Indiana Constitution: Article 10, Section 1
The Property Tax

Section 1. (a) The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for a uniform and equal rate of property assessment and taxation and shall prescribe regulations to secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal. The General Assembly may exempt from property taxation any property in any of the following classes:

(1) Property being used for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes.
(2) Tangible personal property other than property being held as an investment.
(3) Intangible personal property.
(4) Tangible real property, including curtilage, used as a principal place of residence by an:
   (A) owner of the property;
   (B) individual who is buying the tangible real property under a contract; or
   (C) individual who has a beneficial interest in the owner of the tangible real property.

(b) The General Assembly may exempt any motor vehicles, mobile homes, airplanes, boats, trailers, or similar property, provided that an excise tax in lieu of the property tax is substituted therefor.

(History: As Amended November 8, 1966; November 2, 2004).

Note: curtilage refers to the land surrounding a house or dwelling.