses shall remain the property of the commission;

(4) subject to IC 25-1-7, investigate complaints concerning licensees or persons the commission has reason to believe should be licensees, including complaints respecting failure to comply with this article or the rules, and, when appropriate, take action pursuant to IC 25-34.1-6;

(5) bring actions, in the name of the state of Indiana, in an appropriate circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in order to enforce compliance with this article or the rules;

(6) inspect the records of a licensee in accordance with rules and standards prescribed by the commission;

(7) conduct, or designate a member or other representative to conduct, public hearings on any matter for which a hearing is required under this article and exercise all powers granted in IC 4-21.5;

(8) adopt a seal containing the words "Indiana Real Estate Commission" and, through its executive director, certify copies and authenticate all acts of the commission;

(9) utilize counsel, consultants, and other persons who are necessary or appropriate to administer and enforce this article and the rules;

(10) enter into contracts and authorize expenditures that are necessary or appropriate, subject to IC 25-1-6, to administer and enforce this article and the rules;

(11) maintain the commission's office, files, records, and property

in the city of Indianapolis;

(12) grant, deny, suspend, and revoke approval of examinations and courses of study as provided in IC 25-34.1-5;

(13) provide for the filing and approval of surety bonds which are required by IC 25-34.1-5;

(14) adopt rules in accordance with IC 4-22-2 necessary for the administration of the investigative fund established under IC 25-34.1-8-7.5;

(15) adopt emergency rules under IC 4-22-2-37.1 to adopt any or all parts of Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice (USPAP), including the comments to the USPAP, as published by the Appraisal Standards Board of the Appraisal Foundation, under the authority of Title XI of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act (12 U.S.C. 3331-3351);

(16) exercise other specific powers conferred upon the commission by this article; and

(17) adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 governing education, including prelicensing, postlicensing, and continuing education.

SECTION 99. IC 25-36.5-1-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 13. The department may, by application to any circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** or to a judge thereof, obtain an injunction restraining any person who engages in the business of timber buying in this state without a certificate of registration (either because ~~his~~ **the person's** certificate has been revoked or because of a failure to obtain a certificate of registration in the first instance) from engaging in such business until such person complies with this chapter and qualifies for and obtains a certificate of registration. Upon refusal or neglect to obey the order of the court or judge, said court or judge may compel obedience thereof by proceedings for contempt.

SECTION 100. IC 26-3-7-31 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 31. (a) Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the director that a licensee cannot meet the licensee's outstanding grain obligations owed to depositors, or when a licensee refuses to submit the licensee's records or property to lawful inspection, the director may give notice to the licensee to do any of the following:

(1) Cover the shortage with grain that is fully paid for.

(2) Give additional bond, letter of credit, or cash deposit as required by the director.

(3) Submit to inspection as the director may deem necessary.

(b) If the licensee fails to comply with the terms of the notice within

five (5) business days from the date of its issuance, or within an extension of time that the director may allow, the director may petition the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the Indiana county where the licensee's principal place of business is located seeking the appointment of a receiver. If the court determines in accordance with IC 32-30-5 that a receiver should be appointed, upon the request of the licensee the court may appoint the agency or its representative to act as receiver. The agency or its representative shall not be appointed as receiver except upon the request of the licensee. If the agency or its representative is appointed, any person interested in an action as described in IC 32-30-5-2 may after twenty (20) days request that the agency or its representative be removed as receiver. If the agency or its representative is not serving as receiver, the receiver appointed shall meet and confer with representatives of the agency regarding the licensee's grain related obligations and, before taking any actions regarding those obligations, the receiver and the court shall consider the agency's views and comments.

SECTION 101. IC 26-3-7-32 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 32. (a) The director may apply for, and the courts of this state are vested with jurisdiction to issue, a temporary or permanent injunction against the business operation of a licensee, or the issuance of receipts or tickets without a license and against interference by any person with the director, the director's designated representative, or a receiver appointed under section 31 of this chapter, in the performance of their duties and powers under this chapter.

(b) Upon a determination by the director that there is reasonable cause to believe that a licensee is unable to meet the licensee's storage or other grain obligations, and that the licensee is removing, or the director has reasonable cause to believe that the licensee may remove, grain from the licensed premises, the director may, under the conditions provided in, and in accordance with, the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure, seek from the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the Indiana county in which the licensee has the licensee's principal place of business a temporary restraining order preventing the further sale or movement of any grain and requiring that proceeds from grain sales received after the issuance of the temporary restraining order should be held in the form in which they are received by the licensee and kept separate from all other funds held by the licensee.

SECTION 102. IC 27-1-23-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. (a) Whenever it

appears to the commissioner that any person has committed or is about to commit a violation of this chapter or of any rule or order issued by the commissioner hereunder, the commissioner may apply to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the county in which such person resides or, in the case of a corporation or other entity, has its principal office, or if such person has no such residence or office in this state then to the circuit court **or superior court** of Marion County, for an order enjoining such person from violating or continuing to violate this chapter or any such rule or order, and for such other equitable relief as the nature of the case and the interests of policyholders or the public may require.

(b) No security which is the subject of any agreement or arrangement regarding acquisition, or which is acquired or to be acquired, in contravention of the provisions of this chapter or of any rule or order issued by the commissioner hereunder may be voted at any shareholders' meeting, or may be counted for quorum purposes, and any action of shareholders requiring the affirmative vote of a percentage of shares may be taken as though such securities were not issued and outstanding; but no action taken at any such meeting shall be invalidated by the voting of such securities, unless the action would materially affect control of a domestic insurer or any corporation controlling such insurer or unless the courts of this state have so ordered. If a domestic insurer, any corporation controlling such insurer or the commissioner has reason to believe that any security of the domestic insurer or any corporation controlling such insurer has been or is about to be acquired in contravention of the provisions of this chapter or of any rule or order issued by the commissioner hereunder, the domestic insurer, any corporation controlling such insurer or the commissioner may apply to the circuit court **or superior court** of Marion County or to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the domestic insurer or corporation controlling such insurer has its principal place of business to enjoin any offer, request, invitation, agreement or acquisition commenced, entered into, or consummated in contravention of this chapter or any rule or order issued by the commissioner under this chapter, to enjoin the voting of any security so acquired, to void any vote of such security already cast at any meeting of shareholders, and for such other equitable relief as the nature of the case and the interests of the domestic insurer's policyholders or the public may require.

(c) In any case where a person has acquired or is proposing to acquire securities in violation of this chapter or any rule or order issued by the commissioner hereunder, the circuit court **or superior court** of

Marion County or the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the domestic insurer or any corporation controlling such insurer has its principal place of business may, on such notice as the court deems appropriate, upon the application of the domestic insurer, any corporation controlling such insurer or the commissioner, seize or sequester any such securities owned directly or indirectly by such person, and issue such orders with respect thereto as may be appropriate to effectuate the provisions of this chapter. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purposes of this chapter the situs of the ownership of the securities of domestic insurers and corporations controlling such insurers shall be deemed to be in this state.

(d) Violation of this chapter or any rule or order issued by the commissioner under this chapter shall be deemed to be irreparable harm for the purpose of obtaining any form of equitable relief.

SECTION 103. IC 27-2-19-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. (a) A law enforcement agency, insurer, or governmental agency who has obtained the names and addresses of a claimant's medical providers under section 6(b) of this chapter may obtain the claimant's medical records and medical reports from any other law enforcement agency, insurer, or governmental agency:

(1) with the prior authorization or release of the injured claimant; or

(2) without the prior authorization or release of the injured claimant if:

(A) there is a reasonable belief that the mere request for authorization or a release will hinder a fraud investigation; and

(B) a verified application is presented to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county where the application or claim is presented that sets forth:

(i) probable cause for the need to obtain the medical records and medical reports and medical related information contained in the medical records and medical reports without obtaining the proper release or authorization; and

(ii) the specific medical records and medical reports and medical related information contained in the medical records and medical reports requested.

(b) The court, upon review of the information presented in subsection (a), may issue an order authorizing the law enforcement agency, insurer, or governmental agency to release the medical records and medical reports and the medical related information contained in

the medical records and reports requested.

SECTION 104. IC 27-10-3-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 10. An applicant for license as a bail agent or recovery agent whose:

(1) application has been denied; or

(2) license has been suspended, revoked, or denied renewal by the commissioner;

may appeal to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county from which the bail agent or recovery agent applied for the license. The appeal shall be heard de novo.

SECTION 105. IC 28-1-3.1-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 99, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 4. (a) Immediately upon the taking possession of the business and property of any financial institution under section 2 of this chapter, the department shall give notice by:

(1) posting the notice at the main entrance of the principal office of the financial institution;

(2) causing the notice to be served upon the president or other executive officer actively in charge of the business of the financial institution; and

(3) filing the notice in the office of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county where the principal office of the financial institution is located.

(b) Upon the filing of the notice under subsection (a), the clerk shall:

(1) note the filing of the notice upon the records of the receivership court; and

(2) enter the cause as a civil action upon the dockets of the court under the name and style of "In the matter of the liquidation of _____" (inserting the name of the financial institution).

(c) The receivership court may hear and determine all issues and matters pertaining to or connected with the liquidation of the financial institution, including:

(1) the amount of the compensation and necessary expenses of any special representative, assistant, accountant, agent, or attorney employed by the department, or the receiver appointed by the department, as set forth in this chapter; and

(2) all papers and pleadings pertaining to the liquidation proceedings.

(d) All entries, orders, judgments, and decrees of the receivership court in connection with the liquidation proceedings shall be filed and entered of record in the cause of action.

(e) The rights and liabilities of a financial institution and of its creditors, depositors, shareholders, and all other persons interested in its estate shall, unless otherwise directed by the court, be fixed as of the date of the filing of the notice of possession with the receivership court. In the case of mutual debts or mutual credits of equal priority between the financial institution and another person, the credits and debts shall be set off and the balance only shall be allowed or paid. The right to set off shall be determined as of the date of the filing of the notice of possession of the financial institution under subsection (a).

(f) Notwithstanding this section, if the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation is appointed receiver of a financial institution, subsections (a)(3), (b), (c), and (d) do not apply, and applicable federal law governs the receivership.

SECTION 106. IC 28-1-11-3.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 117, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3.2. (a) As used in this section, "rights and privileges" means the power:

(1) to:

(A) create;

(B) deliver;

(C) acquire; or

(D) sell;

a product, a service, or an investment that is available to or offered by; or

(2) to engage in mergers, consolidations, reorganizations, or other activities or to exercise other powers authorized for;

national banks domiciled in Indiana.

(b) A bank that intends to exercise any rights and privileges that are:

(1) granted to national banks; but

(2) not authorized for banks under the Indiana Code (except for this section) or any rule adopted under the Indiana Code;

shall submit a letter to the department describing in detail the requested rights and privileges granted to national banks that the bank intends to exercise. If available, copies of relevant federal law, regulations, and interpretive letters must be attached to the letter submitted by the bank.

(c) The department shall promptly notify the requesting bank of the department's receipt of the letter submitted under subsection (b). Except as provided in subsection (e), the bank may exercise the requested rights and privileges sixty (60) days after the date on which the department receives the letter unless otherwise notified by the department.

(d) The department may deny the requested rights and privileges if

the department finds that:

(1) national banks domiciled in Indiana do not possess the requested rights and privileges;

(2) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the bank would adversely affect the safety and soundness of the bank;

(3) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the bank would result in an unacceptable curtailment of consumer protection; or

(4) the failure of the department to approve the requested rights and privileges will not result in a competitive disadvantage to the bank.

(e) The sixty (60) day period referred to in subsection (c) may be extended by the department based on a determination that the bank's letter raised issues requiring additional information or additional time for analysis. If the sixty (60) day period is extended under this subsection, the bank may exercise the requested rights and privileges only if the bank receives prior written approval from the department. However:

(1) the department must:

(A) approve or deny the requested rights and privileges; or

(B) convene a hearing;

not later than sixty (60) days after the department receives the bank's letter; and

(2) if a hearing is convened, the department must approve or deny the requested rights and privileges not later than sixty (60) days after the hearing is concluded.

(f) The exercise of rights and privileges by a bank in compliance with and in the manner authorized by this section is not a violation of any provision of the Indiana Code or rules adopted under IC 4-22-2.

(g) If a bank receives approval to exercise the requested rights and privileges granted to national banks domiciled in Indiana, the department shall determine by order whether all banks may exercise the same rights and privileges. In making the determination required by this subsection, the department must ensure that the exercise of the rights and privileges by all banks will not:

(1) adversely affect their safety and soundness; or

(2) unduly constrain Indiana consumer protection provisions.

(h) If the department denies the request of a bank under this section to exercise any rights and privileges that are granted to national banks, the bank may appeal the decision of the department to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county in which the principal office of the bank is located. In an appeal under this

section, the court shall determine the matter de novo.

SECTION 107. IC 28-1-20-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. (a) When and if any bank ~~and/or~~ **or** trust company organized or reorganized under the provisions of this article, or any bank of discount and deposit or loan and trust and safe deposit company organized under any law enacted prior to February 24, 1933, shall be required to cease all banking operation within twenty (20) years from the time of its organization and promptly thereafter to close its business, such bank or trust company shall deliver over into the custody of the department all of its business and property for liquidation and the payment of its liabilities. Such delivery may be made by an instrument in writing executed pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors. Before, after, or contemporaneously with the delivery of all of its business and property to the department, such bank or trust company may, pursuant to a resolution of its boards of directors, file a petition with the department for authority to reopen its business and resume its banking operations. Such petition shall fix:

(1) the date of the organization of such bank or trust company;

(2) the day on which it desires to reopen its business and resume its banking operations, which may be the next succeeding business day after the delivery, or effective date of delivery fixed in any instrument in writing, of the business and property of such bank or trust company to the department;

(3) such other facts as the board of directors of such bank or trust company shall deem pertinent; and

(4) the information required by IC 28-1-15-1 and such other information as the department may prescribe or require.

Thereupon, the department shall make, or cause to be made, a careful investigation and examination of such bank or trust company, the qualifications and experience of the officers thereof, and the public necessity for such bank or trust company in the community in which it is or has been doing business, and the department, after such investigation and examination, shall, upon the basis of its findings with respect to all of the matters specified in this section, approve or disapprove the right of such bank or trust company to reopen its business and resume its banking operations.

(b) Upon the filing of any such petition more than thirty (30) days before the day upon which such bank or trust company shall desire to reopen its business and resume its banking operations, the department shall approve or disapprove such petition, in writing, and notify such bank or trust company of its action not later than the last business day

immediately preceding the day upon which such bank or trust company shall have requested the right to reopen its business and resume its banking operations. In the event that the department shall disapprove the right of such bank or trust company to reopen its business and resume its banking operations, such bank or trust company may appeal such order of the department to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which it has its principal office, and thereupon the matter shall be determined de novo.

(c) In the event that any bank or trust company shall deliver its business and property to the department and fail to file a request to reopen its business and resume its banking operations within ten (10) days after such delivery, or in the event that the department or the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** if the decision of the department be appealed, shall disapprove the petition of any bank or trust company to reopen its business and resume its banking operations, such bank or trust company shall be liquidated pursuant to the provisions for voluntary liquidation contained in IC 28-1-9.

SECTION 108. IC 28-5-1-6.3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 143, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 6.3. (a) As used in this section, "rights and privileges" means the power:

(1) to:

(A) create;

(B) deliver;

(C) acquire; or

(D) sell;

a product, a service, or an investment that is available to or offered by; or

(2) to engage in mergers, consolidations, reorganizations, or other activities or to exercise other powers authorized for;

national banks domiciled in Indiana.

(b) An industrial loan and investment company that intends to exercise any rights and privileges that are:

(1) granted to national banks; but

(2) not authorized for industrial loan and investment companies under the Indiana Code (except for this section) or any rule adopted under the Indiana Code;

shall submit a letter to the department describing in detail the requested rights and privileges granted to national banks that the company intends to exercise. If available, copies of relevant federal law, regulations, and interpretive letters must be attached to the letter submitted by the company.

(c) The department shall promptly notify the requesting company of the department's receipt of the letter submitted under subsection (b). Except as provided in subsection (e), the company may exercise the requested rights and privileges sixty (60) days after the date on which the department receives the letter unless otherwise notified by the department.

(d) The department may deny the requested rights and privileges if the department finds that:

(1) national banks domiciled in Indiana do not possess the requested rights and privileges;

(2) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the company would adversely affect the safety and soundness of the company;

(3) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the company would result in an unacceptable curtailment of consumer protection; or

(4) the failure of the department to approve the requested rights and privileges will not result in a competitive disadvantage to the company.

(e) The sixty (60) day period referred to in subsection (c) may be extended by the department based on a determination that the company's letter raised issues requiring additional information or additional time for analysis. If the sixty (60) day period is extended under this subsection, the company may exercise the requested rights and privileges only if the company receives prior written approval from the department. However:

(1) the department must:

(A) approve or deny the requested rights and privileges; or

(B) convene a hearing;

not later than sixty (60) days after the department receives the company's letter; and

(2) if a hearing is convened, the department must approve or deny the requested rights and privileges not later than sixty (60) days after the hearing is concluded.

(f) The exercise of rights and privileges by a company in compliance with and in the manner authorized by this section is not a violation of any provision of the Indiana Code or rules adopted under IC 4-22-2.

(g) If a company receives approval to exercise the requested rights and privileges granted to national banks domiciled in Indiana, the department shall determine by order whether all industrial loan and investment companies may exercise the same rights and privileges. In

making the determination required by this subsection, the department must ensure that the exercise of the rights and privileges by all industrial loan and investment companies will not:

(1) adversely affect their safety and soundness; or

(2) unduly constrain Indiana consumer protection provisions.

(h) If the department denies the request of a company under this section to exercise any rights and privileges that are granted to national banks, the company may appeal the decision of the department to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county in which the principal office of the company is located. In an appeal under this section, the court shall determine the matter de novo.

SECTION 109. IC 28-6.1-3-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "court" refers to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the savings bank is located.

SECTION 110. IC 28-6.1-6-24, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 146, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 24. (a) As used in this section, "rights and privileges" means the power:

(1) to:

(A) create;

(B) deliver;

(C) acquire; or

(D) sell;

a product, a service, or an investment that is available to or offered by; or

(2) to engage in mergers, consolidations, reorganizations, or other activities or to exercise other powers authorized for;

national banks domiciled in Indiana.

(b) Subject to the conditions set forth in this section, a savings bank may exercise the rights and privileges that are or may be granted to national banks domiciled in Indiana.

(c) A savings bank that intends to exercise any rights and privileges that are:

(1) granted to national banks; but

(2) not authorized for a savings bank under the Indiana Code (except for this section) or any rule adopted under the Indiana Code;

shall submit a letter to the department describing in detail the requested rights and privileges granted to national banks that the savings bank intends to exercise. If available, copies of relevant federal law, regulations, and interpretive letters must be attached to the letter

submitted by the company.

(d) The department shall promptly notify the requesting savings bank of the department's receipt of the letter submitted under subsection (c). Except as provided in subsection (f), the savings bank may exercise the requested rights and privileges sixty (60) days after the date on which the department receives the letter unless otherwise notified by the department.

(e) The department may deny the requested rights and privileges if the department finds that:

(1) national banks domiciled in Indiana do not possess the requested rights and privileges;

(2) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the savings bank would adversely affect the safety and soundness of the savings bank;

(3) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the savings bank would result in an unacceptable curtailment of consumer protection; or

(4) the failure of the department to approve the requested rights and privileges will not result in a competitive disadvantage to the savings bank.

(f) The sixty (60) day period referred to in subsection (d) may be extended by the department based on a determination that the savings bank's letter raised issues requiring additional information or additional time for analysis. If the sixty (60) day period is extended under this subsection, the savings bank may exercise the requested rights and privileges only if the savings bank receives prior written approval from the department. However:

(1) the department must:

(A) approve or deny the requested rights and privileges; or

(B) convene a hearing;

not later than sixty (60) days after the department receives the savings bank's letter; and

(2) if a hearing is convened, the department must approve or deny the requested rights and privileges not later than sixty (60) days after the hearing is concluded.

(g) The exercise of rights and privileges by a savings bank in compliance with and in the manner authorized by this section is not a violation of any provision of the Indiana Code or rules adopted under IC 4-22-2.

(h) If a savings bank receives approval to exercise the requested rights and privileges granted to national banks domiciled in Indiana, the department shall determine by order whether all savings banks may

exercise the same rights and privileges. In making the determination required by this subsection, the department must ensure that the exercise of the rights and privileges by all savings banks will not:

(1) adversely affect their safety and soundness; or

(2) unduly constrain Indiana consumer protection provisions.

(i) If the department denies the request of a savings bank under this section to exercise any rights and privileges that are granted to national banks, the savings bank may appeal the decision of the department to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county in which the principal office of the savings bank is located. In an appeal under this section, the court shall determine the matter de novo.

SECTION 111. IC 28-6.1-15-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 7. (a) After the department has given approval to the resolution of conversion and has returned the resolution of conversion to the savings bank, the savings bank shall give notice of the proposed conversion, by mail, to each depositor of record as of the date of the resolution of conversion. Notice to a depositor shall be sent to the address of the depositor as shown by the records of the savings bank. Notice shall also be given by at least ten (10) consecutive days of publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the savings bank is located.

(b) After notice has been given under this section, a copy of the resolution of conversion shall be submitted to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county in which the savings bank is located.

(c) A depositor of the savings bank aggrieved by the proposed conversion may, not more than twenty (20) days after submission of the resolution of conversion with the court file in the court a verified statement of objection to the proposed conversion. The matter shall be docketed upon the books of the court, and entitled "In the Matter of the Conversion of _____ Savings Bank to _____" (inserting the names of the savings bank and the successor bank or trust company). The nature of an objection to the conversion is limited to the unfairness of the proposed conversion relative to the rights and interests of the objecting depositor. Without filing pleadings, the savings bank shall be considered to deny the objections.

(d) After the twenty (20) day period for filing objections has expired, the court shall proceed as soon as possible to hear the evidence and determine the fairness of the proposed conversion relative to the individual rights and interests of all objecting depositors. The objecting

depositors have the burden of proof.

(e) If the court finds that the proposed conversion is fair with respect to the rights and interests of the objecting depositors, the court shall enter an order:

(1) approving the conversion, subject only to the approval by the secretary of state of the articles of incorporation of the proposed bank or trust company; and

(2) assessing the costs of the proceeding against the objectors.

(f) If the court finds that the proposed conversion is not fair with respect to the rights and interests of the objecting depositors, the court shall enter an order:

(1) enjoining the conversion; and

(2) assessing the costs of the proceeding against the savings bank.

SECTION 112. IC 28-7-1-9.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 149, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 9.2. (a) As used in this section, "rights and privileges" means the power:

(1) to:

(A) create;

(B) deliver;

(C) acquire; or

(D) sell;

a product, a service, or an investment that is available to or offered by; or

(2) to engage in mergers, consolidations, reorganizations, or other activities or to exercise other powers authorized for;

federal credit unions domiciled in Indiana.

(b) A credit union that intends to exercise any rights and privileges that are:

(1) granted to federal credit unions; but

(2) not authorized for credit unions under the Indiana Code (except for this section) or any rule adopted under the Indiana Code;

shall submit a letter to the department describing in detail the requested rights and privileges granted to federal credit unions that the credit union intends to exercise. If available, copies of relevant federal law, regulations, and interpretive letters must be attached to the letter submitted by the credit union.

(c) The department shall promptly notify the requesting credit union of the department's receipt of the letter submitted under subsection (b). Except as provided in subsection (e), the credit union may exercise the requested rights and privileges sixty (60) days after the date on which

the department receives the letter unless otherwise notified by the department.

(d) The department may deny the requested rights and privileges if the department finds that:

(1) federal credit unions domiciled in Indiana do not possess the requested rights and privileges;

(2) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the credit union would adversely affect the safety and soundness of the credit union;

(3) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the credit union would result in an unacceptable curtailment of consumer protection; or

(4) the failure of the department to approve the requested rights and privileges will not result in a competitive disadvantage to the credit union.

(e) The sixty (60) day period referred to in subsection (c) may be extended by the department based on a determination that the credit union's letter raised issues requiring additional information or additional time for analysis. If the sixty (60) day period is extended under this subsection, the credit union may exercise the requested rights and privileges only if the credit union receives prior written approval from the department. However:

(1) the department must:

(A) approve or deny the requested rights and privileges; or

(B) convene a hearing;

not later than sixty (60) days after the department receives the credit union's letter; and

(2) if a hearing is convened, the department must approve or deny the requested rights and privileges not later than sixty (60) days after the hearing is concluded.

(f) The exercise of rights and privileges by a credit union in compliance with and in the manner authorized by this section is not a violation of any provision of the Indiana Code or rules adopted under IC 4-22-2.

(g) If a credit union receives approval to exercise the requested rights and privileges granted to federal credit unions domiciled in Indiana, the department shall determine by order whether all credit unions may exercise the same rights and privileges. In making the determination required by this subsection, the department must ensure that the exercise of the rights and privileges by all credit unions will not:

(1) adversely affect their safety and soundness; or

(2) unduly constrain Indiana consumer protection provisions.

(h) If the department denies the request of a credit union under this section to exercise any rights and privileges that are granted to federal credit unions, the credit union may appeal the decision of the department to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county in which the principal office of the credit union is located. In an appeal under this section, the court shall determine the matter de novo.

SECTION 113. IC 28-11-3-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.141-2005, SECTION 21, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 6. (a) As used in this section:

(1) "federally chartered" means an entity organized or reorganized under the law of the United States; and

(2) "state chartered" means an entity organized or reorganized under the law of Indiana or another state.

(b) If the department determines that federal law has preempted a provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30, the provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 applies to a state chartered entity only to the same extent that the department determines the provision is applicable to the:

(1) same; or

(2) functionally equivalent;

type of federally chartered entity.

(c) A state chartered entity seeking an exemption from a provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 based on the preemption of the provision as applied to a federally chartered entity shall submit a letter to the department:

(1) describing in detail; and

(2) documenting the federal preemption of;

the provisions from which it seeks exemption. If available, copies of relevant federal law, regulations, and interpretive letters must be attached to the letter submitted by the requesting entity.

(d) The department shall notify the requesting entity of the department's receipt of the request not later than ten (10) business days after the department's receipt of a letter described in subsection (c). Except as provided in subsection (e), upon receipt of the notification, the requesting entity may operate as if it is exempt from the provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 ninety (90) days after the date on which the department receives the letter, unless otherwise notified by the department. This period may be extended for an additional ninety (90) days if the department determines that the requesting entity's letter raises issues requiring additional information or

additional time for analysis. If the department extends the period for the department's review of the request, the requesting entity may operate as if the requesting entity is exempt from a provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 during the extended period of review only if the requesting entity receives prior written approval from the department. However:

(1) the department must:

(A) approve or deny the requested exemption; or

(B) convene a hearing;

not later than ninety (90) days after the department receives the requesting entity's letter, unless the department has extended the period for the department's review under this subsection; and

(2) if a hearing is convened, the department must approve or deny the requested exemption not later than ninety (90) days after the hearing is concluded.

(e) The department may refuse to exempt a requesting entity from a provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 if the department finds that any of the following conditions apply:

(1) The department determines that a described provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 is not preempted for a federally chartered entity of the:

(A) same; or

(B) functionally equivalent;

type.

(2) The extension of the federal preemption in the form of an exemption from a provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 to the requesting entity would:

(A) adversely affect the safety and soundness of the requesting entity; or

(B) result in an unacceptable curtailment of consumer protection provisions.

(3) The failure of the department to provide for the exemption from a provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 will not result in a competitive disadvantage to the requesting entity.

(f) The operation of a financial institution in a manner consistent with exemption from a provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 under this section is not a violation of any provision of the Indiana Code or rules adopted under IC 4-22-2.

(g) If a financial institution is exempted from the provisions of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 in compliance with this section, the department shall do the following:

(1) Determine whether the exemption shall apply to all financial

institutions that, in the opinion of the department, possess a charter that is:

(A) the same as; or

(B) functionally the equivalent of;

the charter of the exempt institution.

(2) For purposes of the determination required under subdivision (1), ensure that applying the exemption to the financial institutions described in subdivision (1) will not:

(A) adversely affect the safety and soundness of the financial institutions; or

(B) unduly constrain Indiana consumer protection provisions.

(3) Issue an order published in the Indiana Register that specifies whether the exemption applies to the financial institutions described in subdivision (1).

(h) If the department denies the request of a financial institution under this section for exemption from Indiana Code provisions that are preempted for federally chartered institutions, the requesting institution may appeal the decision of the department to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the principal office of the requesting institution is located.

(i) If the department determines that federal law has preempted a provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 as the provision applies to an operating subsidiary of a federally chartered entity, the provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 applies to a qualifying subsidiary (as defined in IC 28-13-16-1) of a state chartered entity only to the same extent that the department determines the provision applies to the operating subsidiary of:

(1) the same; or

(2) the functionally equivalent;

type of federally chartered entity. In determining whether to extend the exemption from a provision of IC 24, IC 26, IC 28, IC 29, or IC 30 to a qualifying subsidiary (as defined in IC 28-13-16-1) of a state chartered entity under this subsection, the department shall use the procedures and undertake the considerations described in this section for a preemption determination with respect to a state chartered entity.

SECTION 114. IC 28-15-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.35-2010, SECTION 206, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. (a) As used in this section, "rights and privileges" means the power:

(1) to:

(A) create;

(B) deliver;

(C) acquire; or
(D) sell;
a product, a service, or an investment that is available to or offered by; or
(2) to engage in mergers, consolidations, reorganizations, or other activities or to exercise other powers authorized for;
federal savings associations domiciled in Indiana.

(b) Subject to this section, savings associations may exercise the rights and privileges that are granted to federal savings associations.

(c) A savings association that intends to exercise any rights and privileges that are:
(1) granted to federal savings associations; but
(2) not authorized for savings associations under:
(A) the Indiana Code (except for this section); or
(B) a rule adopted under IC 4-22-2;
shall submit a letter to the department, describing in detail the requested rights and privileges granted to federal savings associations that the savings association intends to exercise. If available, copies of relevant federal law, regulations, and interpretive letters must be attached to the letter.

(d) The department shall promptly notify the requesting savings association of its receipt of the letter submitted under subsection (c). Except as provided in subsection (f), the savings association may exercise the requested rights and privileges sixty (60) days after the date on which the department receives the letter unless otherwise notified by the department.

(e) The department may deny the requested rights and privileges if the department finds that:
(1) federal savings associations in Indiana do not possess the requested rights and privileges;
(2) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the savings association would adversely affect the safety and soundness of the savings association;
(3) the exercise of the requested rights and privileges by the savings association would result in an unacceptable curtailment of consumer protection; or
(4) the failure of the department to approve the requested rights and privileges will not result in a competitive disadvantage to the savings association.

(f) The sixty (60) day period referred to in subsection (d) may be extended by the department based on a determination that the savings association letter raises issues requiring additional information or

additional time for analysis. If the sixty (60) day period is extended under this subsection, the savings association may exercise the requested rights and privileges only if the savings association receives prior written approval from the department. However:

(1) the department must:

(A) approve or deny the requested rights and privileges; or

(B) convene a hearing;

not later than sixty (60) days after the department receives the savings association's letter; and

(2) if a hearing is convened, the department must approve or deny the requested rights and privileges not later than sixty (60) days after the hearing is concluded.

(g) The exercise of rights and privileges by a savings association in compliance with and in the manner authorized by this section does not constitute a violation of any provision of the Indiana Code or rules adopted under IC 4-22-2.

(h) If a savings association receives approval to exercise the requested rights and privileges granted to national savings associations domiciled in Indiana, the department shall determine by order whether all savings associations may exercise the same rights and privileges. In making the determination required by this subsection, the department must ensure that the exercise of the rights and privileges by all savings associations will not:

(1) adversely affect their safety and soundness; or

(2) unduly constrain Indiana consumer protection provisions.

(i) If the department denies the request of a savings association under this section to exercise any rights and privileges that are granted to national savings associations, the company may appeal the decision of the department to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county in which the principal office of the savings association is located.

SECTION 115. IC 28-15-2-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. If the department denies the request of a savings association under section 2 of this chapter to exercise any rights and privileges that are granted to federal savings associations, the savings association may appeal the decision of the department to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county in which the principal office of the savings association is located. In an appeal under this section, the court shall determine the matter de novo.

SECTION 116. IC 29-2-19-19, AS ADDED BY P.L.143-2009, SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE

JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 19. An action to contest the validity of any declaration made under this chapter must be:

(1) brought in the same manner as an action to contest the validity of a will under IC 29-1-7;

(2) filed in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the declarant's remains are located;

(3) expedited on the docket of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** as a matter requiring priority; and

(4) accompanied by a bond, cash deposit, or other surety sufficient to guarantee that the hospital, nursing home, funeral home, or other institution holding the declarant's remains is compensated for the storage charges incurred while the action is pending.

SECTION 117. IC 31-12-1-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. In judicial circuits having at least three (3) judges of the superior court, **probate court, and circuit court,** the judges of the superior, **probate,** and circuit courts may annually, in January, designate one (1) or more of the judges to hear all cases under this chapter. The designated judges shall hold as many sessions of court each week as are necessary for the prompt disposition of the court's business.

SECTION 118. IC 32-17-4-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.41-2012, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. (a) A person described in section 1(a) of this chapter may file a petition to compel partition in the circuit court, ~~or~~ **superior** court, **or probate court** having probate jurisdiction of the county in which the land or any part of the land is located.

(b) A petition filed under subsection (a) must contain the following:

(1) A description of the premises.

(2) The rights and titles in the land of the parties interested.

(c) At the time a person files a petition under subsection (a), the person shall cause a title search to be made regarding the land that is the subject of the partition. The person shall file a copy of the results of the title search with the court.

SECTION 119. IC 32-17-5-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. On application of a party in interest described in section 1 of this chapter, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** may, if all the parties are:

(1) parties to the proceedings and before the court; or

(2) properly served with notice as in other civil actions;

decree a sale, exchange, or lease of the real estate, or sale or exchange of the personal property, if the court considers a sale, exchange, or

lease to be advantageous to the parties concerned.

SECTION 120. IC 32-17-5-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. (a) The circuit court, **superior court, or probate court:**

(1) of the county in which a will, deed, or instrument:

(A) is probated or recorded; and

(B) under or from which a party claims or derives the party's interest in the real or personal property that is the subject of the will, deed, or instrument; or

(2) that has jurisdiction of a trust from which the property is derived;

has jurisdiction to hear and determine the rights of the parties under this chapter. Proceedings under this chapter are commenced by complaint as in other civil actions.

(b) For an infant defendant who is a member of the class for whom property that is the subject of a proceeding under this chapter is held:

(1) in reversion;

(2) in remainder; or

(3) upon condition;

the court shall appoint a special guardian ad litem who is not related to any of the parties interested in the property. The living members stand for and represent the whole class, and the parties stand for and represent the full title and whole interest in the property.

SECTION 121. IC 32-18-1-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. (a) If the trustee fails to comply with the provisions of sections 1 through 4 of this chapter, the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** or the clerk of the circuit court may, at the instance of the assignor or a creditor, by petition:

(1) remove the trustee; and

(2) appoint another suitable person as trustee.

(b) A replacement trustee shall:

(1) comply with the requirements specified in this chapter;

(2) immediately take possession and control of the property assigned; and

(3) enter upon the execution of the trust, as provided in this chapter.

SECTION 122. IC 32-18-1-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 11. The trustee shall, within six (6) months after beginning the duties of the trust, report to the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** under oath:

(1) the amount of money in the trustee's hands from:
(A) the sale of property; and
(B) collections; and
(2) the amount still uncollected.

The trustee shall also, in the report, list all claims of creditors that have been presented to the trustee against the assignor. The trustee shall denote the claims that the trustee concludes should be allowed and those that the trustee determines not to allow.

SECTION 123. IC 32-18-1-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 13. (a) A part of the property assigned on which there are liens or encumbrances may be sold by the trustee subject to the liens or encumbrances.

(b) However, if the trustee is satisfied that the general fund would be materially increased by the payment of the liens or encumbrances, the trustee shall make application, by petition, to the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for an order to pay the liens and encumbrances before selling the property. Before the holder of any lien or encumbrance is entitled to receive any part of the holder's debt from the general fund, the holder shall proceed to enforce the payment of the debt by sale, or otherwise, of the property on which the lien or encumbrance exists. For the residue of the claim, the holder of the lien or encumbrance shall share pro rata with the other creditors, if entitled to do so under Indiana law.

SECTION 124. IC 32-18-1-19 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 19. (a) The judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** may, upon the petition of a creditor or the assignor, remove a trustee under this chapter for good cause shown and appoint a successor.

(b) If a vacancy occurs by death, resignation, or removal of a trustee from Indiana, the judge may fill the vacancy and shall order a trustee who is removed to surrender all property in the trustee's hands belonging to the trust to the successor. The court may require a trustee removed under this section to pay to the clerk of the court all money in the trustee's hands, and on or before the next term, the trustee shall make and file a full and final report showing the condition of the trust and the trustee's management of the trust while under the trustee's control. If the court is satisfied with the report and the trustee has fully complied with this chapter and paid all money in the trustee's hands to the clerk of the court, the court may discharge the trustee.

SECTION 125. IC 32-23-8-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 4. The owner of a lease that is canceled by a county recorder under this chapter may, not more

than six (6) months after the date of cancellation of the lease, appeal the order and record of cancellation in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the land is located.

SECTION 126. IC 32-23-12-8, AS ADDED BY P.L.94-2009, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. (a) The person seeking to create a trust for an interest in coal land for the purpose of leasing and developing the coal interest shall join as a defendant each person who has a legal interest in the coal land, except for any plaintiffs or persons having a legal interest in the coal land who at the time of the action are parties to a valid and existing lease granting to the plaintiff the mining rights sought by the plaintiff. A person who might have a contingent or future interest in the coal land is bound by the judgment entered in the proceedings.

(b) The plaintiff shall file a verified petition that specifically sets forth the following:

(1) The request of each plaintiff that a trustee be appointed to execute a lease granting the plaintiff the right to mine and remove coal from the subject coal land.

(2) The legal description of the coal land.

(3) The interest of the plaintiff in the coal within the coal land.

(4) The apparent interest of each defendant in the coal within the coal land.

(5) A statement that the plaintiff is willing to purchase a mineral lease covering the interest of each defendant and that the existence of these unleased mineral interests is detrimental to and impairs the enjoyment of the interest of the plaintiff.

(c) The Indiana rules of trial procedure govern an action under this chapter to make an unknown party a defendant.

(d) The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for any defendant to the proceeding who is a ward of the state or a ward to another person.

(e) If it appears to the court that a person who is not in being, but upon coming into being, is or may be entitled to any interest in the property sought to be leased, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to appear for and represent the interest in the proceeding and to defend the proceeding on behalf of the person not in being. A judgment or order entered by the ~~circuit~~ court in the proceeding is effective against the person not in being.

(f) The court shall receive evidence and hear testimony concerning:

(1) the matters in the plaintiff's petition; and

(2) the prevailing terms of similar coal leases obtained in the vicinity of the coal land in the petition, including the length of the

lease term, bonus money, delay rentals, royalty rates, and other forms of lease payments.

If, upon taking evidence and hearing testimony, the court determines that the material allegations of the petition are true and that there has been compliance with the required notice provisions, the court shall enter an order determining the interest of each defendant in the coal land sought to be leased. The court shall also appoint a trustee for the purpose of executing in favor of the plaintiff a coal lease covering the interest of each defendant. The court's judgment appointing the trustee and authorizing the execution of the lease must specify the minimum terms that may be accepted by the trustee. Those terms must be substantially consistent with the terms of other similar coal leases obtained in the vicinity as determined by the court. The terms of the coal lease also must be substantially consistent with the terms of other existing leases, if any, covering the remaining coal interests in the land described in the petition.

(g) The coal land to be covered by a coal lease must be contiguous. To the extent that any of the coal land described in the petition is not contiguous to other coal land in the petition, that coal land must be subject to separate coal leases.

(h) The court shall determine a reasonable fee to be paid to the trustee and the trustee's reasonable attorney's fees and costs of the proceeding, which shall be paid by the plaintiff.

(i) Each plaintiff shall promptly furnish to the court a report of proceedings of the evidence received and testimony taken at the hearing on the petition. The report of proceedings shall be filed and made a part of the case record.

(j) In proceedings under this chapter, the circuit **court,** superior court, **or probate court** may:

(1) investigate and determine questions of conflicting or controverted titles;

(2) remove invalid and inapplicable encumbrances from the title to the coal land; and

(3) establish and confirm the title to the coal or the right to mine and remove coal from any of the coal land.

SECTION 127. IC 32-24-1-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.110-2007, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) Any person that may exercise the power of eminent domain for any public use under any statute may exercise the power only in the manner provided in this article, except as otherwise provided by law.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (g), before proceeding to

condemn, the person:

(1) may enter upon any land to examine and survey the property sought to be acquired; and

(2) must make an effort to purchase for the use intended the land, right-of-way, easement, or other interest, in the property.

(c) The effort to purchase under subsection (b)(2) must include the following:

(1) Establishing a proposed purchase price for the property.

(2) Providing the owner of the property with an appraisal or other evidence used to establish the proposed purchase price.

(3) Conducting good faith negotiations with the owner of the property.

(d) If the land or interest in the land, or property or right is owned by a person who is an incapacitated person (as defined in IC 29-3-1-7.5) or less than eighteen (18) years of age, the person seeking to acquire the property may purchase the property from the guardian of the incapacitated person or person less than eighteen (18) years of age. If the purchase is approved by the court appointing the guardian and the approval is written upon the face of the deed, the conveyance of the property purchased and the deed made and approved by the court are valid and binding upon the incapacitated person or persons less than eighteen (18) years of age.

(e) The deed given, when executed instead of condemnation, conveys only the interest stated in the deed.

(f) If property is taken by proceedings under this article, the entire fee simple title may be taken and acquired.

(g) This subsection applies to a public utility (as defined in IC 32-24-1-5.9(a)) or a pipeline company (as defined in IC 8-1-22.6-7). If a public utility or a pipeline company seeks to acquire land or an interest in land under this article, the public utility or pipeline company may not enter upon the land to examine or survey the property sought to be acquired unless either of the following occur:

(1) The public utility or the pipeline company sends notice by certified mail to the affected landowner (as defined in IC 8-1-22.6-2) of the public utility's or the pipeline company's intention to enter upon the landowner's property for survey purposes. The notice required by this subdivision must be mailed not later than fourteen (14) days before the date of the public utility's or the pipeline company's proposed examination or survey.

(2) The public utility or the pipeline company receives the landowner's signed consent to enter the property to perform the

proposed examination or survey.

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

SECTION 128. IC 32-30-10-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.105-2009, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) Subject to IC 32-30-10.5 with respect to mortgage transactions described in IC 32-30-10.5-5, if a mortgagor defaults in the performance of any condition contained in a mortgage, the mortgagee or the mortgagee's assigns may proceed in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county where the real estate is located to foreclose the equity of redemption contained in the mortgage.

(b) If the real estate is located in more than one (1) county, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of any county in which the real estate is located has jurisdiction for an action for the foreclosure of the equity of redemption contained in the mortgage.

SECTION 129. IC 32-33-4-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.173-2013, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 4. (a) To perfect the lien provided for in section 3 of this chapter, the hospital must file for record in the office of the recorder of the county in which the hospital is located, within ninety (90) days after the person is discharged or not later than the date of the final settlement, compromise, or resolution of the cause of action, suit, or claim accruing to the patient, whichever occurs first, a verified statement in writing stating:

(1) the name and address of the patient as it appears on the records of the hospital;

(2) the name and address of the operator of the hospital;

(3) the dates of the patient's admission to and discharge from the hospital;

(4) the amount claimed to be due for the hospital care; and

(5) to the best of the hospital's knowledge, the names and addresses of anyone claimed by the patient or the patient's legal representative to be liable for damages arising from the patient's illness or injury.

(b) Within ten (10) days after filing the statement, the hospital shall send a copy by registered mail, postage prepaid:

(1) to each person claimed to be liable because of the illness or injury at the address given in the statement;

(2) to the attorney representing the patient if the name of the attorney is known or with reasonable diligence could be discovered by the hospital; and

(3) to the department of insurance as notice to insurance companies doing business in Indiana.

(c) The filing of a claim under subsections (a) and (b) is notice to any person, firm, limited liability company, or corporation that may be liable because of the illness or injury if the person, firm, limited liability company, or corporation:

(1) receives notice under subsection (b);

(2) resides or has offices in a county where the lien was perfected or in a county where the lien was filed in the recorder's office as notice under this subsection; or

(3) is an insurance company authorized to do business in Indiana under IC 27-1-3-20.

(d) A lien:

(1) is effective under this chapter on the date a hospital complies with subsections (a) and (b); and

(2) may not be made retroactive to any prior date.

(e) A person desiring to contest a lien or the reasonableness of the charges claimed by the hospital may do so by filing a motion to quash or reduce the claim in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in which the lien was perfected, making all other parties of interest respondents.

SECTION 130. IC 33-37-3-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. The prepayment of fees under this chapter is not required in an appeal of a civil matter to a circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** from a court of inferior jurisdiction.

SECTION 131. IC 33-37-5-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 11. (a) This section applies to an action in a ~~circuit~~ court in a county that has established a program under IC 9-30-9.

(b) The probation department shall collect an alcohol abuse deterrent program fee and a medical fee set by the court under IC 9-30-9-8 and deposit the fee into the supplemental adult probation services fund.

SECTION 132. IC 33-38-13-32 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 32. If a witness in a commission proceeding:

(1) fails or refuses to attend upon subpoena; or

(2) refuses to testify or produce documentary evidence demanded by subpoena;

a circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** may enforce the subpoena.

SECTION 133. IC 33-38-13-34 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 34. (a) In all formal proceedings, discovery is available to the commission and the judge or justice under the Indiana Rules of Civil Procedure. A motion requesting a discovery order must be made to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** judge in the county in which the commission hearing is held.

(b) In all formal proceedings, the counsel shall provide the following to the judge or justice at least twenty (20) days before the hearing:

(1) The names and addresses of all witnesses whose testimony the counsel expects to offer at the hearing.

(2) Copies of all written statements and transcripts of testimony of witnesses described in subdivision (1) that:

(A) are in the possession of the counsel or the commission;

(B) are relevant to the hearing; and

(C) have not previously been provided to the justice or judge.

(3) Copies of all documentary evidence that the counsel expects to offer in evidence at the hearing.

(c) Upon objection of the justice or judge, the following are not admissible in a hearing:

(1) The testimony of a witness whose name and address have not been furnished to the judge or justice under subsection (b).

(2) Documentary evidence that has not been furnished to the judge or justice under subsection (b).

(d) After formal proceedings have been instituted, the justice or judge may request in writing that the counsel furnish to the justice or judge the names and addresses of all witnesses known at any time to the counsel who have information that may be relevant to a charge against or a defense of the justice or judge. The counsel shall provide to the justice or judge copies of documentary evidence that:

(1) are known at any time to the counsel or in the possession at any time of the counsel or the commission;

(2) are relevant to a charge against or defense of the justice or judge; and

(3) have not previously been provided to the justice or judge.

The counsel shall comply with a request under this subsection not more

than ten (10) days after receiving the request and not more than ten (10) days after the counsel becomes aware of the information or evidence.

(e) During the course of an investigation by the commission, the justice or judge whose conduct is being investigated may demand in writing that the commission:

(1) institute formal proceedings against the justice or judge; or

(2) enter a formal finding that there is not probable cause to believe that the justice or judge is guilty of any misconduct.

The commission shall comply with a request under this subsection not more than sixty (60) days after receiving the request. A copy of the request shall be filed with the supreme court. If the commission finds that there is not probable cause, the commission shall file the finding with the supreme court. A document filed with the supreme court under this subsection is a matter of public record.

SECTION 134. IC 33-38-14-34 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 34. If a witness in a commission proceeding:

(1) fails or refuses to attend upon subpoena; or

(2) refuses to testify or produce documentary evidence demanded by subpoena;

a circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** may enforce the subpoena.

SECTION 135. IC 33-38-14-36 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 36. (a) In all formal proceedings, discovery is available to the commission and the judge under the Indiana Rules of Civil Procedure. A motion requesting a discovery order must be made to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** in the county in which the commission hearing is held.

(b) In all formal proceedings, the counsel shall provide the following to the judge at least twenty (20) days before a hearing:

(1) The names and addresses of all witnesses whose testimony the counsel expects to offer at the hearing.

(2) Copies of all written statements and transcripts of testimony of witnesses described in subdivision (1) that:

(A) are in the possession of the counsel or the commission;

(B) are relevant to the hearing; and

(C) have not been provided to the judge.

(3) Copies of all documentary evidence that the counsel expects to introduce at the hearing.

(c) On objection by a judge, the testimony of a witness whose name and address have not been furnished to the judge and documentary

evidence that has not been furnished to the judge, are not admissible at a hearing.

(d) After formal proceedings have been instituted, a judge may request in writing that the counsel provide the judge the names and addresses of all witnesses known at any time to the counsel who have information that may be relevant to any charge against or any defense of the judge. The counsel shall provide copies of written statements, transcripts of testimony, and documentary evidence that:

(1) are in the commission counsel's possession at any time;

(2) are relevant to a charge against or defense of the judge; and

(3) have not been furnished to the judge.

The counsel shall comply with the request not more than ten (10) days after receiving the request or not more than ten (10) days after any information or evidence becomes known to the counsel.

(e) During an investigation by the commission, a judge whose conduct is being investigated may demand in writing that the commission institute formal proceedings against the judge or enter a formal finding that there is not probable cause to believe the judge is guilty of misconduct. Not more than sixty (60) days after receiving a written demand, the commission shall comply with the demand. A copy of the demand shall be filed in the supreme court and is a matter of public record. If the commission finds there is not probable cause, the finding shall be filed in the supreme court and is a matter of public record.

SECTION 136. IC 33-39-1-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 4. (a) When a prosecuting attorney receives information of the commission of a felony or misdemeanor, the prosecuting attorney shall cause process to issue from a court ~~(except the circuit court)~~ having jurisdiction to issue the process to the proper officer, directing the officer to subpoena the persons named in the process who are likely to have information concerning the commission of the felony or misdemeanor. The prosecuting attorney shall examine a person subpoenaed before the court that issued the process concerning the offense.

(b) If the facts elicited under subsection (a) are sufficient to establish a reasonable presumption of guilt against the party charged, the court shall:

(1) cause the testimony that amounts to a charge of a felony or misdemeanor to be reduced to writing and subscribed and sworn to by the witness; and

(2) issue process for the apprehension of the accused, as in other cases.

SECTION 137. IC 34-17-2-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2008, SECTION 678, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. (a) An information described in IC 34-17-1-1 may be filed:

(1) by the prosecuting attorney in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the proper county, upon the prosecuting attorney's own relation, whenever the prosecuting attorney:

(A) determines it to be the prosecuting attorney's duty to do so; or

(B) is directed by the court or other competent authority; or

(2) by any other person on the person's own relation, whenever the person claims an interest in the office, franchise, or corporation that is the subject of the information.

(b) The prosecuting attorney shall file an information in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county against the county assessor or a township assessor under IC 34-17-1-1(2) if:

(1) the board of county commissioners adopts an ordinance under IC 6-1.1-4-31(f); or

(2) the city-county council adopts an ordinance under IC 6-1.1-4-31(g).

SECTION 138. IC 34-17-2-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) Following forfeiture or escheat of property as described in IC 34-17-1-3, an information may be filed by the prosecuting attorney in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the recovery of the property, alleging the ground on which the recovery is claimed.

(b) Proceedings and judgment are the same as in a civil action for the recovery of property.

SECTION 139. IC 34-25.5-2-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. The ~~criminal circuit~~ judges **of any courts with criminal jurisdiction** in Indiana may:

(1) issue writs of habeas corpus within their respective counties;

(2) hear and determine writs of habeas corpus in favor of all persons arrested and held upon any charge in violation of Indiana criminal laws; and

(3) admit to bail, or discharge the prisoner;

in the same manner, to the same extent, and under the same rules and regulations as judges of the circuit courts are authorized by law to do.

SECTION 140. IC 34-25.5-5-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the court or judge shall not inquire into the

legality of any judgment or process by which the party is in custody, or discharge the party when the term of commitment has not expired in any of the following cases:

(1) Upon process issued by any court or judge of the United States where the court or judge has exclusive jurisdiction.

(2) Upon any process issued on a final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) For any contempt of any court, officer, or body with authority to commit.

(4) Upon a warrant issued from the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** upon an indictment or information.

(b) Subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) do not include an order of commitment, as for contempt, upon proceedings to enforce the remedy of a party.

SECTION 141. IC 34-26-1-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) Restraining orders and injunctions may be granted by the circuit courts, **superior courts, or probate courts,** or the judges of the circuit courts, **superior courts, or probate courts,** in their respective counties.

(b) If the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** judges are:

(1) absent from their circuits; or

(2) by reason of sickness or other cause unable or incompetent to hear and determine the granting of a temporary injunction or restraining order;

any circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** judge of an adjoining circuit may hear and determine the granting of a temporary injunction or restraining order.

SECTION 142. IC 34-26-1-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 4. (a) The regular presiding judge in the county where the petition was filed shall hear and determine whether an injunction or restraining order issued under section 3(b) of this chapter (or IC 34-1-10-1 before its repeal) shall be made permanent.

(b) The circuit courts, **superior courts, or probate courts,** or the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** judges may, in any county of the circuit, issue restraining orders or injunctions to operate in any other county in the circuit.

(c) All petitions for restraining orders and injunctions shall be filed in the clerk's office in the county in which the order or injunction is requested.

SECTION 143. IC 34-28-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.61-2010, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE

JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. (a) The petition described in section 1 of this chapter must:

(1) if applicable, include the information required by section 2.5 of this chapter;

(2) in the case of a petition filed by a person described in section 2.5 of this chapter, be subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed):

(A) under the penalties of perjury; and

(B) before a notary public or other person authorized to administer oaths; and

(3) be filed with the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the person resides.

(b) In the case of a parent or guardian who wishes to change the name of a minor child, the petition must be verified, and it must state in detail the reason the change is requested. In addition, except where a parent's consent is not required under IC 31-19-9, the written consent of a parent, or the written consent of the guardian if both parents are dead, must be filed with the petition.

(c) Before a minor child's name may be changed, the parents or guardian of the child must be served with a copy of the petition as required by the Indiana trial rules.

SECTION 144. IC 34-49-5-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. Appeal bonds for appeals taken to circuit courts, **superior courts, or probate courts** are governed by IC 34-56-2.

SECTION 145. IC 34-52-1-9 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 9. In all cases where lands are attached and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiff in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** in which the sum claimed, or the judgment rendered is less than fifty dollars ($50), the plaintiff shall recover costs if the attachment against the land is sustained by the court.

SECTION 146. IC 34-56-2-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. This chapter applies to all cases in which:

(1) an appeal is taken from:

(A) a board of county commissioners, viewers, or commissioners to assess damages; or

(B) any other person or tribunal;

to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court;** and

(2) the appeal bond filed in the case is defective:

(A) in substance or form; or

(B) for want of proper approval.

SECTION 147. IC 34-56-2-2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. The circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall not dismiss a case on account of the defect or informality of the appeal bond if the appellant, when required by the court to which the appeal is taken, files in the court a sufficient bond, with surety to the acceptance of the court, in the sum required by the court.

SECTION 148. IC 36-2-2-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 7. (a) If the executive finds that two (2) or more of its members are disqualified from acting in a quasi-judicial proceeding, the disqualified members shall cease to act in that proceeding. Within ten (10) days after the finding, the county auditor shall send a certified copy of the record of the proceeding to the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the county. If the judge affirms the disqualification of the members of the executive, ~~he~~ **the judge** shall appoint disinterested and competent persons to serve as special members of the executive in the proceeding.

(b) A person who consents to serve as a special member of the executive must have the same qualifications as an elected member of the executive. ~~His~~ **The person's** appointment and oath shall be filed with the county auditor and entered on the records of the executive, and ~~he~~ **the person** may act with the other members of the executive conducting the proceeding until a final determination is reached.

SECTION 149. IC 36-2-2-27 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 27. (a) A party to a proceeding before the executive who is aggrieved by a decision of the executive may appeal that decision to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the county.

(b) A person who is not a party to a proceeding before the executive may appeal a decision of the executive only if ~~he~~ **the person** files with the county auditor an affidavit:

(1) specifically setting forth ~~his~~ **the person's** interest in the matter decided; and

(2) alleging that ~~he~~ **the person** is aggrieved by the decision of the executive.

(c) An appeal under this section must be taken within thirty (30) days after the executive makes the decision by which the appellant is aggrieved.

SECTION 150. IC 36-2-2-29 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 29. (a) An appeal under section 27 of this chapter shall be docketed among the other causes

pending in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** and shall be tried as an original cause.

(b) A court may decide an appeal under section 27 of this chapter by:

(1) affirming the decision of the executive; or

(2) remanding the cause to the executive with directions as to how to proceed;

and may require the executive to comply with this decision.

SECTION 151. IC 36-2-2.5-12, AS ADDED BY P.L.77-2014, SECTION 15, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 12. (a) If the single county executive is disqualified from acting in a quasi-judicial proceeding, the single county executive shall cease to act in that proceeding. Not later than ten (10) days after the finding that the single county executive is disqualified to act in a proceeding, the county auditor shall send a certified copy of the record of the proceeding to the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the county. If the judge affirms the disqualification of the single county executive, the judge shall appoint a disinterested and competent person to serve as a special executive in the proceeding.

(b) A person who consents to serve as a special executive must have the same qualifications as an elected single county executive. The person's appointment and oath shall be filed with the county auditor and entered on the records of the single county executive. A person appointed as a special executive may conduct the proceeding until a final determination is reached.

SECTION 152. IC 36-2-2.5-17, AS ADDED BY P.L.77-2014, SECTION 15, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 17. (a) An appeal under section 16 of this chapter shall be docketed among the other causes pending in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court,** and shall be tried as an original cause.

(b) A court may decide an appeal under section 16 of this chapter by:

(1) affirming the decision of the single county executive; or

(2) remanding the cause to the single county executive with directions as to how to proceed;

and may require the single county executive to comply with this decision.

SECTION 153. IC 36-2-12-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 14. (a) The owner of property surveyed under this chapter may appeal that survey to the

circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the county:

(1) within ninety (90) days if ~~he~~ **the owner** is a resident of the county and was served with notice of the survey; or

(2) within one (1) year if ~~he~~ **the owner** is not a resident of the county and notice was by publication.

(b) When an appeal is taken under this section, the surveyor shall immediately transmit copies of the relevant field notes and other papers to the court, without requiring an appeal bond.

(c) The court may receive evidence of any other surveys of the same premises. If the court decides against the original survey, it may order a new survey to be made by a competent person other than the person who did the original survey, and it shall:

(1) determine the true boundary lines and corners of the lands included in the survey; and

(2) order the county surveyor to:

(A) locate and perpetuate the boundary lines and corners according to the court's findings by depositing durable markers in the proper places, below the freezing point;

(B) mark the boundary lines and corners; and

(C) enter the boundary lines and corners in ~~his~~ **the county surveyor's** field notes.

(d) A new survey made under this section may be appealed under this section.

SECTION 154. IC 36-4-3-18 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 18. (a) An order under section 17 of this chapter may be appealed to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the county in which any part of the affected territory is located. If an appeal is brought, the matters determined at the original hearing shall be tried de novo, and the circuit court's, **superior court's, or probate court's** order may be appealed in the same manner as other civil actions are tried and appealed. The municipality involved in the disannexation may, by its attorney, appear and defend its interests in the proceeding.

(b) The appellant or appellants in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall give to the clerk of the municipality a bond:

(1) with a solvent, freehold surety who is a resident of the county in which the territory is located;

(2) conditioned on the due prosecution of the appeal and the payment of all costs accrued by or to accrue against the appellant or appellants; and

(3) in a sum considered adequate by the clerk.

If ~~he~~ **the clerk** approves the bond, the clerk shall immediately make a

transcript of all proceedings in the cause and certify it, together with all papers in the cause, to the clerk of the court in which the appeal is filed.

(c) On an appeal under this section, a court may make orders concerning streets and alleys, including their vacation, and award damages.

SECTION 155. IC 36-4-4-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.141-2007, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. (a) If uncertainty exists or a dispute arises concerning the executive or legislative nature of a power or duty exercised or proposed to be exercised by a branch, officer, department, or agency of the government of a municipality, a petition may be filed in the circuit court **or superior court** of the county in which the municipality is located by the municipal executive, another municipal elected official, the president of the municipal legislative body, or any person who alleges and establishes to the satisfaction of the court that the person is or would be adversely affected by the exercise of the power; however, in a county that does not contain a consolidated city and that has a superior court with three (3) or more judges, the petition shall be filed in the superior court and shall be heard and determined by the court sitting en banc.

(b) In a county containing a consolidated city, the petition shall be heard and determined by a five (5) member panel of judges from the superior court. The clerk of the court shall select the judges electronically and randomly. Not more than three (3) members of the five (5) member panel of judges may be of the same political party. The first judge selected shall maintain the case file and preside over the proceedings.

(c) The petition must set forth the action taken or the power proposed to be exercised, and all facts and circumstances relevant to a determination of the nature of the power, and must request that the court hear the matter and determine which branch, officer, department, or agency of the municipality, if any, is authorized to exercise the power. On the filing of the petition, the clerk of the court shall issue notice to the municipal executive, each municipal elected official, and the president of the municipal legislative body, unless the petition was filed by that person, and to the municipal attorney, department of law, or legal division.

(d) The court shall determine the matters set forth in the petition and shall affix the responsibility for the exercise of the power or the performance of the duty, unless it determines that the power or duty does not exist. Costs of the proceeding shall be paid by the

municipality, except that if an appeal is taken from the decision of the court by any party to the proceeding other than the municipal executive, another municipal elected official, or the president of the municipal legislative body, the costs of the appeal shall be paid by the unsuccessful party on appeal or in the manner directed by the court deciding the appeal.

SECTION 156. IC 36-4-5-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. (a) Whenever the executive is absent or going to be absent from the city, ill, or injured, ~~he~~ **the executive** may designate:

(1) the deputy mayor, if that position has been established under IC 36-4-9-7; or

(2) a member of the city legislative body;

as acting executive, with all the powers of the office. The executive may exercise this power for a maximum of fifteen (15) days in any sixty (60) day period.

(b) A designation under subsection (a) shall be certified to the president or president pro tempore and clerk of the city legislative body. In addition, when the executive resumes ~~his~~ **the executive's** duties, ~~he~~ **the executive** shall certify to those officers the expiration of the designation.

(c) Whenever the president or president pro tempore of the city legislative body files with the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the city is located a written statement suggesting that the executive is unable to discharge the powers and duties of ~~his~~ **the executive's** office, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall convene within forty-eight (48) hours to decide that question. After that, when the executive files with the circuit court, ~~his~~ **superior court, or probate court the executive's** written declaration that no inability exists, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall convene within forty-eight (48) hours to decide whether that is the case. Upon a decision that no inability exists, the executive shall resume the powers and duties of ~~his~~ **the executive's** office.

(d) If the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** decides under subsection (c) that the executive is unable to discharge the powers and duties of ~~his~~ **the executive's** office, then:

(1) the deputy mayor, if that position has been established under IC 36-4-9-7; or

(2) the president of the legislative body in a second class city, or the president pro tempore of the legislative body in a third class city, if there is no deputy mayor;

shall serve as acting executive, with all the powers of the office. A person may serve as acting executive for a maximum of six (6) months under this subsection. The city legislative body may appropriate funds to compensate a person acting as executive under subsection (d).

SECTION 157. IC 36-4-6-21 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 21. (a) The legislative body may investigate:

(1) the departments, officers, and employees of the city;

(2) any charges against a department, officer, or employee of the city; and

(3) the affairs of a person with whom the city has entered or is about to enter into a contract.

(b) When conducting an investigation under this section, the legislative body:

(1) is entitled to access to all records pertaining to the investigation; and

(2) may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence by subpoena and attachment served and executed in the county in which the city is located.

(c) If a person refuses to testify or produce evidence at an investigation conducted under this section, the legislative body may order its clerk to immediately present to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county a written report of the facts relating to the refusal. The court shall hear all questions relating to the refusal to testify or produce evidence, and shall also hear any new evidence not included in the clerk's report. If the court finds that the testimony or evidence sought should be given or produced, it shall order the person to testify or produce the evidence, or both.

SECTION 158. IC 36-5-1.2-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 7. A person aggrieved by a decision made by the town legislative body under section 6 of this chapter may appeal the decision to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** with jurisdiction in the county in which the town is located.

SECTION 159. IC 36-5-1.2-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 11. (a) The circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall hear an appeal under this chapter without a jury.

(b) Change of venue from the judge may be granted, but change of venue from the county may not be granted.

SECTION 160. IC 36-6-4-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2010, SECTION 148, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS

[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 16. (a) When twenty-five (25) or more resident freeholders of a township file a petition with the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county, alleging that the township executive is incapable of performing ~~his~~ **the executive's** duties due to mental or physical incapacity, the clerk of the court shall issue a summons to be served on the executive. The summons is returnable not less than ten (10) days from its date of issue.

(b) Immediately following the return date set out on the summons, the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall hold a hearing on the matter alleged in the petition. After hearing the evidence and being fully advised, the court shall enter its findings and judgment.

(c) If the court finds the executive incapable of performing the duties of office, the clerk of the court shall certify a copy of the judgment to the county executive, which shall, within five (5) days, appoint a resident of the township as acting executive of the township during the incapacity of the executive.

(d) The acting executive shall execute and file a bond in an amount fixed by the county auditor. After taking the oath of office, the acting executive has all the powers and duties of the executive.

(e) The acting executive is entitled to the salary and benefits provided by this article for the executive.

(f) When an incapacitated executive files a petition with the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county alleging that the executive is restored to mental or physical ability to perform the duties of office, the court shall immediately hold a hearing on the matters alleged. After hearing the evidence and being fully advised, the court shall enter its findings and judgment.

(g) If the court finds the executive capable of resuming duties, the clerk of the court shall certify a copy of the judgment to the county executive, which shall, within five (5) days, revoke the appointment of the acting executive.

(h) For purposes of this section, the board of county commissioners is considered the executive of a county having a consolidated city.

SECTION 161. IC 36-7-3-12 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 12. (a) Persons who:

(1) own or are interested in any lots or parts of lots; and

(2) want to vacate all or part of a public way or public place in or contiguous to those lots or parts of lots;

may file a petition for vacation with the legislative body of:

(A) a municipality, if all or any part of the public way or public place to be vacated is located within the corporate boundaries of that municipality; or

(B) the county, if all or the only part of the public way or public place to be vacated is located outside the corporate boundaries of a municipality.

(b) Notice of the petition must be given in the manner prescribed by subsection (c). The petition must:

(1) state the circumstances of the case;

(2) specifically describe the property proposed to be vacated; and

(3) give the names and addresses of all owners of land that abuts the property proposed to be vacated.

(c) The legislative body shall hold a hearing on the petition within thirty (30) days after it is received. The clerk of the legislative body shall give notice of the petition and of the time and place of the hearing:

(1) in the manner prescribed in IC 5-3-1; and

(2) by certified mail to each owner of land that abuts the property proposed to be vacated.

The petitioner shall pay the expense of providing this notice.

(d) The hearing on the petition is subject to IC 5-14-1.5. At the hearing, any person aggrieved by the proposed vacation may object to it as provided by section 13 of this chapter.

(e) After the hearing on the petition, the legislative body may, by ordinance, vacate the public way or public place. The clerk of the legislative body shall furnish a copy of each vacation ordinance to the county recorder for recording and to the county auditor.

(f) Within thirty (30) days after the adoption of a vacation ordinance, any aggrieved person may appeal the ordinance to the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county. The court shall try the matter de novo and may award damages.

SECTION 162. IC 36-7-5.1-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.119-2012, SECTION 197, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 11. (a) Each member of the commission must have:

(1) knowledge and experience regarding affairs in the joint district;

(2) awareness of the social, economic, agricultural, and industrial conditions of the joint district; and

(3) an interest in the development of the joint district.

(b) A challenge to the appointment of a member based on the qualifications described in subsection (a) must be filed within thirty (30) days after the appointment. The challenge may be filed in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of any county that contains the entire joint district or any part of the joint district.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), a member must be a resident of a county where a part of the joint district is located or reside within ten (10) miles of the borders of the district.

(d) In a joint district that contains all or part of a county having a population of more than seventy-five thousand (75,000) but less than seventy-seven thousand (77,000), two (2) of the members appointed by the legislative body of that county under section 9(1) of this chapter must, in addition to the requirements of subsections (a) and (b), be residents of any township that is entirely or partially located within the joint district.

SECTION 163. IC 36-8-3.5-17 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 17. (a) The commission may take the following disciplinary actions against a regular member of the department:

(1) Suspension with or without pay.
(2) Demotion.
(3) Dismissal.

If a member is suspended under this subsection, the member is entitled to the member's remuneration and allowances for insurance benefits to which the member was entitled before the suspension. In addition, the local unit may provide the member's allowances for any other fringe benefits to which the member was entitled before the suspension. The commission shall determine if a member of the department who is suspended in excess of five (5) days shall continue to receive the member's salary during suspension.

(b) A member may be disciplined by the commission if:

(1) the member is convicted of a crime; or
(2) the commission finds the member guilty of a breach of discipline, including:
(A) neglect of duty;
(B) violation of commission rules;
(C) neglect or disobedience of orders;
(D) continuing incapacity;
(E) absence without leave;
(F) immoral conduct;
(G) conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare;
(H) conduct unbecoming a member; or
(I) furnishing information to an applicant for appointment or promotion that gives that person an advantage over another applicant.

(c) If the chief of the department, after an investigation within the department, prefers charges against a member of the department for an

alleged breach of discipline under subsection (b), including any civilian complaint of an alleged breach of discipline under subsection (b)(2)(F), (b)(2)(G), or (b)(2)(H), a hearing shall be conducted upon the request of the member. If a hearing is requested within five (5) days of the chief preferring charges, the parties may by agreement designate a hearing officer who is qualified by education, training, or experience. If the parties do not agree within this five (5) day period, the commission may hold the hearing or designate a person or board to conduct the hearing, as provided in the commission's rules. The designated person or board must be qualified by education, training, or experience to conduct such a hearing and may not hold an upper level policy making position. The hearing conducted under this subsection shall be held within thirty (30) days after it is requested by the member.

(d) Written notice of the hearing shall be served upon the accused member in person or by a copy left at the member's last and usual place of residence at least fourteen (14) days before the date set for the hearing. The notice must state:

(1) the time and place of the hearing;

(2) the charges against the member;

(3) the specific conduct that comprises the charges;

(4) that the member is entitled to be represented by counsel or another representative of the member's choice;

(5) that the member is entitled to call and cross-examine witnesses;

(6) that the member is entitled to require the production of evidence; and

(7) that the member is entitled to have subpoenas issued, served, and executed.

(e) The commission may:

(1) compel the attendance of witnesses by issuing subpoenas;

(2) examine witnesses under oath; and

(3) order the production of books, papers, and other evidence by issuing subpoenas.

(f) If a witness refuses to appear at a hearing of the commission after having received written notice requiring the witness's attendance, or refuses to produce evidence that the commission requests by written notice, the commission may file an affidavit in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county setting forth the facts of the refusal. Upon the filing of the affidavit, a summons shall be issued from the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** and served by the sheriff of the county requiring the appearance of the witness or the production of information or evidence to the

commission.

(g) Disobedience of a summons constitutes contempt of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** from which the summons has been issued. Expenses related to the filing of an affidavit and the issuance and service of a summons shall be charged to the witness against whom the summons has been issued, unless the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** finds that the action of the witness was taken in good faith and with reasonable cause. In that case, and in any case in which an affidavit has been filed without the issuance of a summons, the expenses shall be charged to the commission.

(h) A decision to discipline a member may be made only if the preponderance of the evidence presented at the hearing indicates such a course of action.

(i) A member who is aggrieved by the decision of a person or board designated to conduct a disciplinary hearing under subsection (c) may appeal to the commission within ten (10) days of the decision. The commission shall on appeal review the record and either affirm, modify, or reverse the decision on the basis of the record and such oral or written testimony that the commission determines, including additional or newly discovered evidence.

(j) The commission, or the designated person or board, shall keep a record of the proceedings in cases of suspension, demotion, or dismissal. The commission shall give a free copy of the transcript to the member upon request if an appeal is filed.

SECTION 164. IC 36-8-5-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 8. (a) A police officer or firefighter desiring to return to service in the police or fire department shall report to the person responsible for regulating and employing members of the department. This action must be taken within sixty (60) days after honorable discharge from military service or government war work.

(b) Within fifteen (15) days after the police officer or firefighter reports to the department, the police officer or firefighter shall be placed on duty at the rank held at the time of entering military service or government war work.

(c) If a member of the police or fire department is refused a proper assignment under subsection (b), ~~he~~ **the member of the police or fire department** may file an action in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in the manner prescribed by IC 36-8-3-4.

SECTION 165. IC 36-8-10-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.184-2015, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 3. (a) The fiscal body of each county shall, by

ordinance, establish a sheriff's merit board to be known as the _____ county sheriff's merit board (inserting the name of the county).

(b) The board consists of five (5) members. Three (3) members shall be appointed by the sheriff, and two (2) members shall be elected by a majority vote of the members of the county police force under procedures established by the sheriff's merit board. However:

(1) an active county police officer;

(2) a relative (as defined in IC 36-1-20.2-8) of an active county police officer; or

(3) a relative (as defined in IC 36-1-20.2-8) of the sheriff;

may not serve on the board, either as a member appointed by the sheriff or elected by the county police force. Appointments are for terms of four (4) years or for the remainder of an unexpired term. Not more than two (2) of the members appointed by the sheriff nor more than one (1) of the members elected by the officers may belong to the same political party. All members must reside in the county. All members serve during their respective terms and until their successors have been appointed and qualified. A member may be removed for cause duly adjudicated by declaratory judgment of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county.

(c) As compensation for service, each member of the board is entitled to receive from the county a minimum of fifteen dollars ($15) per day for each day, or fraction of a day, that the member is engaged in transacting the business of the board.

(d) As soon as practicable after the members of the board have been appointed, they shall meet upon the call of the sheriff and organize by electing a president and a secretary from among their membership. Three (3) members of the board constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall hold regular monthly meetings throughout the year as is necessary to transact the business of the sheriff's department.

SECTION 166. IC 36-8-10-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.135-2012, SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 11. (a) The sheriff may dismiss, demote, or temporarily suspend a county police officer for cause after preferring charges in writing and after a fair public hearing before the board, which is reviewable in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court.** Written notice of the charges and hearing must be delivered by certified mail to the officer to be disciplined at least fourteen (14) days before the date set for the hearing. The officer may be represented by counsel. The board shall make specific findings of fact in writing to

support its decision.

(b) The sheriff may temporarily suspend an officer with or without pay for a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days, without a hearing before the board, after preferring charges of misconduct in writing delivered to the officer.

(c) A county police officer may not be dismissed, demoted, or temporarily suspended because of political affiliation nor after the officer's probationary period, except as provided in this section. Subject to IC 3-5-9, an officer may:

(1) be a candidate for elective office and serve in that office if elected;

(2) be appointed to an office and serve in that office if appointed; and

(3) except when in uniform or on duty, solicit votes or campaign funds for the officer or others.

(d) The board has subpoena powers enforceable by the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for hearings under this section. An officer on probation may be dismissed by the sheriff without a right to a hearing.

(e) An appeal under subsection (a) must be taken by filing in court, within thirty (30) days after the date the decision is rendered, a verified complaint stating in a concise manner the general nature of the charges against the officer, the decision of the board, and a demand for the relief asserted by the officer. A bond must also be filed that guarantees the appeal will be prosecuted to a final determination and that the plaintiff will pay all costs only if the court finds that the board's decision should be affirmed. The bond must be approved as bonds for costs are approved in other cases. The county must be named as the sole defendant and the plaintiff shall have a summons issued as in other cases against the county. Neither the board nor the members of it may be made parties defendant to the complaint, but all are bound by service upon the county and the judgment rendered by the court.

(f) All appeals shall be tried by the court. The appeal shall be heard de novo only upon any new issues related to the charges upon which the decision of the board was made. Within ten (10) days after the service of summons, the board shall file in court a complete written transcript of all papers, entries, and other parts of the record relating to the particular case. Inspection of these documents by the person affected, or by the person's agent, must be permitted by the board before the appeal is filed, if requested. The court shall review the record and decision of the board on appeal.

(g) The court shall make specific findings and state the conclusions

of law upon which its decision is made. If the court finds that the decision of the board appealed from should in all things be affirmed, its judgment should so state. If the court finds that the decision of the board appealed from should not be affirmed in all things, then the court shall make a general finding, setting out sufficient facts to show the nature of the proceeding and the court's decision on it. The court shall either:

(1) reverse the decision of the board; or

(2) order the decision of the board to be modified.

(h) The final judgment of the court may be appealed by either party. Upon the final disposition of the appeal by the courts, the clerk shall certify and file a copy of the final judgment of the court to the board, which shall conform its decisions and records to the order and judgment of the court. If the decision is reversed or modified, then the board shall pay to the party entitled to it any salary or wages withheld from the party pending the appeal and to which the party is entitled under the judgment of the court.

(i) Either party shall be allowed a change of venue from the court or a change of judge in the same manner as such changes are allowed in civil cases. The rules of trial procedure govern in all matters of procedure upon the appeal that are not otherwise provided for by this section.

(j) An appeal takes precedence over other pending litigation and shall be tried and determined by the court as soon as practical.

SECTION 167. IC 36-9-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.153-2014, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 2. (a) A unit may establish, aid, maintain, and operate transportation systems.

(b) This subsection applies to an eligible county (as defined by IC 8-25-1-4) that establishes a public transportation system through a public transportation project authorized and funded under IC 8-25. The unit must establish fares and charges that cover at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the operating expenses of the public transportation system. For purposes of this subsection, operating expenses include only those expenses incurred in the operation of fixed route services that are established or expanded as a result of a public transportation project authorized and funded under IC 8-25. The unit annually shall report on the unit's compliance with this subsection not later than sixty (60) days after the close of the unit's fiscal year. The report must include information on any fare increases necessary to achieve compliance. The unit shall submit the report to the department of local government finance and make the report available electronically

through the Indiana transparency Internet web site established under IC 5-14-3.8.

(c) If a unit fails to prepare and disclose the annual report in the manner required by subsection (b), any person subject to a tax described in IC 8-25 may initiate a cause of action in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the eligible county to compel the appropriate officials of the unit to prepare and disclose the annual report not later than thirty (30) days after a court order mandating the unit to comply with subsection (b) is issued by the ~~circuit~~ court.

SECTION 168. IC 36-9-4-58, AS AMENDED BY P.L.153-2014, SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 58. (a) An urban mass transportation system operating under this chapter is considered a common carrier not operating under a franchise or contract granted by a municipality and not regulated by ordinance, and is subject to the authority of the department of state revenue under IC 8-2.1 to the same extent as any other common carrier. However, in determining the reasonableness of the fares and charges of such a system, the department of state revenue shall consider, among other factors, the policy of this chapter to foster and assure the development and maintenance of urban mass transportation systems, and it is not necessary that the operating revenues of the system be sufficient to cover the cost to the system of providing adequate service.

(b) If a public transportation corporation providing public transportation services in Marion County expands its service through a public transportation project authorized and funded under IC 8-25, the public transportation corporation shall establish fares and charges that cover at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the operating expenses of the urban mass transportation system operated by the public transportation corporation. For purposes of this subsection, operating expenses include only those expenses incurred in the operation of fixed route services that are established or expanded as a result of a public transportation project authorized and funded under IC 8-25. The public transportation corporation annually shall report on the corporation's compliance with this subsection not later than sixty (60) days after the close of the corporation's fiscal year. The report must include information on any fare increases necessary to achieve compliance. The public transportation corporation shall submit the report to the department of local government finance and make the report available electronically through the Indiana transparency Internet web site established under IC 5-14-3.8.

(c) If a public transportation corporation fails to prepare and

disclose the annual report in the manner required by subsection (b), any person subject to a tax described in IC 8-25 may initiate a cause of action in the circuit court **or superior court** of the eligible county to compel the appropriate officials of the public transportation corporation to prepare and disclose the annual report not later than thirty (30) days after a court order mandating the public transportation corporation to comply with subsection (b) is issued by the circuit court **or superior court.**

SECTION 169. IC 36-9-13-22 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 22. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), the board of directors of a building authority, acting in the name of the authority, may:

(1) finance, improve, construct, reconstruct, renovate, purchase, lease, acquire, equip, operate, maintain, and manage land, government buildings, or systems for the joint or separate use of one (1) or more eligible entities;

(2) lease all or part of land, government buildings, or systems to eligible entities;

(3) govern, manage, regulate, operate, improve, reconstruct, renovate, repair, and maintain any land, government building, or system acquired or financed under this chapter;

(4) sue, be sued, plead, and be impleaded, but all actions against the authority must be brought in the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** for the county in which the authority is located;

(5) condemn, appropriate, lease, rent, purchase, and hold any real or personal property needed or considered useful in connection with government buildings or systems regardless of whether that property is then held for a governmental or public use;

(6) acquire real or personal property by gift, devise, or bequest and hold, use, or dispose of that property for the purposes authorized by this chapter;

(7) enter upon any lots or lands for the purpose of surveying or examining them to determine the location of a government building;

(8) design, order, contract for, and construct, reconstruct, renovate, and maintain land, government buildings, or systems and perform any work that is necessary or desirable to improve the grounds, premises, and systems under its control;

(9) determine, allocate, and adjust space in government buildings to be used by any eligible entity;

(10) construct, reconstruct, renovate, maintain, and operate auditoriums, public meeting places, and parking facilities in

conjunction with or as a part of government buildings;

(11) collect all money that is due on account of the operation, maintenance, or management of, or otherwise related to, land, government buildings, or systems, and expend that money for proper purposes;

(12) let concessions for the operation of restaurants, cafeterias, public telephones, news and cigar stands, and vending machines;

(13) employ the managers, superintendents, architects, engineers, consultants, attorneys, auditors, clerks, foremen, custodians, and other employees or independent contractors necessary for the proper operation of land, government buildings, or systems and fix the compensation of those employees or independent contractors, but a contract of employment may not be made for a period of more than four (4) years although it may be extended or renewed from time to time;

(14) make and enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this chapter;

(15) provide coverage for its employees under IC 22-3 and IC 22-4; and

(16) accept grants and contributions for any purpose specified in this subsection.

(b) The building authority in a county having a consolidated city may not purchase, construct, acquire, finance, or lease any land, government building, or system for use by an eligible entity other than the consolidated city or county, unless that action is first approved by:

(1) the city-county legislative body; and

(2) the governing body of the eligible entity involved.

SECTION 170. IC 36-9-29-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. (a) The circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** shall hear a petition filed under section 4 of this chapter without a jury. The hearing may be continued and adjourned from time to time as the court may direct. There may be a change of judge as in civil cases, but no change of venue from the county.

(b) All persons affected by the establishment of the proposed flood control district or the construction of the proposed flood control district or the construction of the proposed flood control works may file objections showing any reason why:

(1) the district should not be established;

(2) the works should not be constructed; or

(3) their property should or should not be included in the

proposed district.

The court shall hear evidence and determine the facts upon these issues. All objections shall be filed at least two (2) days before the date fixed for the hearing.

(c) If the court finds that a necessity exists for the establishment of a flood control district and the construction and installation of flood control works as requested by the petition, the court shall render judgment accordingly and shall enter a decree establishing the district, describing it in such a manner that the property included in it may be sufficiently identified and segregated to permit the levy and collection of the special taxes provided for by this chapter. There is no appeal from such a judgment, and, after the entry of such a decree, the establishment of the district may not be questioned in any action or proceeding, except as otherwise provided by this chapter.

(d) If the court finds that no necessity exists for the establishment of the flood control district, the proceedings shall be dismissed at the cost of the petitioning city.

(e) If it appears to the court that the boundaries of the flood control district as described in the declaratory resolution should be changed, or that changes in the flood control works as described in the declaratory resolution should be made, and that such changes will beneficially or injuriously affect property that would not have been so affected by the district and works proposed in the declaratory resolution, then the court may enter an interlocutory order to that effect and fix a time for further hearing on the petition.

(f) The date for a hearing under subsection (e) may not be less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days after the order. The court shall direct the clerk of the court to publish a notice of the hearing that sets out a brief summary of the order, including a brief description of the changes the court proposes to make in respect to the boundaries or works. The notice shall be published in accordance with IC 5-3-1. The notice must state the time and place for the continuation of the hearing on the petition, and advise all parties affected by the proposed changes that they may appear and be heard. Objections may be filed in the manner prescribed by subsection (a), but must be filed at least two (2) days before the time fixed for the continuation of the hearing and must be based solely on the changes proposed to be made. If, at the conclusion of the continued hearing, the court finds that all or part of the proposed changes should be made, or that the district should be established and the works constructed as provided for in the declaratory resolution, the court shall render judgment accordingly and enter a decree as provided under subsection (c).

SECTION 171. IC 36-9-29-35 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 35. After the docketing of the petition for the establishment of the flood control district, and until the flood control works have been completed and accepted, the cause remains on the docket of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** as a pending action for the filing of the further petitions and the making of the further orders that are authorized by this chapter or found necessary to facilitate the completion of the works.

SECTION 172. IC 36-9-29-36 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 36. All court proceedings relating to the establishment or maintenance of the flood control district, or the performance of any act under this chapter, must be brought and determined only in and by the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** establishing the district. The jurisdiction of the court in all such matters is conclusive and its judgment is final, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. All proceedings had under this chapter shall be heard by the court without the intervention of a jury, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. Laws with respect to change of venue from the county do not apply to proceedings under this chapter, but changes of venue from the judge may be had as in other civil cases.

SECTION 173. IC 36-9-29-37 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 37. (a) If any defects or irregularities occur in any of the proceedings had under this chapter, the defects or irregularities may be cured by supplementary proceedings of the same general nature as those provided for by this chapter. Only those parties whose interests or property are directly and adversely affected by the defects or irregularities may object to them.

(b) It is not necessary to delay the general course of the proceedings while defects or irregularities are being corrected or supplied.

(c) If an objection is filed with the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** and the objection is overruled or decided adversely to the objecting party, the court costs incurred in the filing, hearing, and determination of the objection shall be taxed to the objecting party. If the objection is sustained or determined in favor of the objecting party, then the costs shall be taxed to the flood control district.

SECTION 174. IC 36-10-4-23 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 23. (a) The board may, in a proceeding separate from the acquisition of land by purchase or appropriation, order the improvement of a parkway, pleasure driveway, or boulevard, or part of any of these, under the control of the board by surface grading, paving, curbing, or constructing sidewalks in the same

manner as the works board of the city may improve a public way or sidewalk within the city. The powers, rights, and duties of the board in carrying out this work are the same as the powers, rights, and duties of the works board in the performance of similar work under general procedures. In addition, the board may determine the kind of pavement to be used. The powers, rights, and duties of the persons to be assessed are the same as those provided under general procedures for doing similar work by the works board, with the cost of improvements assessed to the same extent as property is assessed.

(b) When costs are assessed, they become a lien upon the property to the same extent, are enforceable in the same manner, and have the same rights to payment by installments and appeal as are provided for street and sidewalk improvements ordered by the works board.

(c) If a majority of the resident freeholders affected by the proposed improvement remonstrate in writing against the improvement, the board may, after giving ten (10) days' notice to the remonstrators, petition the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** to specifically order the improvement. If at the hearing on the petition the board establishes the public necessity of the proposed improvement and demonstrates that the benefits will equal the assessments against the separate lots or parcels of land, the order shall be made.

(d) If land along one (1) side of a parkway, pleasure driveway, or boulevard is owned by the city or used by it for park purposes, one-half (1/2) of the cost of the improvements under this section, as well as any part of the other one-half (1/2) of the cost of the improvements that cannot be met by special assessments against abutting property, is considered to be benefits accruing to all of the property, real and personal, not exempt from taxation under this chapter and located within the boundaries of the district. The cost shall be paid out of the proceeds of the bonds of the taxing district that are issued and sold for those purposes. Payment shall be made as provided in sections 35 and 37 of this chapter.

(e) The board may provide for the rough grading of a parkway, pleasure driveway, or boulevard at the same time as the acquisition of the property or after the property, or a necessary part of it, has already been secured under section 21 of this chapter.

(f) The board may change and fix the grade of a boulevard, park boulevard, public driveway, or public ground under its control to the same extent as the works board of the city may change and fix the grade of a public way or public place within the city.

SECTION 175. IC 36-10-10-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 5. A director may be

removed from office for good cause by an order of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** of the county in which the authority is located, subject to the procedure of this section. A complaint stating the preferred charges may be filed by any person against a director. The cause shall be placed on the advanced calendar and be tried as other civil causes are tried by the court without the intervention of a jury. If the charges are sustained, the court shall declare the office vacant. A change of venue from the judge shall be granted upon motion, but a change of venue from the county may not be taken.

SECTION 176. IC 36-10-10-26 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016]: Sec. 26. An authority may be liquidated after redemption of all of its securities, payment of all of its debts, and termination of all of its leases if the board files a report with the judge of the circuit court, **superior court, or probate court** showing those facts and stating that liquidation would be in the best public interest. If the court finds those facts to be true, it shall make an order book entry ordering the authority liquidated.