

First Regular Session 115th General Assembly (2007)

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 2006 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

SENATE ENROLLED ACT No. 500

AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning economic matters.

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

SECTION 1. IC 5-20-4-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2006, SECTION 114, AND AS AMENDED BY P.L.181-2006, SECTION 31, IS CORRECTED AND AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 7. (a) There is established the *affordable housing ~~trust~~ and community development* fund. The fund shall be administered by the *Indiana housing and community development* authority under the direction of the *Indiana housing and community development* authority's board.

(b) The fund consists of the following resources:

- (1) Appropriations from the general assembly.
- (2) Gifts, ~~and grants, to the fund:~~ and donations of any tangible or intangible property from public or private sources.
- (3) Investment income earned on the fund's assets.
- (4) Repayments of loans from the fund.
- (5) Funds borrowed from the board for depositories insurance fund (IC 5-13-12-7).

(6) Money deposited in the fund under IC 36-2-7-10.

(c) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner as other public funds may be invested.

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(d) The money remaining in the fund at the end of a fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund.

(e) Interest earned on the fund may be used by the *Indiana housing and community development* authority to pay expenses incurred in the administration of the fund.

SECTION 2. IC 5-20-4-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.181-2006, SECTION 32, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 8. (a) The money in the fund shall be used to provide financial assistance in the form of:

- (1) grants;
- ~~(2) rent supplements;~~
- ~~(3) (2) loans; and~~
- ~~(4) (3) loan guarantees.~~

In addition, money from the fund may be used to provide technical assistance to nonprofit developers of low income housing.

(b) The financial assistance described in subsection (a) shall be used for:

- (1) the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, development, operation, and insurance of, and education concerning, affordable housing and community economic development; or
- (2) other programs considered appropriate to meet the affordable housing and community development needs of lower income families and very low income families, including lower income elderly, persons with disabilities, and homeless individuals.

(c) At least fifty percent (50%) of the dollars allocated must be used to serve very low income households.

SECTION 3. IC 5-20-5-15.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 15.5. (a) The governing body of an eligible entity that receives a grant under this chapter shall, by resolution, establish an affordable housing fund to be administered, subject to the terms of the resolution, by a department, a division, or an agency designated by the governing body.

(b) The affordable housing fund consists of:

- (1) payments in lieu of taxes deposited in the fund under IC 36-1-8-14.2;
- (2) gifts and grants to the fund;
- (3) investment income earned on the fund's assets; ~~and~~
- (4) money deposited in the fund under IC 36-2-7-10; and**
- ~~(4) (5) other funds from sources approved by the commission.~~

(c) The governing body shall, by resolution, establish uses for the affordable housing fund. However, the uses must be limited to:

- (1) providing financial assistance to those individuals and

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families whose income is at or below eighty percent (80%) of the county's median income for individuals and families, respectively, to enable those individuals and families to purchase or lease residential units within the county;

(2) paying expenses of administering the fund;

(3) making grants, loans, and loan guarantees for the development, rehabilitation, or financing of affordable housing for individuals and families whose income is at or below eighty percent (80%) of the county's median income for individuals and families, respectively, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, and homeless individuals and families; and

(4) providing technical assistance to nonprofit developers of affordable housing.

(d) The county treasurer shall invest the money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner as other public funds may be invested.

SECTION 4. IC 5-22-16-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.246-2005, SECTION 54, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 4. (a) An offeror that is a foreign corporation must be registered with the secretary of state to do business in Indiana in order to be considered responsible.

(b) This subsection applies to a purchase of ~~supplies or services~~ **tangible personal property** for a state agency under a contract entered into or purchase order sent to an offeror (in the absence of a contract) after June 30, ~~2003~~, **2007**, including a purchase described in IC 5-22-8-2 or IC 5-22-8-3. A state agency may not purchase **tangible personal property** ~~or services~~ from a person that is delinquent in the payment of amounts due from the person under IC 6-2.5 (gross retail and use tax) unless the person provides a statement from the department of state revenue that the person's delinquent tax liability:

(1) has been satisfied; or

(2) has been released under IC 6-8.1-8-2.

(c) The purchasing agent may award a contract to an offeror pending the offeror's registration with the secretary of state. If, in the judgment of the purchasing agent, the offeror has not registered within a reasonable period, the purchasing agent shall cancel the contract. An offeror has no cause of action based on the cancellation of a contract under this subsection.

SECTION 5. IC 6-1.1-45-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.154-2006, SECTION 60, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 9. (a) Subject to subsection (c), a taxpayer that makes a qualified investment is entitled to a deduction from the

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assessed value of the taxpayer's enterprise zone property located at the enterprise zone location for which the taxpayer made the qualified investment. The amount of the deduction is equal to the remainder of:

- (1) the total amount of the assessed value of the taxpayer's enterprise zone property assessed at the enterprise zone location on a particular assessment date; minus
- (2) the total amount of the base year assessed value for the enterprise zone location.

(b) To receive the deduction allowed under subsection (a) for a particular year, a taxpayer must comply with the conditions set forth in this chapter.

(c) A taxpayer that makes a qualified investment in an enterprise zone established under IC 5-28-15-11 that is under the jurisdiction of a military base reuse authority board created under IC 36-7-14.5 or IC 36-7-30-3 is entitled to a deduction under this section only if the deduction is approved by the military base reuse authority board.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (c), a taxpayer that makes a qualified investment at an enterprise zone location that is located within an allocation area, as defined by IC 12-19-1.5-1, is entitled to a deduction under this section only if the deduction is approved by the governing body of the allocation area.

SECTION 6. IC 6-1.1-45-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.214-2005, SECTION 16, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 10. (a) A taxpayer that desires to claim the deduction provided by section 9 of this chapter for a particular year shall file a certified application, on forms prescribed by the department of local government finance, with the auditor of the county where the property for which the deduction is claimed was located on the assessment date. The application may be filed in person or by mail. If mailed, the mailing must be postmarked on or before the last day for filing. **Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d),** the application must be filed before May 15 of the assessment year to obtain the deduction.

(b) A taxpayer shall include on an application filed under this section all information that the department of local government finance and the corporation require to determine eligibility for the deduction provided under this chapter.

(c) The county auditor may grant a taxpayer an extension of not more than thirty (30) days to file the taxpayer's application if:

- (1) the taxpayer submits a written application for an extension before May 15 of the assessment year; and**
- (2) the taxpayer is prevented from filing a timely application**

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because of sickness, absence from the county, or any other good and sufficient reason.

(d) An urban enterprise association created under IC 5-28-15-13 may by resolution waive failure to file a:

- (1) timely; or
- (2) complete;

deduction application under this section. Before adopting a waiver under this section, the urban enterprise association shall conduct a public hearing on the waiver.

SECTION 7. IC 6-1.1-45-12, AS ADDED BY P.L.214-2005, SECTION 16, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 2007 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 12. (a) Subject to subsection (b), a taxpayer may claim a deduction under this chapter for property other than property located in a consolidated city for an assessment date that occurs after the expiration of the enterprise zone in which the enterprise zone property for which the taxpayer made the qualified investment is located.

(b) A taxpayer may not claim a deduction under this chapter for more than ten (10) years.

SECTION 8. IC 6-2.3-6-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 16, 2007]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsections (c) through (e), a taxpayer shall file utility receipts tax returns with, and pay the taxpayer's utility receipts tax liability to, the department by the due date of the estimated return. A taxpayer who uses a taxable year that ends on December 31 shall file the taxpayer's estimated utility receipts tax returns and pay the tax to the department on or before April 20, June 20, September 20, and December 20 of the taxable year. If a taxpayer uses a taxable year which does not end on December 31, the due dates for filing estimated utility receipts tax returns and paying the tax are on or before the twentieth day of the fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the taxpayer's taxable year.

(b) With each return filed, with each payment by cashier's check, certified check, or money order delivered in person or by overnight courier, and with each electronic funds transfer made, a taxpayer shall pay to the department twenty-five percent (25%) of the estimated or the exact amount of utility receipts tax that is due.

(c) If a taxpayer's estimated annual utility receipts tax liability does not exceed ~~one~~ **two thousand five hundred** dollars (~~\$1,000~~); (**\$2,500**) the taxpayer is not required to file an estimated utility receipts tax return.

(d) If the department determines that a taxpayer's:

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(1) estimated quarterly utility receipts tax liability for the current year; or

(2) average estimated quarterly utility receipts tax liability for the preceding year;

exceeds ~~ten~~ **five** thousand dollars (~~\$10,000~~), (**\$5,000**), the taxpayer shall pay the estimated utility receipts taxes due by electronic funds transfer (as defined in IC 4-8.1-2-7) or by delivering in person or by overnight courier a payment by cashier's check, certified check, or money order to the department. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the date the tax is due.

(e) If a taxpayer's utility receipts tax payment is made by electronic funds transfer, the taxpayer is not required to file an estimated utility receipts tax return.

(f) The penalty prescribed by IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(b) shall be assessed by the department on taxpayers failing to make payments as required in subsection (b) or (d). However, a penalty may not be assessed as to any estimated payments of utility receipts tax that equal or exceed:

(1) twenty percent (20%) of the final tax liability for the taxable year; or

(2) twenty-five percent (25%) of the final tax liability for the taxpayer's previous taxable year.

In addition, the penalty as to any underpayment of tax on an estimated return shall be assessed only on the difference between the actual amount paid by the taxpayer on the estimated return and twenty-five percent (25%) of the taxpayers's final utility receipts tax liability for the taxable year.

SECTION 9. IC 6-2.5-3-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.162-2006, SECTION 20, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 2. (a) An excise tax, known as the use tax, is imposed on the storage, use, or consumption of tangible personal property in Indiana if the property was acquired in a retail transaction, regardless of the location of that transaction or of the retail merchant making that transaction.

(b) The use tax is also imposed on the storage, use, or consumption of a vehicle, an aircraft, or a watercraft, if the vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft:

(1) is acquired in a transaction that is an isolated or occasional sale; and

(2) is required to be titled, licensed, or registered by this state for use in Indiana.

(c) The use tax is imposed on the addition of tangible personal property to a structure or facility, if, after its addition, the property

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becomes part of the real estate on which the structure or facility is located. However, the use tax does not apply to additions of tangible personal property described in this subsection, if:

- (1) the state gross retail or use tax has been previously imposed on the sale or use of that property; or
- (2) the ultimate purchaser or recipient of that property would have been exempt from the state gross retail and use taxes if that purchaser or recipient had directly purchased the property from the supplier for addition to the structure or facility.

(d) The use tax is imposed on a person who:

- (1) manufactures, fabricates, or assembles tangible personal property from materials either within or outside Indiana; and
- (2) uses, stores, distributes, or consumes tangible personal property in Indiana.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the use tax is not imposed on the keeping, retaining, or exercising of any right or power over tangible personal property, if:

- (1) the property is delivered into Indiana by or for the purchaser of the property;
- (2) the property is delivered in Indiana for the sole purpose of being processed, printed, fabricated, or manufactured into, attached to, or incorporated into other tangible personal property; and
- (3) the property is subsequently transported out of state for use solely outside Indiana.

(f) As used in this subsection, "prepurchase evaluation" means an examination of an aircraft by a potential purchaser for the purpose of obtaining information relevant to the potential purchase of the aircraft. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the use tax is not imposed on the keeping, retaining, or exercising of any right or power over an aircraft, if:

- (1) the aircraft is titled, registered, or based (as defined in IC 6-6-6.5-1(m)) in another state or country;**
- (2) the aircraft is delivered to Indiana by or for a nonresident owner or purchaser of the aircraft;**
- (3) the aircraft is delivered to Indiana for the sole purpose of being repaired, refurbished, remanufactured, or subjected to a prepurchase evaluation; and**
- (4) after completion of the repair, refurbishment, remanufacture, or prepurchase evaluation, the aircraft is transported to a destination outside Indiana.**

SECTION 10. IC 6-2.5-3-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS

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FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 7. (a) A person who acquires tangible personal property from a retail merchant for delivery in Indiana is presumed to have acquired the property for storage, use, or consumption in Indiana. **However, unless** the person or the retail merchant can produce evidence to rebut that presumption.

(b) A retail merchant is not required to produce evidence of nontaxability under subsection (a) if the retail merchant receives from the person who acquired the property an exemption certificate which certifies, in the form prescribed by the department, that the acquisition is exempt from the use tax.

(c) A retail merchant that sells tangible personal property to a person that purchases the tangible personal property for use or consumption in providing public transportation under IC 6-2.5-5-27 may verify the exemption by obtaining the person's:

- (1) name;**
- (2) address; and**
- (3) motor carrier number, United States Department of Transportation number, or any other identifying number authorized by the department.**

The person engaged in public transportation shall provide a signature to affirm under penalties of perjury that the information provided to the retail merchant is correct and that the tangible personal property is being purchased for an exempt purpose.

SECTION 11. IC 6-2.5-4-14, AS AMENDED BY SEA 526-2007, SECTION 118, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 14. The department of administration and each purchasing agent for a state educational institution shall provide the department with a list of every person who desires to enter into a contract to sell **tangible personal property or services** to an agency (as defined in IC 4-13-2-1) or a state educational institution. The department shall notify the department of administration or the purchasing agent of the state educational institution if a person on the list does not have a registered retail merchant certificate or is delinquent in remitting or paying amounts due to the department under this article.

SECTION 12. IC 6-2.5-5-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 3. (a) For purposes of this section:

- (1) the retreading of tires shall be treated as the processing of tangible personal property; and
- (2) commercial printing shall be treated as the production and manufacture of tangible personal property.

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(b) **Except as provided in subsection (c)**, transactions involving manufacturing machinery, tools, and equipment are exempt from the state gross retail tax if the person acquiring that property acquires it for direct use in the direct production, manufacture, fabrication, assembly, extraction, mining, processing, refining, or finishing of other tangible personal property.

(c) The exemption provided in subsection (b) does not apply to transactions involving distribution equipment or transmission equipment acquired by a public utility engaged in generating electricity.

SECTION 13. IC 6-2.5-5-8 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 8. (a) As used in this section, "new motor vehicle" has the meaning set forth in IC 9-13-2-111.

(b) Transactions involving tangible personal property other than a new motor vehicle are exempt from the state gross retail tax if the person acquiring the property acquires it for resale, rental, or leasing in the ordinary course of the person's business without changing the form of the property.

(c) The following transactions involving a new motor vehicle are exempt from the state gross retail tax:

(1) A transaction in which a person that has a franchise in effect at the time of the transaction for the vehicle trade name, trade or service mark, or related characteristics acquires a new motor vehicle for resale, rental, or leasing in the ordinary course of the person's business.

(2) A transaction in which a person that is a franchisee appointed by a manufacturer or converter manufacturer licensed under IC 9-23 acquires a new motor vehicle that has at least one (1) trade name, service mark, or related characteristic as a result of modification or further manufacture by the manufacturer or converter manufacturer for resale, rental, or leasing in the ordinary course of the person's business.

(3) A transaction in which a person acquires a new motor vehicle for rental or leasing in the ordinary course of the person's business.

(d) The rental or leasing of accommodations to a promoter by a political subdivision (including a capital improvement board) or the state fair commission is not exempt from the state gross retail tax, if the rental or leasing of the property by the promoter is exempt under IC 6-2.5-4-4.

(e) A transaction in which a person acquires an aircraft for

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rental or leasing in the ordinary course of the person's business is not exempt from the state gross retail tax unless the person establishes, under guidelines adopted by the department in the manner provided in IC 4-22-2-37.1 for the adoption of emergency rules, that the annual amount of the lease revenue derived from leasing the aircraft is equal to or greater than:

- (1) ten percent (10%) of the greater of the original cost or the book value of the aircraft, if the original cost of the aircraft was less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000); or
- (2) seven and five-tenths percent (7.5%) of the greater of the original cost or the book value of the aircraft, if the original cost of the aircraft was at least one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

SECTION 14. IC 6-2.5-5-35 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 35. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), transactions involving tangible personal property are exempt from the state gross retail tax if:

- (1) the:
 - (A) person acquires the property to facilitate the service or consumption of food and food ingredients that is not exempted from the state gross retail tax under section 20 of this chapter; and
 - (B) property is:
 - (i) used, consumed, or removed in the service or consumption of the food and food ingredients; and
 - (ii) made unusable for further service or consumption of food and food ingredients after the property's first use for service or consumption of food and food ingredients; or
- (2) the:
 - (A) person acquiring the property is engaged in the business of renting or furnishing rooms, lodgings, or accommodations in a commercial hotel, motel, inn, tourist camp, or tourist cabin; and
 - (B) ~~the~~ property acquired is:
 - (i) used up, removed, or otherwise consumed during the occupation of the rooms, lodgings, or accommodations by a guest; or
 - (ii) rendered nonreusable by the property's first use by a guest during the occupation of the rooms, lodgings, or accommodations.

(b) The exemption provided by subsection (a) does not apply to transactions involving electricity, water, gas, or steam.

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SECTION 15. IC 6-2.5-5-39, AS AMENDED BY P.L.92-2006, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 39. (a) As used in this section, "cargo trailer" means a vehicle:

- (1) without motive power;
- (2) designed for carrying property;
- (3) designed for being drawn by a motor vehicle; and
- (4) having a gross vehicle weight rating of at least two thousand two hundred (2,200) pounds.

(b) As used in this section, "recreational vehicle" means a vehicle with or without motive power equipped exclusively for living quarters for persons traveling upon the highways. The term includes a travel trailer, a motor home, a truck camper with a floor and facilities enabling it to be used as a dwelling, and a fifth wheel trailer.

(c) A transaction involving a cargo trailer ~~or~~ a recreational vehicle ~~or an aircraft~~ is exempt from the state gross retail tax if:

- (1) the purchaser is a nonresident;
- (2) upon receiving delivery of the cargo trailer ~~or~~ recreational vehicle, ~~or aircraft~~, the person transports it within thirty (30) days to a destination outside Indiana;
- (3) the cargo trailer ~~or~~ recreational vehicle ~~or aircraft~~ will be titled or registered for use in another state or country;
- (4) the cargo trailer ~~or~~ recreational vehicle ~~or aircraft~~ will not be titled or registered for use in Indiana; and
- (5) ~~in the case of a transaction involving a cargo trailer or recreational vehicle~~, the cargo trailer or recreational vehicle will be titled or registered in a state or country that provides an exemption from sales, use, or similar taxes imposed on a cargo trailer or recreational vehicle that is purchased in that state or country by an Indiana resident and will be titled or registered in Indiana.

A transaction involving a cargo trailer or recreational vehicle that does not meet the requirements of subdivision (5) is not exempt from the state gross retail tax.

(d) A purchaser must claim an exemption under this section by submitting to the retail merchant an affidavit stating the purchaser's intent to:

- (1) transport the cargo trailer ~~or~~ recreational vehicle ~~or aircraft~~ to a destination outside Indiana within thirty (30) days after delivery; and
- (2) title or register the cargo trailer ~~or~~ recreational vehicle ~~or aircraft~~ for use in another state or country.

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The department shall prescribe the form of the affidavit, which must include an affirmation by the purchaser under the penalties for perjury that the information contained in the affidavit is true. The affidavit must identify the state or country in which the cargo trailer or recreational vehicle or aircraft will be titled or registered.

(e) The department shall provide the information necessary to determine a purchaser's eligibility for an exemption claimed under this section to retail merchants in the business of selling cargo trailers or recreational vehicles.

SECTION 16. IC 6-2.5-5-42 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: **Sec. 42. (a) A transaction involving an aircraft is exempt from the state gross retail tax if:**

- (1) the purchaser is a nonresident;**
- (2) the purchaser transports the aircraft to a destination outside Indiana within thirty (30) days after:**
 - (A) accepting delivery of the aircraft; or**
 - (B) a repair, refurbishment, or remanufacture of the aircraft is completed, if the aircraft remains in Indiana after the purchaser accepts delivery for the purpose of accomplishing the repair, refurbishment, or remanufacture of the aircraft;**
- (3) the aircraft will be:**
 - (A) titled or registered in another state or country; or**
 - (B) based (as defined in IC 6-6-6.5-1(m)) in that state or country, if a state or country does not require a title or registration for aircraft; and**
- (4) the aircraft will not be titled or registered in Indiana.**

(b) A purchaser must claim an exemption under subsection (a) by submitting to the seller an affidavit affirming the elements required by subsection (a). In addition, the affidavit must identify the state or country in which the aircraft will be titled, registered, or based.

(c) Within sixty (60) days after:

- (1) a purchaser who claims an exemption under this section accepts delivery of the aircraft; or**
- (2) a repair, refurbishment, or remanufacture of the aircraft subject to an exemption under this section is completed, if the aircraft remains in Indiana after the purchaser accepts delivery for the purpose of accomplishing the repair, refurbishment, or remanufacture of the aircraft;**

the purchaser shall provide the seller with a copy of the

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purchaser's title or registration of the aircraft outside Indiana. If the state or country in which the aircraft is based does not require the aircraft to be titled or registered, the purchaser shall provide the seller with a copy of the aircraft registration application for the aircraft as filed with the Federal Aviation Administration.

(d) The department shall prescribe the form of the affidavit required by subsection (b).

SECTION 17. IC 6-2.5-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.153-2006, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, each person liable for collecting the state gross retail or use tax shall file a return for each calendar month and pay the state gross retail and use taxes that the person collects during that month. A person shall file the person's return for a particular month with the department and make the person's tax payment for that month to the department not more than thirty (30) days after the end of that month, if that person's average monthly liability for collections of state gross retail and use taxes under this section as determined by the department for the preceding calendar year did not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000). If a person's average monthly liability for collections of state gross retail and use taxes under this section as determined by the department for the preceding calendar year exceeded one thousand dollars (\$1,000), that person shall file the person's return for a particular month and make the person's tax payment for that month to the department not more than twenty (20) days after the end of that month.

(b) If a person files a combined sales and withholding tax report and either this section or IC 6-3-4-8.1 requires sales or withholding tax reports to be filed and remittances to be made within twenty (20) days after the end of each month, then the person shall file the combined report and remit the sales and withholding taxes due within twenty (20) days after the end of each month.

(c) Instead of the twelve (12) monthly reporting periods required by subsection (a), the department may permit a person to divide a year into a different number of reporting periods. The return and payment for each reporting period is due not more than twenty (20) days after the end of the period.

(d) Instead of the reporting periods required under subsection (a), the department may permit a retail merchant to report and pay the merchant's state gross retail and use taxes for a period covering:

- (1) a calendar year, if the retail merchant's average monthly state gross retail and use tax liability in the previous calendar year does not exceed ten dollars (\$10);

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- (2) a calendar half year, if the retail merchant's average monthly state gross retail and use tax liability in the previous calendar year does not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25); or
- (3) a calendar quarter, if the retail merchant's average monthly state gross retail and use tax liability in the previous calendar year does not exceed seventy-five dollars (\$75).

A retail merchant using a reporting period allowed under this subsection must file the merchant's return and pay the merchant's tax for a reporting period not later than the last day of the month immediately following the close of that reporting period.

(e) If a retail merchant reports the merchant's adjusted gross income tax, or the tax the merchant pays in place of the adjusted gross income tax, over a fiscal year or fiscal quarter not corresponding to the calendar year or calendar quarter, the merchant may, without prior departmental approval, report and pay the merchant's state gross retail and use taxes over the merchant's fiscal period that corresponds to the calendar period the merchant is permitted to use under subsection (d). However, the department may, at any time, require the retail merchant to stop using the fiscal reporting period.

(f) If a retail merchant files a combined sales and withholding tax report, the reporting period for the combined report is the shortest period required under:

- (1) this section;
- (2) IC 6-3-4-8; or
- (3) IC 6-3-4-8.1.

(g) If the department determines that a person's:

- (1) estimated monthly gross retail and use tax liability for the current year; or
- (2) average monthly gross retail and use tax liability for the preceding year;

exceeds ~~ten five~~ thousand dollars (~~\$10,000~~), **(\$5,000)**, the person shall pay the monthly gross retail and use taxes due by electronic funds transfer (as defined in IC 4-8.1-2-7) or by delivering in person or by overnight courier a payment by cashier's check, certified check, or money order to the department. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the date the tax is due.

(h) If a person's gross retail and use tax payment is made by electronic funds transfer, the taxpayer is not required to file a monthly gross retail and use tax return. However, the person shall file a quarterly gross retail and use tax return before the twentieth day after the end of each calendar quarter.

(i) A person:

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- (1) who has voluntarily registered as a seller under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement;
- (2) who is not a Model 1, Model 2, or Model 3 seller (as defined in the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement); and
- (3) whose liability for collections of state gross retail and use taxes under this section for the preceding calendar year as determined by the department does not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000);

is not required to file a monthly gross retail and use tax return.

SECTION 18. IC 6-2.5-6-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 10. (a) In order to compensate retail merchants for collecting and timely remitting the state gross retail tax and the state use tax, every retail merchant, except a retail merchant referred to in subsection (c), is entitled to deduct and retain from the amount of those taxes otherwise required to be remitted under IC 6-2.5-7-5 or under this chapter, if timely remitted, a retail merchant's collection allowance.

(b) The allowance equals ~~eighty-three hundredths percent (0.83%)~~ **a percentage** of the retail merchant's state gross retail and use tax liability accrued during a ~~reporting period: calendar year, specified as follows:~~

- (1) Eighty-three hundredths percent (0.83%), if the retail merchant's state gross retail and use tax liability accrued during the state fiscal year ending on June 30 of the immediately preceding calendar year did not exceed sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000).**
- (2) Six-tenths percent (0.6%), if the retail merchant's state gross retail and use tax liability accrued during the state fiscal year ending on June 30 of the immediately preceding calendar year:**
 - (A) was greater than sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000); and**
 - (B) did not exceed six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000).**
- (3) Three-tenths percent (0.3%), if the retail merchant's state gross retail and use tax liability accrued during the state fiscal year ending on June 30 of the immediately preceding calendar year was greater than six hundred thousand dollars (\$600,000).**

(c) A retail merchant described in IC 6-2.5-4-5 or IC 6-2.5-4-6 is not entitled to the allowance provided by this section.

SECTION 19. IC 6-3-1-3.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.184-2006, SECTION 3, AND AS AMENDED BY P.L.162-2006, SECTION 24, IS CORRECTED AND AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS

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[EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 3.5. When used in this article, the term "adjusted gross income" shall mean the following:

(a) In the case of all individuals, "adjusted gross income" (as defined in Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code), modified as follows:

(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

(2) Add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed or allowable pursuant to Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state of the United States.

(3) Subtract one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or in the case of a joint return filed by a husband and wife, subtract for each spouse one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(4) Subtract one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for:
(A) each of the exemptions provided by Section 151(c) of the Internal Revenue Code;
(B) each additional amount allowable under Section 63(f) of the Internal Revenue Code; and
(C) the spouse of the taxpayer if a separate return is made by the taxpayer and if the spouse, for the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins, has no gross income and is not the dependent of another taxpayer.

(5) Subtract:
(A) *for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004*, one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for each of the exemptions allowed under Section 151(c)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code *for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1996 (as effective January 1, 2004)*; and
(B) five hundred dollars (\$500) for each additional amount allowable under Section 63(f)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code if the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer, or the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse in the case of a joint return, is less than forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).

This amount is in addition to the amount subtracted under subdivision (4).

(6) Subtract an amount equal to the lesser of:
(A) that part of the individual's adjusted gross income (as defined in Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code) for that taxable year that is subject to a tax that is imposed by a political subdivision of another state and that is imposed on or measured by income; or

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(B) two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

(7) Add an amount equal to the total capital gain portion of a lump sum distribution (as defined in Section 402(e)(4)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code) if the lump sum distribution is received by the individual during the taxable year and if the capital gain portion of the distribution is taxed in the manner provided in Section 402 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(8) Subtract any amounts included in federal adjusted gross income under Section 111 of the Internal Revenue Code as a recovery of items previously deducted as an itemized deduction from adjusted gross income.

(9) Subtract any amounts included in federal adjusted gross income under the Internal Revenue Code which amounts were received by the individual as supplemental railroad retirement annuities under 45 U.S.C. 231 and which are not deductible under subdivision (1).

(10) Add an amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 221 of the Internal Revenue Code for married couples filing joint returns if the taxable year began before January 1, 1987.

(11) Add an amount equal to the interest excluded from federal gross income by the individual for the taxable year under Section 128 of the Internal Revenue Code if the taxable year began before January 1, 1985.

(12) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of federal Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits included in a taxpayer's federal gross income by Section 86 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(13) In the case of a nonresident taxpayer or a resident taxpayer residing in Indiana for a period of less than the taxpayer's entire taxable year, the total amount of the deductions allowed pursuant to subdivisions (3), (4), (5), and (6) shall be reduced to an amount which bears the same ratio to the total as the taxpayer's income taxable in Indiana bears to the taxpayer's total income.

(14) In the case of an individual who is a recipient of assistance under IC 12-10-6-1, IC 12-10-6-2.1, IC 12-15-2-2, or IC 12-15-7, subtract an amount equal to that portion of the individual's adjusted gross income with respect to which the individual is not allowed under federal law to retain an amount to pay state and local income taxes.

(15) In the case of an eligible individual, subtract the amount of a Holocaust victim's settlement payment included in the individual's federal adjusted gross income.

(16) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1999,

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subtract an amount equal to the portion of any premiums paid during the taxable year by the taxpayer for a qualified long term care policy (as defined in IC 12-15-39.6-5) for the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse, or both.

(17) Subtract an amount equal to the lesser of:

(A) for a taxable year:

(i) including any part of 2004, the amount determined under subsection (f); and

(ii) beginning after December 31, 2004, two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500); or

(B) the amount of property taxes that are paid during the taxable year in Indiana by the individual on the individual's principal place of residence.

(18) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of a September 11 terrorist attack settlement payment included in the individual's federal adjusted gross income.

(19) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election not been made under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed in service.

(20) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(21) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(22) Add an amount equal to the amount that a taxpayer claimed as a deduction for domestic production activities for the taxable year under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes.

(b) In the case of corporations, the same as "taxable income" (as defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code) adjusted as

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follows:

- (1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.
- (2) Add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed or allowable pursuant to Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (3) Add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed or allowable pursuant to Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state of the United States.
- (4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the corporation's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election not been made under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed in service.
- (6) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (7) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (8) Add an amount equal to the amount that a taxpayer claimed as a deduction for domestic production activities for the taxable year under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes.
- (9) *Add to the extent required by IC 6-3-2-20 the amount of intangible expenses (as defined in IC 6-3-2-20) and any directly related intangible interest expenses (as defined in IC 6-3-2-20) for the taxable year that reduced the corporation's taxable income (as defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code)*

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for federal income tax purposes.

(10) Add an amount equal to any deduction for dividends paid (as defined in Section 561 of the Internal Revenue Code) to shareholders of a captive real estate investment trust (as defined in section 34.5 of this chapter).

(c) In the case of life insurance companies (as defined in Section 816(a) of the Internal Revenue Code) that are organized under Indiana law, the same as "life insurance company taxable income" (as defined in Section 801 of the Internal Revenue Code), adjusted as follows:

(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

(2) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed or allowable under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) Add an amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable under Section 805 or Section 831(c) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state.

(4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the company's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election not been made under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed in service.

(6) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section 172 or Section 810 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(8) Add an amount equal to the amount that a taxpayer claimed as a deduction for domestic production activities for the taxable year

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under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes.

(d) In the case of insurance companies subject to tax under Section 831 of the Internal Revenue Code and organized under Indiana law, the same as "taxable income" (as defined in Section 832 of the Internal Revenue Code), adjusted as follows:

(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

(2) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed or allowable under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) Add an amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable under Section 805 or Section 831(c) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state.

(4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the company's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election not been made under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed in service.

(6) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(8) Add an amount equal to the amount that a taxpayer claimed as a deduction for domestic production activities for the taxable year under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes.

(e) In the case of trusts and estates, "taxable income" (as defined for

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trusts and estates in Section 641(b) of the Internal Revenue Code) adjusted as follows:

(1) Subtract income that is exempt from taxation under this article by the Constitution and statutes of the United States.

(2) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of a September 11 terrorist attack settlement payment included in the federal adjusted gross income of the estate of a victim of the September 11 terrorist attack or a trust to the extent the trust benefits a victim of the September 11 terrorist attack.

(3) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election not been made under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation to the property in the year that it was placed in service.

(4) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

(6) Add an amount equal to the amount that a taxpayer claimed as a deduction for domestic production activities for the taxable year under Section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code for federal income tax purposes.

(f) This subsection applies only to the extent that an individual paid property taxes in 2004 that were imposed for the March 1, 2002, assessment date or the January 15, 2003, assessment date. The maximum amount of the deduction under subsection (a)(17) is equal to the amount determined under STEP FIVE of the following formula:

STEP ONE: Determine the amount of property taxes that the taxpayer paid after December 31, 2003, in the taxable year for property taxes imposed for the March 1, 2002, assessment date and the January 15, 2003, assessment date.

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STEP TWO: Determine the amount of property taxes that the taxpayer paid in the taxable year for the March 1, 2003, assessment date and the January 15, 2004, assessment date.

STEP THREE: Determine the result of the STEP ONE amount divided by the STEP TWO amount.

STEP FOUR: Multiply the STEP THREE amount by two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

STEP FIVE: Determine the sum of the STEP FOUR amount and two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).

SECTION 20. IC 6-3-1-34.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: **Sec. 34.5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), "captive real estate investment trust" means a corporation, a trust, or an association:**

- (1) that is considered a real estate investment trust for the taxable year under Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (2) that is not regularly traded on an established securities market; and

- (3) in which more than fifty percent (50%) of the:

- (A) voting power;
- (B) beneficial interests; or
- (C) shares;

are owned or controlled, directly or constructively, by a single entity that is subject to Subchapter C of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) The term does not include a corporation, a trust, or an association in which more than fifty percent (50%) of the entity's voting power, beneficial interests, or shares are owned by a single entity described in subsection (a)(3) that is owned or controlled, directly or constructively, by:

- (1) a corporation, a trust, or an association that is considered a real estate investment trust under Section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (2) a person exempt from taxation under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code; or
- (3) a real estate investment trust that:

- (A) is intended to become regularly traded on an established securities market; and
- (B) satisfies the requirements of Section 856(a)(5) and Section 856(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code under Section 856(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

- (c) For purposes of this section, the constructive ownership rules

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of Section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code, as modified by Section 856(d)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, apply to the determination of the ownership of stock, assets, or net profits of any person.

SECTION 21. IC 6-3-2-20, AS ADDED BY P.L.162-2006, SECTION 26, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 20. (a) The following definitions apply throughout this section:

(1) "Affiliated group" has the meaning provided in Section 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that the ownership percentage in Section 1504(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be determined using fifty percent (50%) instead of eighty percent (80%).

(2) "Directly related intangible interest expenses" means interest expenses that are paid to, or accrued or incurred as a liability to, a recipient if:

(A) the amounts represent, in the hands of the recipient, income from making one (1) or more loans; and

(B) the funds loaned were originally received by the recipient from the payment of intangible expenses by any of the following:

(i) The taxpayer.

(ii) A member of the same affiliated group as the taxpayer.

(iii) A foreign corporation.

(3) "Foreign corporation" means a corporation that is organized under the laws of a country other than the United States and would be a member of the same affiliated group as the taxpayer if the corporation were organized under the laws of the United States.

(4) "Intangible expenses" means the following amounts to the extent these amounts are allowed as deductions in determining taxable income under Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code before the application of any net operating loss deduction and special deductions for the taxable year:

(A) Expenses, losses, and costs directly for, related to, or in connection with the acquisition, use, maintenance, management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property.

(B) Royalty, patent, technical, and copyright fees.

(C) Licensing fees.

(D) Other substantially similar expenses and costs.

(5) "Intangible property" means patents, patent applications, trade

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names, trademarks, service marks, copyrights, trade secrets, and substantially similar types of intangible assets.

(6) "Interest expenses" means amounts that are allowed as deductions under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in determining taxable income under Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code before the application of any net operating loss deductions and special deductions for the taxable year.

(7) "Makes a disclosure" means a taxpayer provides the following information regarding a transaction with a member of the same affiliated group or a foreign corporation involving an intangible expense and any directly related intangible interest expense with the taxpayer's tax return on the forms prescribed by the department:

(A) The name of the recipient.

(B) The state or country of domicile of the recipient.

(C) The amount paid to the recipient.

(D) A copy of federal Form 851, Affiliation Schedule, as filed with the taxpayer's federal consolidated tax return.

(E) The information needed to determine the taxpayer's status under the exceptions listed in subsection (c).

(8) "Recipient" means:

(A) a member of the same affiliated group as the taxpayer; or

(B) a foreign corporation;

to which is paid an item of income that corresponds to an intangible expense or any directly related intangible interest expense.

(9) "Unrelated party" means a person that, with respect to the taxpayer, is not a member of the same affiliated group or a foreign corporation.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), in determining its adjusted gross income under IC 6-3-1-3.5(b), a corporation subject to the tax imposed by IC 6-3-2-1 shall add to its taxable income under Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code:

(1) intangible expenses; and

(2) any directly related intangible interest expenses;

paid, accrued, or incurred with one (1) or more members of the same affiliated group or with one (1) or more foreign corporations.

(c) The addition of intangible expenses or any directly related intangible interest expenses otherwise required in a taxable year under subsection (b) is not required if one (1) or more of the following apply to the taxable year:

(1) The taxpayer and the recipient are both included in the same

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consolidated tax return filed under IC 6-3-4-14 or in the same combined return filed under IC 6-3-2-2(q) for the taxable year.

(2) The taxpayer makes a disclosure and, at the request of the department, can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(A) the item of income corresponding to the intangible expenses and any directly related intangible interest expenses was included within the recipient's income that is subject to tax in:

(i) a state or possession of the United States; or

(ii) a country other than the United States;

that is the recipient's commercial domicile and that imposes a net income tax, a franchise tax measured, in whole or in part, by net income, or a value added tax;

(B) the transaction giving rise to the intangible expenses and any directly related intangible interest expenses between the taxpayer and the recipient was made at a commercially reasonable rate and at terms comparable to an arm's length transaction; and

(C) the transactions giving rise to the intangible expenses and any directly related intangible interest expenses between the taxpayer and the recipient did not have Indiana tax avoidance as a principal purpose.

(3) The taxpayer makes a disclosure and, at the request of the department, can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(A) the recipient regularly engages in transactions involving intangible property with one (1) or more unrelated parties on terms substantially similar to those of the subject transaction; and

(B) the transaction giving rise to the intangible expenses and any directly related intangible interest expenses between the taxpayer and the recipient did not have Indiana tax avoidance as a principal purpose.

(4) The taxpayer makes a disclosure and, at the request of the department, can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(A) the payment was received from a person or entity that is an unrelated party, and on behalf of that unrelated party, paid that amount to the recipient in an arm's length transaction; and

(B) the transaction giving rise to the intangible expenses and any directly related intangible interest expenses between the

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taxpayer and the recipient did not have Indiana tax avoidance as a principal purpose.

(5) The taxpayer makes a disclosure and, at the request of the department, can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(A) the recipient paid, accrued, or incurred a liability to an unrelated party during the taxable year for an equal or greater amount that was directly for, related to, or in connection with the same intangible property giving rise to the intangible expenses; and

(B) the transactions giving rise to the intangible expenses and any directly related intangible interest expenses between the taxpayer and the recipient did not have Indiana tax avoidance as a principal purpose.

(6) The taxpayer makes a disclosure and, at the request of the department, can establish by a preponderance of the evidence that:

(A) the recipient is engaged in:

- (i) substantial business activities from the acquisition, use, licensing, maintenance, management, ownership, sale, exchange, or any other disposition of intangible property; or
- (ii) other substantial business activities separate and apart from the business activities described in item (i);

as evidenced by the maintenance of a permanent office space and an adequate number of full-time, experienced employees;

(B) the transactions giving rise to the intangible expenses and any directly related intangible interest expenses between the taxpayer and the recipient did not have Indiana tax avoidance as a principal purpose; and

(C) the transactions were made at a commercially reasonable rate and at terms comparable to an arm's length transaction.

(7) The taxpayer and the department agree, in writing, to the application or use of an alternative method of allocation or ~~apportionment~~ **apportionment** under section 2(1) or 2(m) of this chapter.

(8) Upon request by the taxpayer, the department determines that the adjustment otherwise required by this section is unreasonable.

(d) For purposes of this section, intangible expenses or directly related intangible interest expenses shall be considered to be at a commercially reasonable rate or at terms comparable to an arm's length transaction if the intangible expenses or directly related intangible interest expenses meet the arm's length standards of United States

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Treasury Regulation 1.482-1(b).

(e) If intangible expenses or directly related intangible expenses are determined not to be at a commercially reasonable rate or at terms comparable to an arm's length transaction for purposes of this section, the adjustment required by subsection (b) shall be made only to the extent necessary to cause the intangible expenses or directly related intangible interest expenses to be at a commercially reasonable rate and at terms comparable to an arm's length transaction.

(f) For purposes of this section, transactions giving rise to intangible expenses and any directly related intangible interest expenses between the taxpayer and the recipient shall be considered as having Indiana tax avoidance as the principal purpose if:

- (1) there is not one (1) or more valid business purposes that independently sustain the transaction notwithstanding any tax benefits associated with the transaction; and
- (2) the principal purpose of tax avoidance exceeds any other valid business purpose.

SECTION 22. IC 6-3-3-12, AS ADDED BY P.L.192-2006, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2007 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 12. **(a) As used in this section, "account" has the meaning set forth in IC 21-9-2-2.**

(b) As used in this section, "account beneficiary" has the meaning set forth in IC 21-9-2-3.

(c) As used in this section, "account owner" has the meaning set forth in IC 21-9-2-4.

~~(a)~~ **(d) As used in this section, "college choice 529 education savings plan" refers to a college choice 529 investment plan established under IC 21-9.**

(e) As used in this section, "non-qualified withdrawal" means a withdrawal or distribution from a college choice 529 education savings plan that is not a qualified withdrawal.

(f) As used in this section, "qualified higher education expenses" has the meaning set forth in IC 21-9-2-19.5.

(g) As used in this section, "qualified withdrawal" means a withdrawal or distribution from a college choice 529 education savings plan that is made:

- (1) to pay for qualified higher education expenses, excluding any withdrawals or distributions used to pay for qualified higher education expenses if the withdrawals or distributions are made from an account of a college choice 529 education savings plan that is terminated within twelve (12) months after the account is opened;**

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(2) as a result of the death or disability of an account beneficiary;

(3) because an account beneficiary received a scholarship that paid for all or part of the qualified higher education expenses of the account beneficiary, to the extent that the withdrawal or distribution does not exceed the amount of the scholarship; or

(4) by a college choice 529 education savings plan as the result of a transfer of funds by a college choice 529 education savings plan from one (1) third party custodian to another.

A qualified withdrawal does not include a rollover distribution or transfer of assets from a college choice 529 education savings plan to any other qualified tuition program under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code that is not a college choice 529 education savings plan.

(b) (h) As used in this section, "taxpayer" means:

- (1) an individual filing a single return; or
- (2) a married couple filing a joint return.

(c) (i) A taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the taxpayer's adjusted gross income tax imposed by IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7 for a taxable year equal to the least of the following:

- (1) Twenty percent (20%) of the amount of ~~each contribution~~ **the total contributions** made by the taxpayer to **an account or accounts of** a college choice 529 education savings plan during the taxable year.
- (2) One thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (3) The amount of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income tax imposed by IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7 for the taxable year, reduced by the sum of all credits (as determined without regard to this section) allowed by IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7.

(d) (j) A taxpayer is not entitled to a carryback, carryover, or refund of an unused credit.

(e) (k) A taxpayer may not sell, assign, convey, or otherwise transfer the tax credit provided by this section.

(f) (l) To receive the credit provided by this section, a taxpayer must claim the credit on the taxpayer's annual state tax return or returns in the manner prescribed by the department. The taxpayer shall submit to the department all information that the department determines is necessary for the calculation of the credit provided by this section.

(m) **An account owner of an account of a college choice 529 education savings plan must repay all or a part of the credit in a taxable year in which any non-qualified withdrawal is made from**

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the account. The amount the taxpayer must repay is equal to the lesser of:

(1) twenty percent (20%) of the total amount of non-qualified withdrawals made during the taxable year from the account;
or

(2) the excess of:

(A) the cumulative amount of all credits provided by this section that are claimed by any taxpayer with respect to the taxpayer's contributions to the account for all prior taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2007; over

(B) the cumulative amount of repayments paid by the account owner under this subsection for all prior taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2008.

(n) Any required repayment under subsection (m) shall be reported by the account owner on the account owner's annual state income tax return for any taxable year in which a non-qualified withdrawal is made.

(o) The executive director of the Indiana education savings authority shall submit or cause to be submitted to the department a copy of all information returns or statements issued to account owners, account beneficiaries, and other taxpayers for each taxable year with respect to:

(1) non-qualified withdrawals made from accounts of a college choice 529 education savings plan for the taxable year; or

(2) account closings for the taxable year.

SECTION 23. IC 6-3-4-1.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: **Sec. 1.5. If a professional preparer files more than one hundred (100) returns in a calendar year for persons described in section 1(1) or 1(2) of this chapter, in the immediately following calendar year the professional preparer shall file returns for persons described in section 1(1) or 1(2) of this chapter in an electronic format specified by the department.**

SECTION 24. IC 6-3-4-4.1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 16, 2007]: **Sec. 4.1. ~~(a)~~ This section applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1993.**

~~(b)~~ **(a)** Any individual required by the Internal Revenue Code to file estimated tax returns and to make payments on account of such estimated tax shall file estimated tax returns and make payments of the tax imposed by this article to the department at the time or times and in the installments as provided by Section 6654 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, in applying Section 6654 of the Internal Revenue Code

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for the purposes of this article, "estimated tax" means the amount which the individual estimates as the amount of the adjusted gross income tax imposed by this article for the taxable year, minus the amount which the individual estimates as the sum of any credits against the tax provided by IC 6-3-3.

(~~c~~) **(b)** Every individual who has adjusted gross income subject to the tax imposed by this article and from which tax is not withheld under the requirements of section 8 of this chapter shall make a declaration of estimated tax for the taxable year. However, no such declaration shall be required if the estimated tax can reasonably be expected to be less than ~~four hundred dollars (\$400)~~: **one thousand dollars (\$1,000)**. In the case of an underpayment of the estimated tax as provided in Section 6654 of the Internal Revenue Code, there shall be added to the tax a penalty in an amount prescribed by IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(b).

(~~d~~) **(c)** Every corporation subject to the adjusted gross income tax liability imposed by this article shall be required to report and pay an estimated tax equal to **the lesser of:**

- (1) twenty-five percent (25%) of such corporation's estimated adjusted gross income tax liability for the taxable year; **or**
- (2) **the annualized income installment calculated in the manner provided by Section 6655(e) of the Internal Revenue Code as applied to the corporation's liability for adjusted gross income tax.**

A taxpayer who uses a taxable year that ends on December 31 shall file the taxpayer's estimated adjusted gross income tax returns and pay the tax to the department on or before April 20, June 20, September 20, and December 20 of the taxable year. If a taxpayer uses a taxable year that does not end on December 31, the due dates for filing estimated adjusted gross income tax returns and paying the tax are on or before the twentieth day of the fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the taxpayer's taxable year. The department shall prescribe the manner and forms for such reporting and payment.

(~~e~~) **(d)** The penalty prescribed by IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(b) shall be assessed by the department on corporations failing to make payments as required in subsection (~~d~~) **(c)** or (~~g~~): **(f)**. However, no penalty shall be assessed as to any estimated payments of adjusted gross income tax which equal or exceed:

- (1) ~~twenty percent (20%) of the final tax liability for such taxable year; the annualized income installment calculated under subsection (c);~~ **or**
- (2) twenty-five percent (25%) of the final tax liability for the

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taxpayer's previous taxable year.

In addition, the penalty as to any underpayment of tax on an estimated return shall only be assessed on the difference between the actual amount paid by the corporation on such estimated return and twenty-five percent (25%) of the corporation's final adjusted gross income tax liability for such taxable year.

~~(f)~~ **(e)** The provisions of subsection ~~(d)~~ **(c)** requiring the reporting and estimated payment of adjusted gross income tax shall be applicable only to corporations having an adjusted gross income tax liability which, after application of the credit allowed by IC 6-3-3-2 (repealed), shall exceed ~~one thousand dollars (\$1,000)~~ **two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500)** for its taxable year.

~~(g)~~ **(f)** If the department determines that a corporation's:

- (1) estimated quarterly adjusted gross income tax liability for the current year; or
- (2) average estimated quarterly adjusted gross income tax liability for the preceding year;

exceeds ~~before January 1, 1998, twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), and, after December 31, 1997, ten five thousand dollars (\$10,000),~~ **(\$5,000)**, after the credit allowed by IC 6-3-3-2 (repealed), the corporation shall pay the estimated adjusted gross income taxes due by electronic funds transfer (as defined in IC 4-8.1-2-7) or by delivering in person or overnight by courier a payment by cashier's check, certified check, or money order to the department. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the date the tax is due.

~~(h)~~ **(g)** If a corporation's adjusted gross income tax payment is made by electronic funds transfer, the corporation is not required to file an estimated adjusted gross income tax return.

SECTION 25. IC 6-3-4-8.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.111-2006, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 8.1. (a) Any entity that is required to file a monthly return and make a monthly remittance of taxes under sections 8, 12, 13, and 15 of this chapter shall file those returns and make those remittances twenty (20) days (rather than thirty (30) days) after the end of each month for which those returns and remittances are filed, if that entity's average monthly remittance for the immediately preceding calendar year exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(b) The department may require any entity to make the entity's monthly remittance and file the entity's monthly return twenty (20) days (rather than thirty (30) days) after the end of each month for which a return and payment are made if the department estimates that the entity's average monthly payment for the current calendar year will

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exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(c) If the department determines that a withholding agent is not withholding, reporting, or remitting an amount of tax in accordance with this chapter, the department may require the withholding agent:

- (1) to make periodic deposits during the reporting period; and
- (2) to file an informational return with each periodic deposit.

(d) If a person files a combined sales and withholding tax report and either this section or IC 6-2.5-6-1 requires the sales or withholding tax report to be filed and remittances to be made within twenty (20) days after the end of each month, then the person shall file the combined report and remit the sales and withholding taxes due within twenty (20) days after the end of each month.

(e) If the department determines that an entity's:

- (1) estimated monthly withholding tax remittance for the current year; or
- (2) average monthly withholding tax remittance for the preceding year;

exceeds ~~ten~~ **five** thousand dollars (~~\$10,000~~), (**\$5,000**), the entity shall remit the monthly withholding taxes due by electronic fund transfer (as defined in IC 4-8.1-2-7) or by delivering in person or by overnight courier a payment by cashier's check, certified check, or money order to the department. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the date the remittance is due.

(f) If an entity's withholding tax remittance is made by electronic fund transfer, the entity is not required to file a monthly withholding tax return.

SECTION 26. IC 6-3-4-12 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 12. (a) Every partnership shall, at the time that the partnership pays or credits amounts to any of its nonresident partners on account of their distributive shares of partnership income, for a taxable year of the partnership, deduct and retain therefrom the amount prescribed in the withholding instructions referred to in section 8 of this chapter. Such partnership so paying or crediting any nonresident partner:

- (1) shall be liable to the state of Indiana for the payment of the tax required to be deducted and retained under this section and shall not be liable to such partner for the amount deducted from such payment or credit and paid over in compliance or intended compliance with this section; and
- (2) shall make return of and payment to the department monthly whenever the amount of tax due under IC 6-3 and IC 6-3.5 exceeds an aggregate amount of fifty dollars (\$50) per month with

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such payment due on the thirtieth day of the following month, unless an earlier date is specified by section 8.1 of this chapter. Where the aggregate amount due under IC 6-3 and IC 6-3.5 does not exceed fifty dollars (\$50) per month, then such partnership shall make return and payment to the department quarterly, on such dates and in such manner as the department shall prescribe, of the amount of tax which, under IC 6-3 and IC 6-3.5, it is required to withhold.

(b) Every partnership shall, at the time of each payment made by it to the department pursuant to this section, deliver to the department a return upon such form as shall be prescribed by the department showing the total amounts paid or credited to its nonresident partners, the amount deducted therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this section, and such other information as the department may require. Every partnership making the deduction and retention provided in this section shall furnish to its nonresident partners annually, but not later than thirty (30) days after the end of its taxable year, a record of the amount of tax deducted and retained from such partners on forms to be prescribed by the department.

(c) All money deducted and retained by the partnership, as provided in this section, shall immediately upon such deduction be the money of the state of Indiana and every partnership which deducts and retains any amount of money under the provisions of IC 6-3 shall hold the same in trust for the state of Indiana and for payment thereof to the department in the manner and at the times provided in IC 6-3. Any partnership may be required to post a surety bond in such sum as the department shall determine to be appropriate to protect the state of Indiana with respect to money deducted and retained pursuant to this section.

(d) The provisions of IC 6-8.1 relating to additions to tax in case of delinquency and penalties shall apply to partnerships subject to the provisions of this section, and for these purposes any amount deducted, or required to be deducted and remitted to the department under this section, shall be considered to be the tax of the partnership, and with respect to such amount it shall be considered the taxpayer.

(e) Amounts deducted from payments or credits to a nonresident partner during any taxable year of the partnership in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be considered to be in part payment of the tax imposed on such nonresident partner for his taxable year within or with which the partnership's taxable year ends. A return made by the partnership under subsection (b) shall be accepted by the department as evidence in favor of the nonresident partner of the amount so deducted for his distributive share.

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(f) This section shall in no way relieve any nonresident partner from his obligations of filing a return or returns at the time required under IC 6-3 or IC 6-3.5, and any unpaid tax shall be paid at the time prescribed by section 5 of this chapter.

(g) Instead of the reporting periods required under subsection (a), the department may permit a partnership to file one (1) return and payment each year if the partnership pays or credits amounts to its nonresident partners only one (1) time each year. The return and payment are due not more than thirty (30) days after the end of the year.

(h) A partnership shall file a composite adjusted gross income tax return on behalf of all nonresident individual partners. The composite return must include each nonresident individual partner regardless of whether or not the nonresident individual partner has other Indiana source income.

(i) If a partnership does not include all nonresident partners in the composite return, the partnership is subject to the penalty imposed under IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(j).

SECTION 27. IC 6-3-4-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 13. (a) Every corporation which is exempt from tax under IC 6-3 pursuant to IC 6-3-2-2.8(2) shall, at the time that it pays or credits amounts to any of its nonresident shareholders as dividends or as their share of the corporation's undistributed taxable income, withhold the amount prescribed by the department. Such corporation so paying or crediting any nonresident shareholder:

(1) shall be liable to the state of Indiana for the payment of the tax required to be withheld under this section and shall not be liable to such shareholder for the amount withheld and paid over in compliance or intended compliance with this section; and

(2) when the aggregate amount due under IC 6-3 and IC 6-3.5 exceeds one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) per quarter, then such corporation shall make return and payment to the department quarterly, on such dates and in such manner as the department shall prescribe, of the amount of tax which, under IC 6-3 and IC 6-3.5, it is required to withhold.

(b) Every corporation shall, at the time of each payment made by it to the department pursuant to this section, deliver to the department a return upon such form as shall be prescribed by the department showing the total amounts paid or credited to its nonresident shareholders, the amount withheld in accordance with the provisions of this section, and such other information as the department may

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require. Every corporation withholding as provided in this section shall furnish to its nonresident shareholders annually, but not later than the fifteenth day of the third month after the end of its taxable year, a record of the amount of tax withheld on behalf of such shareholders on forms to be prescribed by the department.

(c) All money withheld by a corporation, pursuant to this section, shall immediately upon being withheld be the money of the state of Indiana and every corporation which withholds any amount of money under the provisions of this section shall hold the same in trust for the state of Indiana and for payment thereof to the department in the manner and at the times provided in IC 6-3. Any corporation may be required to post a surety bond in such sum as the department shall determine to be appropriate to protect the state of Indiana with respect to money withheld pursuant to this section.

(d) The provisions of IC 6-8.1 relating to additions to tax in case of delinquency and penalties shall apply to corporations subject to the provisions of this section, and for these purposes any amount withheld, or required to be withheld and remitted to the department under this section, shall be considered to be the tax of the corporation, and with respect to such amount it shall be considered the taxpayer.

(e) Amounts withheld from payments or credits to a nonresident shareholder during any taxable year of the corporation in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be considered to be a part payment of the tax imposed on such nonresident shareholder for his taxable year within or with which the corporation's taxable year ends. A return made by the corporation under subsection (b) shall be accepted by the department as evidence in favor of the nonresident shareholder of the amount so withheld from the shareholder's distributive share.

(f) This section shall in no way relieve any nonresident shareholder from the shareholder's obligation of filing a return or returns at the time required under IC 6-3 or IC 6-3.5, and any unpaid tax shall be paid at the time prescribed by section 5 of this chapter.

(g) Instead of the reporting periods required under subsection (a), the department may permit a corporation to file one (1) return and payment each year if the corporation pays or credits amounts to its nonresident shareholders only one (1) time each year. The withholding return and payment are due on or before the fifteenth day of the third month after the end of the taxable year of the corporation.

(h) If a distribution will be made with property other than money or a gain is realized without the payment of money, the corporation shall not release the property or credit the gain until it has funds sufficient

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to enable it to pay the tax required to be withheld under this section. If necessary, the corporation shall obtain such funds from the shareholders.

(i) If a corporation fails to withhold and pay any amount of tax required to be withheld under this section and thereafter the tax is paid by the shareholders, such amount of tax as paid by the shareholders shall not be collected from the corporation but it shall not be relieved from liability for interest or penalty otherwise due in respect to such failure to withhold under IC 6-8.1-10.

(j) A corporation described in subsection (a) ~~may~~ **shall** file a composite adjusted gross income tax return on behalf of ~~some or~~ all nonresident shareholders. ~~if it complies with the requirements prescribed by the department for filing a~~ **The composite return must include each nonresident individual shareholder regardless of whether or not the nonresident individual shareholder has other Indiana source income.**

(k) If a corporation described in subsection (a) does not include all nonresident shareholders in the composite return, the corporation is subject to the penalty imposed under IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(j).

SECTION 28. IC 6-3.1-24-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.193-2005, SECTION 18, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 9. (a) The total amount of tax credits that may be allowed under this chapter in a particular calendar year for qualified investment capital provided during that calendar year may not exceed twelve million five hundred thousand dollars (\$12,500,000). The Indiana economic development corporation may not certify a proposed investment plan under section 12.5 of this chapter if the proposed investment would result in the total amount of the tax credits certified for the calendar year exceeding twelve million five hundred thousand dollars (\$12,500,000). An amount of an unused credit carried over by a taxpayer from a previous calendar year may not be considered in determining the amount of proposed investments that the Indiana economic development corporation may certify under this chapter.

(b) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this chapter, a taxpayer is not entitled to a credit for providing qualified investment capital to a qualified Indiana business after December 31, ~~2008~~ **2012**. However, this subsection may not be construed to prevent a taxpayer from carrying over to a taxable year beginning after December 31, ~~2008~~ **2012**, an unused tax credit attributable to an investment occurring before January 1, ~~2009~~ **2013**.

SECTION 29. IC 6-3.1-31.5-13, AS ADDED BY HEA 1722-2007,



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IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 13. (a) The total amount of tax credits allowed under this chapter may not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in a state fiscal year.

(b) A taxpayer may not be awarded a credit under this chapter for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

SECTION 30. IC 6-3.5-5-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 1. As used in this chapter:

"Branch office" means a branch office of the bureau of motor vehicles.

"Bus" has the meaning set forth in IC 9-13-2-17(a).

"Commercial motor vehicle" has the meaning set forth in IC 6-6-5.5-1(c).

"County council" includes the city-county council of a county that contains a consolidated city of the first class.

"In-state miles" has the meaning set forth in IC 6-6-5.5-1(i).

"Political subdivision" has the meaning set forth in IC 34-6-2-110.

"Recreational vehicle" has the meaning set forth in IC 9-13-2-150.

"Semitrailer" has the meaning set forth in IC 9-13-2-164(a).

"State agency" has the meaning set forth in ~~IC 34-4-16.5-2~~. **IC 34-6-2-141.**

"Tractor" has the meaning set forth in IC 9-13-2-180.

"Trailer" has the meaning set forth in IC 9-13-2-184(a).

"Truck" has the meaning set forth in IC 9-13-2-188(a).

"Wheel tax" means the tax imposed under this chapter.

SECTION 31. IC 6-3.5-5-9.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: **Sec. 9.5. (a) This section applies to a wheel tax adopted after June 30, 2007.**

(b) An owner of one (1) or more commercial vehicles paying an apportioned registration to the state under the International Registration Plan that is required to pay a wheel tax shall pay an apportioned wheel tax calculated by dividing in-state actual miles by total fleet miles generated during the preceding year. If in-state miles are estimated for purposes of proportional registration, these miles are divided by total actual and estimated fleet miles. The apportioned wheel tax under this section shall be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the commercial motor vehicle excise tax under IC 6-6-5.5.

(c) A voucher from the department of state revenue showing payment of the wheel tax may be accepted by the bureau of motor

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vehicles in lieu of the payment required under section 9 of this chapter.

SECTION 32. IC 6-3.5-5-13 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 13. **(a)** If the wheel tax is collected directly by the bureau of motor vehicles, instead of at a branch office, the commissioner of the bureau shall:

- (1) remit the wheel tax to, and file a wheel tax collections report with, the appropriate county treasurer; and
 - (2) file a wheel tax collections report with the county auditor;
- in the same manner and at the same time that a branch office manager is required to remit and report under section 11 of this chapter.

(b) If the wheel tax for a commercial vehicle is collected directly by the department of state revenue, the commissioner of the department of state revenue shall:

- (1) remit the wheel tax to, and file a wheel tax collections report with, the appropriate county treasurer; and**
 - (2) file a wheel tax collections report with the county auditor;**
- in the same manner and at the same time that a branch office manager is required to remit and report under section 11 of this chapter.**

SECTION 33. IC 6-4.1-10-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 1. (a) A person may file with the department of state revenue a claim for the refund of inheritance or Indiana estate tax which has been erroneously or illegally collected. Except as provided in section 2 of this chapter, the person must file the claim within three (3) years after the tax is paid or within one (1) year after the tax is finally determined, whichever is later.

(b) The amount of the refund that a person is entitled to receive under this chapter equals the amount of the erroneously or illegally collected tax, plus interest at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum computed from the date the tax was paid to the date it is refunded: **calculated as specified in subsection (c).**

(c) If a tax payment that has been erroneously or illegally collected is not refunded within ninety (90) days after the date on which the refund claim is filed with the department of state revenue, interest accrues at the rate of six percent (6%) per annum computed from the date the refund claim is filed until the tax payment is refunded.

SECTION 34. IC 6-5.5-6-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 3. (a) Each taxpayer subject to taxation under this article shall report and pay

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quarterly an estimated tax equal to twenty-five percent (25%) of the taxpayer's total estimated tax liability imposed by this article for the taxable year. A taxpayer that uses a taxable year that ends on December 31 shall file the taxpayer's estimated quarterly financial institutions tax return and pay the tax to the department on or before April 20, June 20, September 20, and December 20 of the taxable year, without assessment or notice and demand from the department. If a taxpayer uses a taxable year that does not end on December 31, the due dates for filing the estimated quarterly financial institutions tax return and paying the tax are on or before the twentieth day of the fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the taxpayer's taxable year. The department shall prescribe the manner and furnish the forms for reporting and payment.

(b) Subsection (a) is applicable only to taxpayers having a tax liability imposed under this article that exceeds ~~one~~ **two thousand five hundred** dollars (~~\$1,000~~) (**\$2,500**) for the taxable year.

(c) If the department determines that a taxpayer's:

- (1) estimated quarterly financial institutions tax liability for the current year; or
- (2) average quarterly financial institutions tax payment for the preceding year;

exceeds ~~ten~~ **five** thousand dollars (~~\$10,000~~) (**\$5,000**), the taxpayer shall pay the quarterly financial institutions taxes due by electronic fund transfer (as defined in IC 4-8.1-2-7) or by delivering in person or by overnight courier a payment by cashier's check, certified check, or money order to the department. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the date the tax is due.

(d) If a taxpayer's financial institutions tax payment is made by electronic fund transfer, the taxpayer is not required to file a quarterly financial institutions tax return.

SECTION 35. IC 6-6-1.1-502 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 502. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), at the time of filing each monthly report, each distributor shall pay to the administrator the full amount of tax due under this chapter for the preceding calendar month, computed as follows:

- (1) Enter the total number of invoiced gallons of gasoline received during the preceding calendar month.
- (2) Subtract the number of gallons for which deductions are provided by sections 701 through 705 of this chapter from the number of gallons entered under subdivision (1).
- (3) Subtract the number of gallons reported under section 501(3)

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of this chapter.

(4) Multiply the number of invoiced gallons remaining after making the computation in subdivisions (2) and (3) by the tax rate prescribed by section 201 of this chapter to compute that part of the gasoline tax to be deposited in the highway, road, and street fund under section 802(2) of this chapter or in the motor fuel tax fund under section 802(3) of this chapter.

(5) Multiply the number of gallons subtracted under subdivision (3) by the tax rate prescribed by section 201 of this chapter to compute that part of the gasoline tax to be deposited in the fish and wildlife fund under section 802(1) of this chapter.

(b) If the department determines that a distributor's:

(1) estimated monthly gasoline tax liability for the current year;
or

(2) average monthly gasoline tax liability for the preceding year; exceeds ~~ten~~ **five** thousand dollars (~~\$10,000~~), **(\$5,000)**, the distributor shall pay the monthly gasoline taxes due by electronic fund transfer (as defined in IC 4-8.1-2-7) or by delivering in person or by overnight courier a payment by cashier's check, certified check, or money order to the department. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the date the tax is due.

SECTION 36. IC 6-7-1-17 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 17. (a) Distributors who hold certificates and retailers shall be agents of the state in the collection of the taxes imposed by this chapter and the amount of the tax levied, assessed, and imposed by this chapter on cigarettes sold, exchanged, bartered, furnished, given away, or otherwise disposed of by distributors or to retailers. Distributors who hold certificates shall be agents of the department to affix the required stamps and shall be entitled to purchase the stamps from the department at a discount of ~~one and two-tenths percent (1.2%) of the amount of the tax stamps purchased;~~ **one and two-tenths cents (\$0.012) per individual package of cigarettes** as compensation for their labor and expense.

(b) The department may permit distributors who hold certificates and who are admitted to do business in Indiana to pay for revenue stamps within thirty (30) days after the date of purchase. However, the privilege is extended upon the express condition that:

(1) except as provided in subsection (c), a bond or letter of credit satisfactory to the department, in an amount not less than the sales price of the stamps, is filed with the department; and

(2) proof of payment is made of all local property, state income, and excise taxes for which any such distributor may be liable. The

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bond or letter of credit, conditioned to secure payment for the stamps, shall be executed by the distributor as principal and by a corporation duly authorized to engage in business as a surety company or financial institution in Indiana.

(c) If a distributor has at least five (5) consecutive years of good credit standing with the state, the distributor shall not be required to post a bond or letter of credit under subsection (b).

SECTION 37. IC 6-7-1-17.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: **Sec. 17.5. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, in determining the amount to pay for stamps purchased under this chapter, a distributor is entitled to a credit against the cost of stamps purchased in an amount equal to the distributor's receivables that:**

- (1) are attributable to stamps purchased by the distributor under this chapter and affixed to cigarettes that were transferred to a retailer;
- (2) resulted from a transfer of cigarettes to a retailer in which the distributor did not collect the tax imposed by this chapter from the retailer; and
- (3) were written off as an uncollectible debt for federal tax purposes under Section 166 of the Internal Revenue Code after December 31, 2006.

(b) If a distributor claims a credit under subsection (a) and subsequently collects all of the associated receivable, the distributor shall remit the entire amount of the credit previously claimed under subsection (a) to the department within thirty (30) days of collection.

(c) If a distributor claims a credit under subsection (a) and subsequently collects part of the associated receivable, the distributor shall remit the amount determined under STEP SIX of the following formula to the department within thirty (30) days after collection:

STEP ONE: Determine the part of the associated receivable before collection that is attributable to the taxable price of the products subject to the tax imposed by this chapter.

STEP TWO: Determine the part of the associated receivable before collection that is attributable to the amount paid by the distributor for the stamps affixed to the products that were transferred to the retailer.

STEP THREE: Determine the sum of:

- (A) the STEP ONE result; plus

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(B) the STEP TWO result.

STEP FOUR: Determine the lesser of:

(A) the amount collected; or

(B) the STEP THREE result.

STEP FIVE: Divide:

(A) the STEP TWO result; by

(B) the STEP THREE result.

STEP SIX: Multiply:

(A) the STEP FOUR result; by

(B) the STEP FIVE result.

(d) If the amount of the credit to which a distributor is entitled under subsection (a) exceeds the cost of the stamps that the distributor seeks to purchase, the remainder of the credit may be applied to future purchases of stamps by the distributor. For any uncollectible receivable used to establish a credit under subsection (a), the amount of the credit that is available to be applied to a purchase of stamps is the total amount of the credit determined under subsection (a) reduced by the sum of partial credits applied by the distributor to previous purchases of stamps.

(e) As used in this subsection, "affiliated group" means any combination of the following:

(1) An affiliated group within the meaning provided in Section 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code (except that the ownership percentage in Section 1504(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be determined using fifty percent (50%) instead of eighty percent (80%)) or a relationship described in Section 267(b)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Two (2) or more partnerships (as defined in IC 6-3-1-19), including limited liability companies and limited liability partnerships, that have the same degree of mutual ownership as an affiliated group described in subdivision (1), as determined under the rules adopted by the department.

The right to a credit under this section is not assignable to an individual or entity that is not part of the same affiliated group as the assignor.

SECTION 38. IC 6-7-2-14.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: **Sec. 14.5. (a) In determining the amount of tax imposed by this chapter that a distributor must remit under section 12 of this chapter, the distributor shall, subject to subsections (c) and (d), deduct from the distributor's wholesale income subject to the tax imposed by this chapter that is derived from wholesale**

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transactions made during a particular reporting period an amount equal to the distributor's receivables that:

- (1) resulted from wholesale transactions on which the distributor has previously paid the tax imposed by this chapter to the department; and
- (2) were written off as an uncollectible debt for federal tax purposes under Section 166 of the Internal Revenue Code during the particular reporting period.

(b) If a distributor deducts a receivable under subsection (a) and subsequently collects all or part of that receivable, the distributor shall, subject to subsection (d)(5), include the amount collected as part of the distributor's wholesale income subject to the tax imposed by this chapter for the particular reporting period in which the distributor makes the collection.

(c) As used in this subsection, "affiliated group" means any combination of the following:

- (1) An affiliated group within the meaning provided in Section 1504 of the Internal Revenue Code (except that the ownership percentage in Section 1504(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be determined using fifty percent (50%) instead of eighty percent (80%)) or a relationship described in Section 267(b)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (2) Two (2) or more partnerships (as defined in IC 6-3-1-19), including limited liability companies and limited liability partnerships, that have the same degree of mutual ownership as an affiliated group described in subdivision (1), as determined under the rules adopted by the department.

The right to a deduction under this section is not assignable to an individual or entity that is not part of the same affiliated group as the assignor.

(d) The following provisions apply to a deduction for a receivable treated as uncollectible debt under subsection (a):

- (1) The deduction does not include interest.
- (2) The amount of the deduction shall be determined in the manner provided by Section 166 of the Internal Revenue Code for bad debts but shall be adjusted to exclude:
 - (A) financing charges or interest;
 - (B) uncollectible amounts on property that remain in the possession of the distributor until the full purchase price is paid;
 - (C) expenses incurred in attempting to collect any debt;
 and

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(D) repossessed property.

(3) The deduction shall be claimed on the return for the period during which the receivable is written off as uncollectible in the claimant's books and records and is eligible to be deducted for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this subdivision, a claimant who is not required to file federal income tax returns may deduct an uncollectible receivable on a return filed for the period in which the receivable is written off as uncollectible in the claimant's books and records and would be eligible for a bad debt deduction for federal income tax purposes if the claimant were required to file a federal income tax return.

(4) If the amount of uncollectible receivables claimed as a deduction by a distributor for a particular reporting period exceeds the amount of the distributor's taxable wholesale sales for that reporting period, the distributor may file a refund claim under IC 6-8.1-9. However, the deadline for the refund claim shall be measured from the due date of the return for the reporting period on which the deduction for the uncollectible receivables could first be claimed.

(5) For purposes of reporting a payment received on a previously claimed uncollectible receivable, any payments made on a debt or account shall be applied first proportionally to the taxable wholesale price of the property and the part of the receivable attributable to the tax imposed by this chapter, and secondly to interest, service charges, and any other charges.

SECTION 39. IC 6-8-12 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]:

Chapter 12. Eligible Event; Exemption from Taxation

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "eligible entity" means the National Football League and its affiliates as defined in the National Football League document titled "SUPER BOWL XLV HOST CITY BID SPECIFICATIONS & REQUIREMENTS" dated October 2006.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "eligible event" means an event known as the Super Bowl that is conducted by an eligible entity described in section 1 of this chapter.

Sec. 3. All property owned by an eligible entity, revenues of an eligible entity, and expenditures and transactions of an eligible entity:

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(1) in connection with an eligible event; and
 (2) resulting from holding an eligible event in Indiana or making preparatory advance visits to Indiana in connection with an eligible event;
 are exempt from taxation in Indiana for all purposes.

Sec. 4. The excise tax under IC 6-9-13 does not apply to an eligible event.

Sec. 5. The general assembly finds that:

- (1) this chapter has been enacted as a requirement to host an eligible event in Indiana and that an eligible event would not be held in Indiana without the exemptions provided in this chapter;
- (2) notwithstanding the exemptions provided in this chapter, an eligible event held in Indiana would generate a significant economic impact for Indiana and additional revenues from taxes affected by this chapter; and
- (3) the exemptions provided in this chapter will not reduce or adversely affect the levy and collection of taxes pledged to the payment of bonds, notes, leases, or subleases payable from those taxes.

SECTION 40. IC 6-8.1-3-2.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 2.5. The department may not

- ~~(1) include the amount of revenue collected or tax liability assessed in the evaluation of an employee. or~~
- ~~(2) impose or suggest production quotas or goals for employees based on the number of cases closed.~~

SECTION 41. IC 6-8.1-6-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 3. (a) A document, including a form, a return, a payment, or a writing of any type, which must be filed with the department by a prescribed date, is considered filed:

- (1) in cases where it is mailed through the United States mail, on the date displayed on the post office cancellation mark stamped on the document's wrapper;
- (2) in cases where it is delivered to the department in any manner other than through the United States mail, on the date on which the department physically receives the document; or
- (3) in cases where a payment is made by an electronic fund transfer, on the date the taxpayer's bank account is charged: **taxpayer issues the payment order for the electronic fund transfer.**

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(b) If a document is sent through the United States mail by registered mail, certified mail, or certificate of mailing, then the date of the registration, certification, or certificate, as evidenced by any record authenticated by the United States Post Office, is considered the postmark date.

(c) If a document is mailed to the department through the United States mail and is physically received after the appropriate due date without a legible correct postmark, the person who mailed the document will be considered to have filed the document on or before the due date if the person can show by reasonable evidence to the department that the document was deposited in the United States mail on or before the due date.

(d) If a document is mailed to, but not received by, the department, the person who mailed the document will be considered to have filed the document on or before the due date if the person can show by reasonable evidence to the department that the document was deposited in the United States mail on or before the due date and if the person files with the department a duplicate document within thirty (30) days after the date the department sends notice that the document was not received.

SECTION 42. IC 6-8.1-9-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.2-2005, SECTION 22, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 1. (a) If a person has paid more tax than the person determines is legally due for a particular taxable period, the person may file a claim for a refund with the department. Except as provided in subsections (f) and (g), in order to obtain the refund, the person must file the claim with the department within three (3) years after the latter of the following:

- (1) The due date of the return.
- (2) The date of payment.

For purposes of this section, the due date for a return filed for the state gross retail or use tax, the gasoline tax, the special fuel tax, the motor carrier fuel tax, the oil inspection fee, or the petroleum severance tax is the end of the calendar year which contains the taxable period for which the return is filed. The claim must set forth the amount of the refund to which the person is entitled and the reasons that the person is entitled to the refund.

(b) When the department receives a claim for refund, the department shall consider the claim for refund and **may shall, if the taxpayer requests**, hold a hearing on the claim for refund to obtain and consider additional evidence. After considering the claim and all evidence relevant to the claim, the department shall issue a decision on

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the claim, stating the part, if any, of the refund allowed and containing a statement of the reasons for any part of the refund that is denied. The department shall mail a copy of the decision to the person who filed the claim. If the department allows the full amount of the refund claim, a warrant for the payment of the claim is sufficient notice of the decision.

(c) If the person disagrees with any part of the department's decision, the person may appeal the decision, regardless of whether or not ~~he~~ **the person** protested the tax payment or whether or not the person has accepted a refund. The person must file the appeal with the tax court. The tax court does not have jurisdiction to hear a refund appeal suit, if:

- (1) the appeal is filed more than three (3) years after the date the claim for refund was filed with the department;
- (2) the appeal is filed more than ninety (90) days after the date the department mails the decision of denial to the person; or
- (3) the appeal is filed both before the decision is issued and before the one hundred eighty-first day after the date the person files the claim for refund with the department.

(d) The tax court shall hear the appeal de novo and without a jury, and after the hearing may order or deny any part of the appealed refund. The court may assess the court costs in any manner that it feels is equitable. The court may enjoin the collection of any of the listed taxes under IC 33-26-6-2. The court may also allow a refund of taxes, interest, and penalties that have been paid to and collected by the department.

(e) With respect to the motor vehicle excise tax, this section applies only to penalties and interest paid on assessments of the motor vehicle excise tax. Any other overpayment of the motor vehicle excise tax is subject to IC 6-6-5.

(f) If a taxpayer's federal income tax liability for a taxable year is modified by the Internal Revenue Service, and the modification would result in a reduction of the tax legally due, the due date by which the taxpayer must file a claim for refund with the department is the later of:

- (1) the date determined under subsection (a); or
- (2) the date that is six (6) months after the date on which the taxpayer is notified of the modification by the Internal Revenue Service.

(g) If an agreement to extend the assessment time period is entered into under IC 6-8.1-5-2(f), the period during which a person may file a claim for a refund under subsection (a) is extended to the same date to which the assessment time period is extended.

SECTION 43. IC 6-8.1-10-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2006,



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SECTION 147, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 1. (a) If a person fails to file a return for any of the listed taxes, fails to pay the full amount of tax shown on the person's return by the due date for the return or the payment, or incurs a deficiency upon a determination by the department, the person is subject to interest on the nonpayment.

(b) The interest for a failure described in subsection (a) is the adjusted rate established by the commissioner under subsection (c), from the due date for payment. The interest applies to:

- (1) the full amount of the unpaid tax due if the person failed to file the return;
- (2) the amount of the tax that is not paid, if the person filed the return but failed to pay the full amount of tax shown on the return;
- or
- (3) the amount of the deficiency.

(c) The commissioner shall establish an adjusted rate of interest for a failure described in subsection (a) and for an excess tax payment on or before November 1 of each year. For purposes of subsection (b), the adjusted rate of interest shall be the percentage rounded to the nearest whole number that equals two (2) percentage points above the average investment yield on state money for the state's previous fiscal year, excluding pension fund investments, as ~~published in the auditor of state's comprehensive annual financial report.~~ **determined by the treasurer of state on or before October 1 of each year and reported to the commissioner.** For purposes of IC 6-8.1-9-2(c), the adjusted rate of interest for an excess tax payment is ~~the percentage rounded to the nearest whole number that equals the average investment yield on state money for the state's previous fiscal year, excluding pension fund investments, as published in the auditor of state's comprehensive annual financial report.~~ **must be the same as the adjusted rate of interest determined under this subsection for a failure described in subsection (a).** The adjusted rates of interest established under this subsection shall take effect on January 1 of the immediately succeeding year.

(d) For purposes of this section, the filing of a substantially blank or unsigned return does not constitute a return.

(e) Except as provided by IC 6-8.1-3-17(c) and IC 6-8.1-5-2, the department may not waive the interest imposed under this section.

(f) Subsections (a) through (c) do not apply to a motor carrier fuel tax return.

SECTION 44. IC 6-8.1-10-2.1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 2.1. (a) If a

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person:

- (1) fails to file a return for any of the listed taxes;
- (2) fails to pay the full amount of tax shown on the person's return on or before the due date for the return or payment;
- (3) incurs, upon examination by the department, a deficiency that is due to negligence;
- (4) fails to timely remit any tax held in trust for the state; or
- (5) is required to make a payment by electronic funds transfer (as defined in IC 4-8.1-2-7), overnight courier, or personal delivery and the payment is not received by the department by the due date in funds acceptable to the department;

the person is subject to a penalty.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (g), the penalty described in subsection (a) is ten percent (10%) of:

- (1) the full amount of the tax due if the person failed to file the return;
- (2) the amount of the tax not paid, if the person filed the return but failed to pay the full amount of the tax shown on the return;
- (3) the amount of the tax held in trust that is not timely remitted;
- (4) the amount of deficiency as finally determined by the department; or
- (5) the amount of tax due if a person failed to make payment by electronic funds transfer, overnight courier, or personal delivery by the due date.

(c) For purposes of this section, the filing of a substantially blank or unsigned return does not constitute a return.

(d) If a person subject to the penalty imposed under this section can show that the failure to file a return, pay the full amount of tax shown on the person's return, timely remit tax held in trust, or pay the deficiency determined by the department was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, the department shall waive the penalty.

(e) A person who wishes to avoid the penalty imposed under this section must make an affirmative showing of all facts alleged as a reasonable cause for the person's failure to file the return, pay the amount of tax shown on the person's return, pay the deficiency, or timely remit tax held in trust, in a written statement containing a declaration that the statement is made under penalty of perjury. The statement must be filed with the return or payment within the time prescribed for protesting departmental assessments. A taxpayer may also avoid the penalty imposed under this section by obtaining a ruling from the department before the end of a particular tax period on the amount of tax due for that tax period.

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(f) The department shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to prescribe the circumstances that constitute reasonable cause and negligence for purposes of this section.

(g) A person who fails to file a return for a listed tax that shows no tax liability for a taxable year, other than an information return (as defined in section 6 of this chapter), on or before the due date of the return shall pay a penalty of ten dollars (\$10) for each day that the return is past due, up to a maximum of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

(h) A corporation which otherwise qualifies under IC 6-3-2-2.8(2) but fails to withhold and pay any amount of tax required to be withheld under IC 6-3-4-13 shall pay a penalty equal to twenty percent (20%) of the amount of tax required to be withheld under IC 6-3-4-13. This penalty shall be in addition to any penalty imposed by section 6 of this chapter.

(i) Subsections (a) through (c) do not apply to a motor carrier fuel tax return.

(j) If a partnership or an S corporation fails to include all nonresidential individual partners or nonresidential individual shareholders in a composite return as required by IC 6-3-4-12(h) or IC 6-3-4-13(j), a penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500) per partnership or S corporation is imposed on the partnership or S corporation.

SECTION 45. IC 6-9-2-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.168-2005, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008]: Sec. 2. (a) The revenue received by the county treasurer under this chapter shall be allocated to the Lake County convention and visitor bureau, Indiana University-Northwest, Purdue University-Calumet, municipal public safety departments, municipal physical and economic development divisions, and the cities and towns in the county as provided in this section. Subsections (b) through (g) do not apply to the distribution of revenue received under section 1 of this chapter from hotels, motels, inns, tourist camps, tourist cabins, and other lodgings or accommodations built or refurbished after June 30, 1993, that are located in the largest city of the county.

(b) The Lake County convention and visitor bureau shall establish a convention, tourism, and visitor promotion fund (referred to in this chapter as the "promotion fund"). The county treasurer shall transfer to the Lake County convention and visitor bureau for deposit in the promotion fund ~~thirty-five~~ **thirty-six** percent (~~35%~~) (**36%**) of the first one million two hundred ~~fifty~~ thousand dollars (~~\$1,200,000~~) (**\$1,250,000**) of revenue received from the tax imposed under this

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chapter in each year. The promotion fund consists of:

- (1) money in the promotion fund on June 30, 2005;
- (2) revenue deposited in the promotion fund under this subsection after June 30, 2005; and
- (3) investment income earned on the promotion fund's assets.

Money in the promotion fund may be expended only to promote and encourage conventions, trade shows, special events, recreation, and visitors within the county. Money may be paid from the promotion fund by claim in the same manner as municipalities may pay claims under IC 5-11-10-1.6.

(c) This subsection applies to the first one million two hundred **fifty** thousand dollars (~~(\$1,200,000)~~ **(\$1,250,000)**) of revenue received from the tax imposed under this chapter in each year. During each year, the county treasurer shall transfer to Indiana University-Northwest ~~forty-four~~ **forty-two** and ~~thirty-three~~ **seventy-seven** hundredths percent (~~(44.33%)~~ **(42.77%)**) of the revenue received under this chapter for that year to be used as follows:

- (1) Seventy-five percent (75%) of the revenue received under this subsection may be used only for the university's medical education programs.
- (2) Twenty-five percent (25%) of the revenue received under this subsection may be used only for the university's allied health education programs.

The amount for each year shall be transferred in four (4) approximately equal quarterly installments.

(d) This subsection applies to the first one million two hundred **fifty** thousand dollars (~~(\$1,200,000)~~ **(\$1,250,000)**) of revenue received from the tax imposed under this chapter in each year. During each year, the county treasurer shall allocate among the cities and towns throughout the county **nine and sixty-eight hundredths** percent (~~(9%)~~ **(9.68%)**) of the revenue received under this chapter for that year. The amount of each city's or town's allocation is as follows:

- (1) ~~Ten~~ **Nine** percent (~~(10%)~~ **(9%)**) of the revenue covered by this subsection shall be transferred to cities having a population of more than ninety thousand (90,000) but less than one hundred five thousand (105,000).
- (2) ~~Ten~~ **Nine** percent (~~(10%)~~ **(9%)**) of the revenue covered by this subsection shall be transferred to cities having a population of more than seventy-five thousand (75,000) but less than ninety thousand (90,000).
- (3) ~~Ten~~ **Nine** percent (~~(10%)~~ **(9%)**) of the revenue covered by this subsection shall be transferred to cities having a population of

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more than thirty-two thousand (32,000) but less than thirty-two thousand eight hundred (32,800).

(4) ~~Five percent (5%) of The remaining revenue covered by that~~ **must be allocated among the cities and towns located in the county under** this subsection shall be transferred **in equal amounts** to each town and each city not receiving a transfer under subdivisions (1) through (3).

The money transferred under this subsection may be used only for economic development projects. The county treasurer shall make the transfers on or before December 1 of each year.

(e) This subsection applies to the first one million two hundred **fifty** thousand dollars (~~\$1,200,000~~) **(\$1,250,000)** of revenue received from the tax imposed under this chapter in each year. During each year, the county treasurer shall transfer to Purdue University-Calumet ~~nine eight~~ **and eighty-eight hundredths** percent (~~9%~~) **(8.88%)** of the revenue received under this chapter for that year. The money received by Purdue University-Calumet may be used by the university only for nursing education programs.

(f) This subsection applies to the first one million two hundred **fifty** thousand dollars (~~\$1,200,000~~) **(\$1,250,000)** of revenue received from the tax imposed under this chapter in each year. During each year, the county treasurer shall transfer two and sixty-seven hundredths percent (2.67%) of the revenue received under this chapter for that year to the following cities:

(1) Fifty percent (50%) of the revenue covered by this subsection shall be transferred to cities having a population of more than ninety thousand (90,000) but less than one hundred five thousand (105,000).

(2) Fifty percent (50%) of the revenue covered by this subsection shall be transferred to cities having a population of more than seventy-five thousand (75,000) but less than ninety thousand (90,000).

Money transferred under this subsection may be used only for convention facilities located within the city. In addition, the money may be used only for facility marketing, sales, and public relations programs. Money transferred under this subsection may not be used for salaries, facility operating costs, or capital expenditures related to the convention facilities. The county treasurer shall make the transfers on or before December 1 of each year.

(g) This subsection applies to the revenue received from the tax imposed under this chapter in each year that exceeds one million two hundred **fifty** thousand dollars (~~\$1,200,000~~): **(\$1,250,000)**. During each

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year, the county treasurer shall distribute money in the promotion fund as follows:

(1) Eighty-five percent (85%) of the revenue covered by this subsection shall be deposited in the convention, tourism, and visitor promotion fund. The money deposited in the fund under this subdivision may be used only for the purposes for which other money in the fund may be used.

(2) Five percent (5%) of the revenue covered by this subsection shall be transferred to Purdue University-Calumet. The money received by Purdue University-Calumet under this subdivision may be used by the university only for nursing education programs.

(3) Five percent (5%) of the revenue covered by this subsection shall be transferred to Indiana University-Northwest. The money received by Indiana University-Northwest under this subdivision may be used only for the university's medical education programs.

(4) Five percent (5%) of the revenue covered by this subsection shall be transferred to Indiana University-Northwest. The money received by Indiana University-Northwest under this subdivision may be used only for the university's allied health education programs.

(h) The county treasurer may estimate the amount that will be received under this chapter for the year to determine the amount to be transferred under this section.

(i) This subsection applies only to the distribution of revenue received from the tax imposed under section 1 of this chapter from hotels, motels, inns, tourist camps, tourist cabins, and other lodgings or accommodations built or refurbished after June 30, 1993, that are located in the largest city of the county. During each year, the county treasurer shall transfer:

(1) seventy-five percent (75%) of the revenues under this subsection to the department of public safety; and

(2) twenty-five percent (25%) of the revenues under this subsection to the division of physical and economic development;

of the largest city of the county.

(j) The Lake County convention and visitor bureau shall assist the county treasurer, as needed, with the calculation of the amounts that must be deposited and transferred under this section.

SECTION 46. IC 20-49-8.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]:

Chapter 8.2. Shortfall Loan

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Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "eligible school corporation" refers to a school corporation located in a county that has been reassessed under IC 6-1.1-4-32.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "fund" refers to the common school fund in the custody of the treasurer of state.

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "loan" means a loan made from the fund under the provisions this chapter.

Sec. 4. The state board may loan money to an eligible school corporation that has experienced a shortfall of at least five percent (5%) in the collection of property tax levies in the current year or the preceding years for the eligible school corporation's general fund as a result of any of the following:

- (1) Erroneous assessed valuation amounts provided to the eligible school corporation.
- (2) Erroneous figures used to determine the eligible school corporation's general fund property tax rate.
- (3) A change in the assessed valuation of property as the result of appeals under IC 6-1.1 or IC 6-1.5.
- (4) The payment of refunds that resulted from appeals under IC 6-1.1 or IC 6-1.5.

Sec. 5. An eligible school corporation that desires to obtain a loan under this chapter must submit an application to the state board on forms prescribed by the state board after consulting with the department and the state budget agency.

Sec. 6. (a) Subject to subsection (b), the state board shall determine the terms of a loan after consulting with the department. The state budget agency must approve the terms of a loan before the loan is made.

(b) An eligible school corporation receiving a loan under this chapter must repay the loan within thirty-six (36) months of the date on which the loan is made.

Sec. 7. An eligible school corporation that obtains a loan under this chapter may annually levy a tax in the debt service fund to repay the loan.

Sec. 8. If the state board recommends that an eligible school corporation receive a loan under this chapter, the eligible school corporation may not request an excessive tax levy for the same amount.

Sec. 9. This chapter may not be construed to prohibit an eligible school corporation from repaying a loan under this chapter before the date specified in section 6(b) of this chapter.

Sec. 10. This chapter expires December 31, 2010.

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SECTION 47. IC 36-2-7-10, AS AMENDED BY SEA 526-2007, SECTION 384, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 10. (a) The county recorder shall tax and collect the fees prescribed by this section for recording, filing, copying, and other services the recorder renders, and shall pay them into the county treasury at the end of each calendar month. The fees prescribed and collected under this section supersede all other recording fees required by law to be charged for services rendered by the county recorder.

(b) The county recorder shall charge the following:

- (1) Six dollars (\$6) for the first page and two dollars (\$2) for each additional page of any document the recorder records if the pages are not larger than eight and one-half (8 1/2) inches by fourteen (14) inches.
- (2) Fifteen dollars (\$15) for the first page and five dollars (\$5) for each additional page of any document the recorder records, if the pages are larger than eight and one-half (8 1/2) inches by fourteen (14) inches.
- (3) For attesting to the release, partial release, or assignment of any mortgage, judgment, lien, or oil and gas lease contained on a multiple transaction document, the fee for each transaction after the first is the amount provided in subdivision (1) plus the amount provided in subdivision (4) and one dollar (\$1) for marginal mortgage assignments or marginal mortgage releases.
- (4) One dollar (\$1) for each cross-reference of a recorded document.
- (5) One dollar (\$1) per page not larger than eight and one-half (8 1/2) inches by fourteen (14) inches for furnishing copies of records and two dollars (\$2) per page that is larger than eight and one-half (8 1/2) inches by fourteen (14) inches.
- (6) Five dollars (\$5) for acknowledging or certifying to a document.
- (7) Five dollars (\$5) for each deed the recorder records, in addition to other fees for deeds, for the county surveyor's corner perpetuation fund for use as provided in IC 21-47-3-3 or IC 36-2-12-11(e).
- (8) A fee in an amount authorized under IC 5-14-3-8 for transmitting a copy of a document by facsimile machine.
- (9) A fee in an amount authorized by an ordinance adopted by the county legislative body for duplicating a computer tape, a computer disk, an optical disk, microfilm, or similar media. This fee may not cover making a handwritten copy or a photocopy or

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using xerography or a duplicating machine.

(10) A supplemental fee of three dollars (\$3) for recording a document that is paid at the time of recording. The fee under this subdivision is in addition to other fees provided by law for recording a document.

(11) Three dollars (\$3) for each mortgage on real estate recorded, in addition to other fees required by this section, distributed as follows:

(A) Fifty cents (\$0.50) is to be deposited in the recorder's record perpetuation fund.

(B) Two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) is to be distributed to the auditor of state on or before June 20 and December 20 of each year as provided in IC 24-9-9-3.

(12) This subdivision applies in a county only if at least one (1) unit in the county has established an affordable housing fund under IC 5-20-5-15.5 and the county fiscal body adopts an ordinance authorizing the fee described in this subdivision. An ordinance adopted under this subdivision may authorize the county recorder to charge a fee of:

(A) two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) for the first page; and

(B) one dollar (\$1) for each additional page; of each document the recorder records.

(13) This subdivision applies in a county containing a consolidated city that has established a housing trust fund under IC 36-7-15.1-35.5(e). The county fiscal body may adopt an ordinance authorizing the fee described in this subdivision. An ordinance adopted under this subdivision may authorize the county recorder to charge a fee of:

(A) two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) for the first page; and

(B) one dollar (\$1) for each additional page; of each document the recorder records.

(c) The county recorder shall charge a two dollar (\$2) county identification security protection fee for recording or filing a document. This fee shall be deposited under IC 36-2-7.5-6.

(d) The county treasurer shall establish a recorder's records perpetuation fund. All revenue received under subsection (b)(5), (b)(8), (b)(9), and (b)(10), and fifty cents (\$0.50) from revenue received under subsection (b)(11), shall be deposited in this fund. The county recorder may use any money in this fund without appropriation for the preservation of records and the improvement of record keeping systems

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and equipment.

(e) As used in this section, "record" or "recording" includes the functions of recording, filing, and filing for record.

(f) The county recorder shall post the fees set forth in subsection (b) in a prominent place within the county recorder's office where the fee schedule will be readily accessible to the public.

(g) The county recorder may not tax or collect any fee for:

- (1) recording an official bond of a public officer, a deputy, an appointee, or an employee; or
- (2) performing any service under any of the following:
 - (A) IC 6-1.1-22-2(c).
 - (B) IC 8-23-7.
 - (C) IC 8-23-23.
 - (D) IC 10-17-2-3.
 - (E) IC 10-17-3-2.
 - (F) IC 12-14-13.
 - (G) IC 12-14-16.

(h) The state and its agencies and instrumentalities are required to pay the recording fees and charges that this section prescribes.

(i) This subsection applies to a county other than a county containing a consolidated city. The county treasurer shall distribute money collected by the county recorder under subsection (b)(12) as follows:

(1) Sixty percent (60%) of the money collected by the county recorder under subsection (b)(12) shall be distributed to the units in the county that have established an affordable housing fund under IC 5-20-5-15.5 for deposit in the fund. The amount to be distributed to a unit is the amount available for distribution multiplied by a fraction. The numerator of the fraction is the population of the unit. The denominator of the fraction is the population of all units in the county that have established an affordable housing fund. The population to be used for a county that establishes an affordable housing fund is the population of the county outside any city or town that has established an affordable housing fund.

(2) Forty percent (40%) of the money collected by the county recorder under subsection (b)(12) shall be distributed to the treasurer of state for deposit in the affordable housing and community development fund established under IC 5-20-4-7 for the purposes of the fund.

Money shall be distributed under this subsection before the sixteenth day of the month following the month in which the money

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is collected from the county recorder.

(j) This subsection applies to a county described in subsection (b)(13). The county treasurer shall distribute money collected by the county recorder under subsection (b)(13) as follows:

(1) Sixty percent (60%) of the money collected by the county recorder under subsection (b)(13) shall be deposited in the housing trust fund established under IC 36-7-15.1-35.5(e) for the purposes of the fund.

(2) Forty percent (40%) of the money collected by the county recorder under subsection (b)(13) shall be distributed to the treasurer of state for deposit in the affordable housing and community development fund established under IC 5-20-4-7 for the purposes of the fund.

Money shall be distributed under this subsection before the sixteenth day of the month following the month in which the money is collected from the county recorder.

SECTION 48. IC 36-7-15.1-35.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007]: Sec. 35.5. (a) The general assembly finds the following:

(1) Federal law permits the sale of a multiple family housing project that is or has been covered, in whole or in part, by a contract for project based assistance from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development without requiring the continuation of that project based assistance.

(2) Such a sale displaces the former residents of a multiple family housing project described in subdivision (1) and increases the shortage of safe and affordable housing for persons of low and moderate income within the county.

(3) The displacement of families and individuals from affordable housing requires increased expenditures of public funds for crime prevention, public health and safety, fire and accident prevention, and other public services and facilities.

(4) The establishment of a supplemental housing program under this section will do the following:

(A) Benefit the health, safety, morals, and welfare of the county and the state.

(B) Serve to protect and increase property values in the county and the state.

(C) Benefit persons of low and moderate income by making affordable housing available to them.

(5) The establishment of a supplemental housing program under this section and sections 32 through 35 of this chapter is:

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- (A) necessary in the public interest; and
- (B) a public use and purpose for which public money may be spent and private property may be acquired.

(b) In addition to its other powers with respect to a housing program under sections 32 through 35 of this chapter, the commission may establish a supplemental housing program. Except as provided by this section, the commission has the same powers and duties with respect to the supplemental housing program that the commission has under sections 32 through 35 of this chapter with respect to the housing program.

(c) One (1) allocation area may be established for the supplemental housing program. The commission is not required to make the findings required under section 34(5) through 34(8) of this chapter with respect to the allocation area. However, the commission must find that the property contained within the boundaries of the allocation area consists solely of one (1) or more multiple family housing projects that are or have been covered, in whole or in part, by a contract for project based assistance from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or have been owned at one time by a public housing agency. The allocation area need not be contiguous. The definition of "base assessed value" set forth in section 35(a) of this chapter applies to the special fund established under section 26(b) of this chapter for the allocation area.

(d) The special fund established under section 26(b) of this chapter for the allocation area established under this section may be used only for the following purposes:

- (1) Subject to subdivision (2), on January 1 and July 1 of each year the balance of the special fund shall be transferred to the housing trust fund established under subsection (e).
- (2) The commission may provide each taxpayer in the allocation area a credit for property tax replacement in the manner provided by section 35(b)(7) of this chapter. Transfers made under subdivision (1) shall be reduced by the amount necessary to provide the credit.

(e) The commission shall, by resolution, establish a housing trust fund to be administered, subject to the terms of the resolution, by:

- (1) the housing division of the consolidated city; or
- (2) the department, division, or agency that has been designated to perform the public housing function by an ordinance adopted under IC 36-7-18-1.

(f) The housing trust fund consists of:

- (1) amounts transferred to the fund under subsection (d);

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- (2) payments in lieu of taxes deposited in the fund under IC 36-3-2-11;
- (3) gifts and grants to the fund;
- (4) investment income earned on the fund's assets; ~~and~~
- (5) money deposited in the fund under IC 36-2-7-10(j); and**
- ~~(5) (6)~~ other funds from sources approved by the commission.

(g) The commission shall, by resolution, establish uses for the housing trust fund. However, the uses must be limited to:

- (1) providing financial assistance to those individuals and families whose income is at or below eighty percent (80%) of the county's median income for individuals and families, respectively, to enable those individuals and families to purchase or lease residential units within the county;
- (2) paying expenses of administering the fund;
- (3) making grants, loans, and loan guarantees for the development, rehabilitation, or financing of affordable housing for individuals and families whose income is at or below eighty percent (80%) of the county's median income for individuals and families, respectively, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, and homeless individuals and families; and
- (4) providing technical assistance to nonprofit developers of affordable housing.

(h) At least fifty percent (50%) of the dollars allocated for production, rehabilitation, or purchase of housing must be used for units to be occupied by individuals and families whose income is at or below fifty percent (50%) of the county's area median income for individuals and families, respectively.

(i) The low income housing trust fund advisory committee is established. The low-income housing trust fund advisory committee consists of eleven (11) members. The membership of the low income housing trust fund advisory committee is comprised of:

- (1) one (1) member appointed by the mayor, to represent the interests of low income families;
- (2) one (1) member appointed by the mayor, to represent the interests of owners of subsidized, multifamily housing communities;
- (3) one (1) member appointed by the mayor, to represent the interests of banks and other financial institutions;
- (4) one (1) member appointed by the mayor, of the department of metropolitan development;
- (5) three (3) members representing the community at large appointed by the commission, from nominations submitted to the

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commission as a result of a general call for nominations from neighborhood associations, community based organizations, and other social services agencies;

(6) one (1) member appointed by and representing the Coalition for Homeless Intervention and Prevention of Greater Indianapolis;

(7) one (1) member appointed by and representing the Local Initiatives Support Corporation;

(8) one (1) member appointed by and representing the Indianapolis Coalition for Neighborhood Development; and

(9) one (1) member appointed by and representing the Indianapolis Neighborhood Housing Partnership.

Members of the low income housing trust fund advisory committee serve for a term of four (4) years, and are eligible for reappointment. If a vacancy exists on the committee, the appointing authority who appointed the former member whose position has become vacant shall appoint an individual to fill the vacancy. A committee member may be removed at any time by the appointing authority who appointed the committee member.

(j) The low income housing trust fund advisory committee shall make recommendations to the commission regarding:

(1) the development of policies and procedures for the uses of the low income housing trust fund; and

(2) long term sources of capital for the low income housing trust fund, including:

(A) revenue from:

(i) development ordinances;

(ii) fees; or

(iii) taxes;

(B) financial market based income;

(C) revenue derived from private sources; and

(D) revenue generated from grants, gifts, donations, or income in any other form, from a:

(i) government program;

(ii) foundation; or

(iii) corporation.

(k) The county treasurer shall invest the money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner as other public funds may be invested.

SECTION 49. IC 6-2.5-8-10 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE].

SECTION 50. [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE] **(a) The commissioner of the department of state revenue shall revise any**

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schedule specifying the adjusted rate of interest for excess tax payments as necessary to comply with IC 6-8.1-10-1, as amended by this act. A schedule revised under this SECTION takes effect July 1, 2007.

(b) This SECTION expires December 31, 2007.

SECTION 51. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007] IC 6-7-1-17, as amended by this act, applies only to cigarette stamps purchased by distributors after June 30, 2007.

SECTION 52. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2007 (RETROACTIVE)] IC 6-3-3-12, as amended by this act, applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006.

SECTION 53. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007] IC 6-2.3-6-1 and IC 6-3-4-4.1, both as amended by this act, apply to taxable years beginning after December 15, 2007.

SECTION 54. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2007 (RETROACTIVE)] (a) As used in this SECTION, "department" refers to the department of state revenue.

(b) A retail merchant that sold tangible personal property to a person that used or consumed the tangible personal property in providing public transportation under IC 6-2.5-5-27 may verify that the sale was exempt from taxation under IC 6-2.5 by using the information contained in form ST-135 for the transaction.

(c) If a retail merchant provides the department with the information from form ST-135 to verify that a sale described in subsection (b) is exempt from taxation under IC 6-2.5, the retail merchant may request:

- (1) a refund of gross retail tax plus any penalties and interest paid to the department; or**
- (2) that the department satisfy any outstanding gross retail tax liabilities, including any penalties and interest for tax liabilities;**

for the tangible personal property used or consumed in providing public transportation.

(d) This SECTION expires December 31, 2008.

SECTION 55. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008] IC 6-3-1-3.5, as amended by this act, applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

SECTION 56. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2007] (a) IC 6-2.5-6-10, as amended by this act, applies to reporting periods beginning after June 30, 2007.

(b) The amount of a retail merchant's state gross retail and use tax liability under IC 6-2.5 accrued during the period beginning

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after December 31, 2006, and ending before July 1, 2007, must be used to determine the applicable percentage applied under IC 6-2.5-6-10(b), as amended by this act, for a reporting period beginning after June 30, 2007, and ending before January 1, 2008.

SECTION 57. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2007 (RETROACTIVE)] IC 6-1.1-45-12, as amended by this act, applies to assessment dates occurring after February 28, 2007, for property taxes first due and payable after December 31, 2007.

SECTION 58. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008] IC 6-3-4-12, IC 6-3-4-13, and IC 6-8.1-10-2.1, all as amended by this act, apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

SECTION 59. An emergency is declared for this act.

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President of the Senate

President Pro Tempore

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Governor of the State of Indiana

Date: _____ Time: _____

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