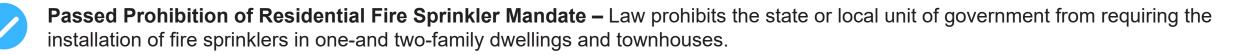
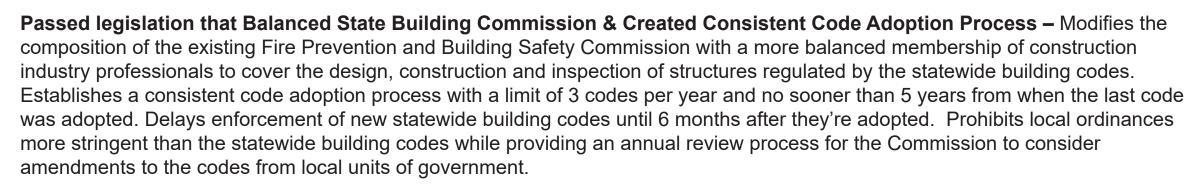


## **TOP LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY** ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Passed \$75M Funding for Residential Housing Infrastructure & Residential TIF Flexibility – Establishes the residential housing infrastructure assistance program and revolving fund, with a \$75M allocation in the state budget over the biennium, for political subdivisions to reduce the cost for infrastructure projects related to the development of residential housing (e.g., water and sewer lines, streets and sidewalks). The legislation also eliminated the 1% test for residential TIF, which limited the use of residential TIF to areas where the number of homes constructed over the past three calendar years was less than 1% of the total number of singlefamily residential homes in the area and eliminated the requirement for approval by affected school corporations.



**Passed \$2M funding for workforce development** – The state budget includes a \$2M allocation over the biennium for the Build Your Future Indiana program to encourage and promote careers in construction.

Clarified IDEM Will Not Regulate Ephemeral Streams in Indiana, consistent with the federal WOTUS rule.

Supported Adoption of New Statewide Residential Code that balances safety with affordability and, for the first time, has state-specific amendments integrated into the text that can be viewed digitally for free.

**Passed Prohibition on Local Builder License & Registration Requirements –** A local unit of government may not pass an ordinance after February 28, 2013 requiring a builder or remodeler to obtain a license or register as a condition to working within a jurisdiction.

Passed Inclusionary Zoning Prohibition - Prohibits a local unit of government from requiring a private developer to set aside a percentage of new units or homes for affordable housing.

Passed Right to Work Law, Repealed Common Construction Wage Law, and & Defeated Employee Classification – Indiana's Right-to-Work law prohibits an employer, labor organization, or person from requiring an individual to become or remain a member of a labor organization or pay dues, fees, or assessments as a condition of employment, new or continued. Repealing the common construction wage law allows for competition in the public bidding process which saves local governments money and lowers the tax burden for taxpayers. Defeating employee classification legislation keeps independent contractors from being forced to become employees of the general contractor.



Passed Property Tax Breaks – Model Home Act gives builders a 50% property tax break on up to 3 structures for 3 full assessment periods while the Spec. Home Act provides the same tax break on any home that has never been occupied.





**Passed State Plan Review Changes –** Establishes statutory deadlines for state plan review of class 1 projects giving plan reviewers 10 business days to decide if they will perform a plan review, 20 days to perform an initial plan review and 10 days to respond to any corrections submitted following the initial review.



**Passed Vested Property Rights Statute –** Law prohibits a local unit of government from changing the use of land for period of time and provides that the granting of secondary, additional or related permits under local planning and zoning laws are to be governed for at least three years by standards and regulations in effect at time of application for the permit.



**Passed Law Defining Townhouses as Class 2 Structures –** Allows townhouses to be constructed without the use of a design professional and also removes a requirement that townhouses be subject to the state plan review process.



**Passed Developers Discount Statute –** Allows builders and developers to sell lots without triggering a new assessment until a permit is pulled or construction begins on a lot.