

Members

Rep. James Baird, Chairperson  
Rep. Rich McClain  
Rep. David Niezgodski  
Rep. Scott Reske  
Sen. Allen Paul  
Sen. Michael Delph  
Sen. Frank Mrvan  
Sen. Richard Young  
Lt. Gen. Carol Mutter  
Jerry Hogan  
Sergeant Klay South  
Carol L. Riley



# COMMISSION ON MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS

Legislative Services Agency  
200 West Washington Street, Suite 301  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2789  
Tel: (317) 233-0696 Fax: (317) 232-2554

LSA Staff:

Bill Brumbach, Fiscal Analyst for the Commission  
Francine Rowley-Lacy, Attorney for the  
Commission  
Allen Morford, Attorney for the Commission

Authority: IC 2-5-20

## MEETING MINUTES<sup>1</sup>

Meeting Date: August 27, 2012  
Meeting Time: 1:00 P.M.  
Meeting Place: State House, 200 W. Washington St.,  
House Chambers  
Meeting City: Indianapolis, Indiana  
Meeting Number: 1

**Members Present:** Rep. James Baird, Chairperson; Rep. David Niezgodski; Rep. Scott Reske; Sen. Michael Delph; Sen. Frank Mrvan; Sen. Richard Young; Lt. Gen. Carol Mutter; Jerry Hogan; Sergeant Klay South; Carol L. Riley.

**Members Absent:** Rep. Rich McClain; Sen. Allen Paul.

### I. Call to Order and Introductions

**Chairman James Baird** called the first meeting of the Commission on Military and Veterans Affairs to order at 1:00 PM. Chairman Baird asked **Senator Mike Delph** to lead the Commission in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Following the Pledge of Allegiance, Chairman Baird welcomed the Commission members and asked them to introduce themselves to the audience. Chairman Baird also took the time to thank the American Legion conference attendees for attending the first meeting of the Commission.

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<sup>1</sup> These minutes, exhibits, and other materials referenced in the minutes can be viewed electronically at <http://www.in.gov/legislative>. Hard copies can be obtained in the Legislative Information Center in Room 230 of the State House in Indianapolis, Indiana. Requests for hard copies may be mailed to the Legislative Information Center, Legislative Services Agency, West Washington Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2789. A fee of \$0.15 per page and mailing costs will be charged for hard copies.

## II. Update on the Indiana National Guard

**Adjutant General Martin Umbarger** gave the Commission a presentation concerning the work the National Guard has performed over the past year (Exhibit 1).

## III. Update from the Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs

**Mr. Tom Applegate, Director of the Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs (IDVA)**, updated the Commission on the work the IDVA has accomplished this year (Exhibit 2). Director Applegate asked the Commission to consider legislation that would allow veterans who do not own personal property to use a veteran property tax deduction against the excise tax on their motor vehicle.

In response to this proposal, **Representative David Niezgodski** informed the Commission he has been working on a bill that will allow veterans to use a property tax deduction towards the excise tax on their motor vehicle. Representative Niezgodski also offered to work with anyone who is interested in the matter.

Senator Delph enquired about accredited county veteran service officers. Mr. Applegate informed Senator Delph that Indiana utilized only a few accredited county veteran service officers who work in the northern part of the state. Mr. Applegate informed the Commission that only an accredited county veteran service officer can process federal Veterans Affairs benefit applications and appeals. County veteran service officers who are not accredited can only assist veterans with their applications and appeals.

**Lt. General Carol Mutter** asked Mr. Applegate if the "Support Our Troops" license plate sales have increased or decreased since last year. Mr. Applegate responded that the license plate has seen an increase in sales this year, which has generated more revenue to the Military Family Relief Fund. Senator Delph asked if Mr. Applegate knew how much money has been collected for the Military Family Relief Fund from license plate sales since its inception. Mr. Applegate estimated approximately \$1.5 million has been collected from license plate sales for the fund.

## IV. Testimony and Comments from Veterans' Organizations

**Mr. Richard Jewell of the American Legion** addressed the Commission and thanked them for allowing them to speak. Mr. Jewell introduced **Mr. Ian DePlanque** to speak first.

Mr. DePlanque testified regarding national areas of concern for veterans which he reasoned were not much different than the concerns of Indiana veterans. Mr. DePlanque's major areas of concern include employment of veterans, homelessness of the veteran population, mental health of veterans returning from conflict abroad, licensing and credentialing of veterans returning from active duty, disability claims for veterans, and state and national budgeting concerns.

Next, Mr. Jewell asked the Commission to consider the unemployment rate of young veterans (Exhibit 3). Mr. Jewell recommended the state look into tax incentives for Indiana employers to hire young veterans, licensing, and credentialing of veterans returning from active duty, and a "Combat for College" program that would assist veterans with their education needs. These efforts, Mr. Jewell believes, would help address the disproportionately high unemployment rates

of young Hoosier veterans. Mr. Jewell also asked that actions be taken to increase awareness of the Military Family Relief Fund to increase fund utilization and help needy Hoosier veteran families.

**Mr. Darrell Hansel** spoke before the Commission regarding the benefits of the "Combat for College" program. Mr. Hansel commented that the program was relatively inexpensive and asked the Commission to support this program with possible legislation in the coming meeting of the General Assembly.

#### **V. Other Business**

**Mr. Jerry Hogan** asked Chairman Baird to address the issue of a state price preference program for veteran-owned businesses. Mr. Baird informed Mr. Hogan the second meeting of the Commission would focus on this subject.

The meeting was adjourned at 3:20 PM.

27 August 2012

**Military & Veterans Affairs Commission**

**MAJOR GENERAL  
R. MARTIN UMBARGER**  
The Adjutant General  
Indiana National Guard



**A Unique Dual Mission**

State Mission: "To provide trained and disciplined forces for domestic emergencies or as otherwise required by state laws"



Federal Mission: "To maintain properly trained and equipped units available for prompt mobilization for war, national emergency or as otherwise needed"



**Who We Are...**

One of Indiana's Largest Employers    *Significant Indiana Infrastructure*

**Total Employed 15,588**    *More than \$2 Billion in Infrastructure Value*

**Total Payroll \$ 385,561,144**

- Joint Forces Headquarters Complex
- (64) Readiness Centers (Armories)
- (1) A-10 Air National Guard Base
- (1) Intelligence Wing
- Camp Atterbury Joint Maneuver Training Center
- (2) Aerial Gunnery Ranges
- Hoosier Youth Challenge Academy (Knightstown)
- Muscatatuck Urban Training Center

*In excess of \$1 Billion in Military Equipment*

Army and Air National Guard Soldiers & Airmen 14,738

State Employees 520

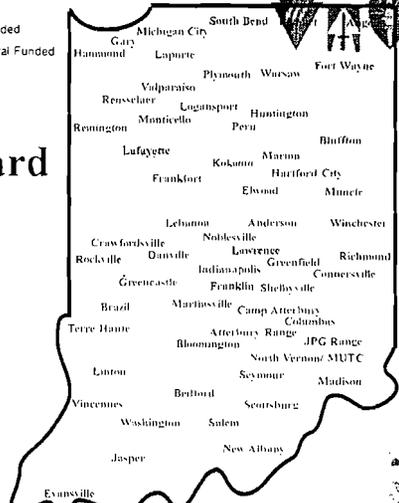
Contract Employees 50

Indiana Guard Reserve 280

**Full time manning:**

Army	AGR: 894
Technician:	648
Air	AGR: 250
Technician:	328
<b>Total Full Time Staff:</b>	<b>2,690</b>
	(17.2% of total force)

**Indiana National Guard Locations**



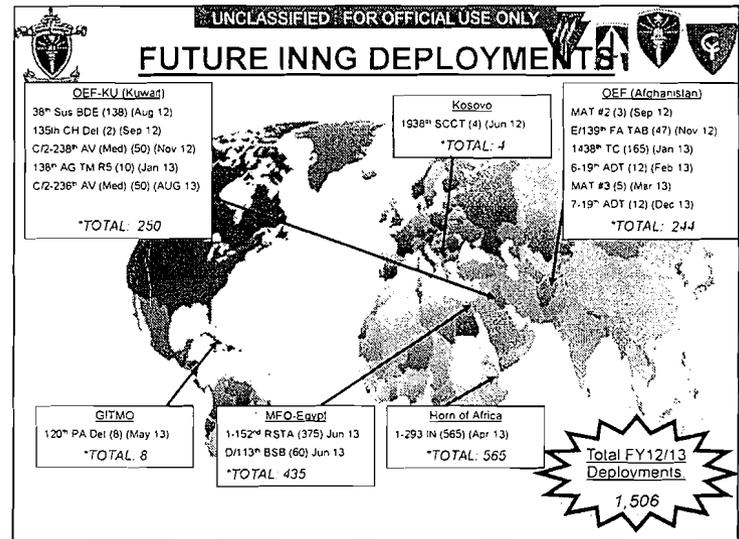
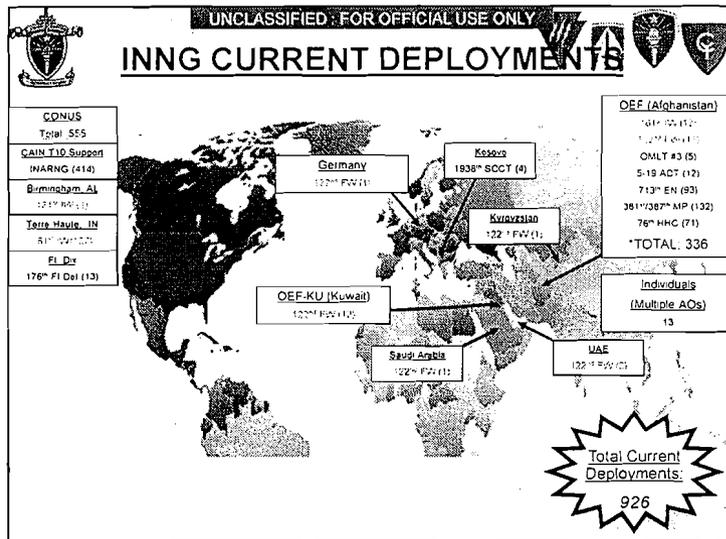
**Exhibit 1  
Commission on Military and  
Veterans Affairs  
Meeting #1 August 27, 2012**

# JFHQ Commander's Critical Information Requirements

- Any report/complaint of sexual harassment, discrimination, racial bias and/or misconduct
- Any suicide, suicide attempt, or suicidal statement, or significant emotional duress by any member of the INNG regardless of their duty status
- Serious injury and/or Death of a National Guard Member
- Event causing imminent or actual serious injury, loss of life or property damage, including training and/or State Active Duty events
- Loss, damage or theft of sensitive items, weapons, explosives or ball ammunition to include during training events or State Active Duty
- Receipt of initial alert, call up, deployment of troops, deployment of aircraft, and redeployment of troops or equipment for mobilization and/or State Active Duty
- Unauthorized entry (break in) or serious damage to any Indiana National Guard Facility
- Change of FPCON; SAEDA, terrorist threat, or acts directed against Indiana National Guard personnel or facilities

# INDIANA JOINT FORCES DEPLOYMENTS SINCE 9/11

<b>BEEN DEPLOYED:</b>	
<b>GLOBAL WAR ON TERROR:</b>	19,557
<b>KATRINA/RITA 2005:</b>	2,700
<b>BORDER MISSION 2006:</b>	568
<b>AIRPORT SECURITY 2001-02:</b>	305
<b>Total:</b>	<b>23,130</b>
<hr/>	
<b>PRESENTLY DEPLOYED:</b>	
OCONUS	371
CONUS	555
<b>Total:</b>	<b>926</b>
<hr/>	
<b>AWAITING DEPLOYMENT: (Alerted/Sourced)</b>	<b>1,506</b>



## INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD RESPONDS TO DISASTERS



•5 units and 149 Soldiers supported the relief efforts

•Soldiers conducted presence patrols and delivered food and water



•IN NG assisted civilian agencies in running the Logistical Staging Area

•Several tornados struck Southern Indiana killing 13 Hoosiers on March 2, 2012



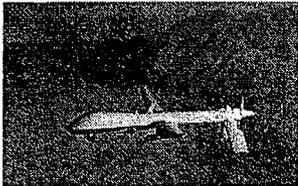
### FY 12 ARNG Strength Picture - States Over 7,000

State	End FY 2010	End of May FY 11	+ / - YTD	State	End FY 2010	End of May FY 11	+ / - YTD
TX	19,483	19,107		FL	10,197	10,065	
CA	16,996	17,116	+120	MS	9,898	9,827	
PA	15,193	15,196	+3	LA	9,529	9,682	+153
IN	12,818	12,812	0	SC	9,624	9,651	+27
OH	11,410	11,357		MO	9,214	9,003	
MN	11,099	11,183	+84	MI	9,058	8,961	
AL	11,189	11,073		VA	7,816	7,967	+151
GA	11,198	11,045		AR	7,859	7,826	
TN	10,692	10,565		WI	7,456	7,562	+106
NY	10,527	10,546	+19	OK	7,618	7,444	
NC	10,295	10,236		IA	7,398	7,394	
IL	10,008	10,099	+91	KY	7,286	7,269	
				PR	6,990	7,265	+275

\*End Cap Strength authorized by NGB = 12,820

## Indiana Air Guard Strength

	Current Auth	Assigned	Percentage
• 122 <sup>nd</sup> FW	953	959	100.6%
• 181 <sup>st</sup> IW	863	792	91.8%
• State Percentage		96.6%	

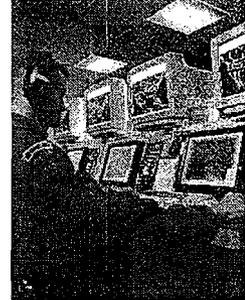


181<sup>st</sup> IW analyzes feeds from UAVs



122<sup>nd</sup> FWA-10 "Warthog"

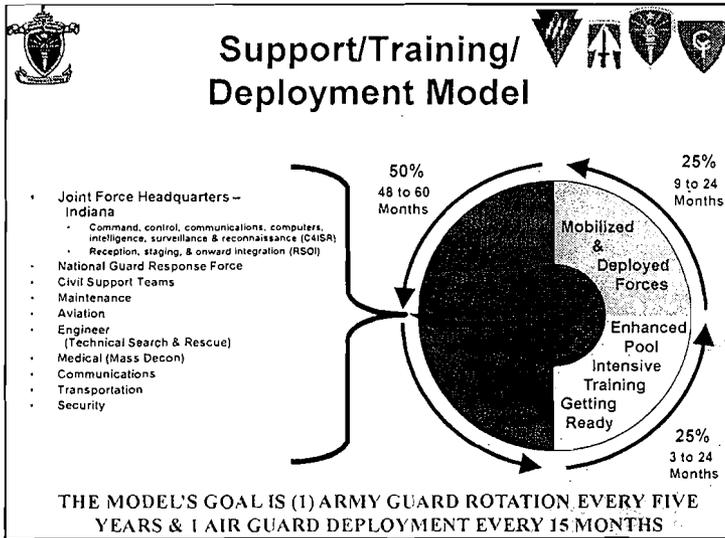
## Digital Ground Station (DGS)



**Mission Description:** Reach-back intelligence processing, exploitation and dissemination complex designed to provide actionable intelligence in near real-time data via imagery, electronic, and human intelligence analysis to combatant commanders and host of other users.

**Manpower Requirements:**  
202 Full time  
374 Traditional

Low orbit	IOC 1 <sup>st</sup>	4/09	High orbit
(Predator, shadow)	IOC 2 <sup>nd</sup>	6/09	(U2, Global Hawk, Satellite)
	IOC 3 <sup>rd</sup> & 4 <sup>th</sup>	11/09	

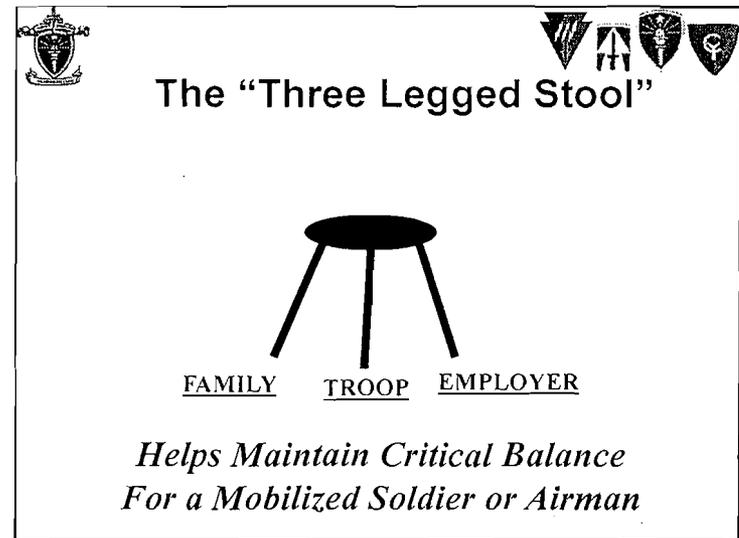
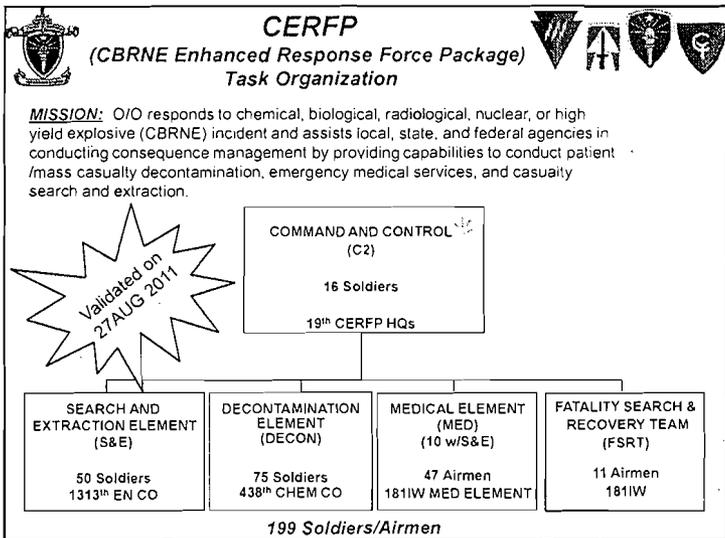


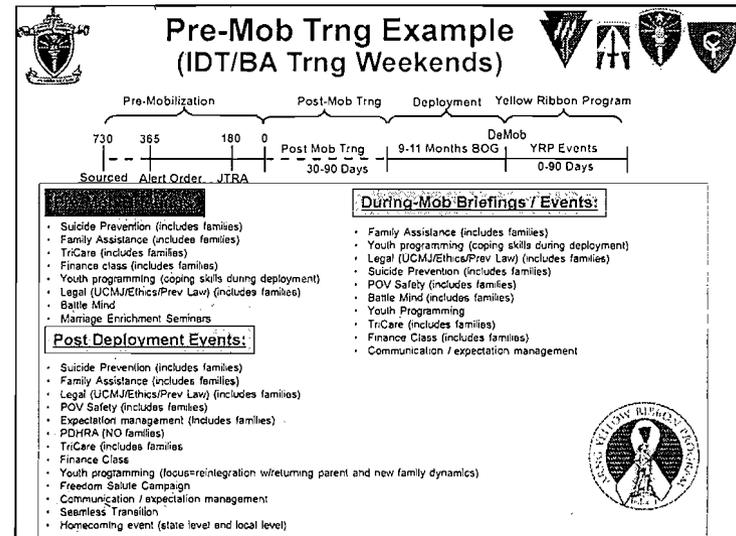
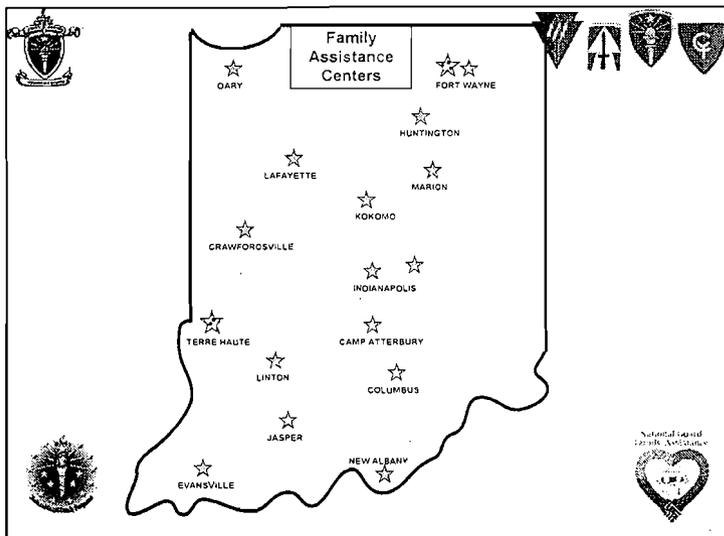
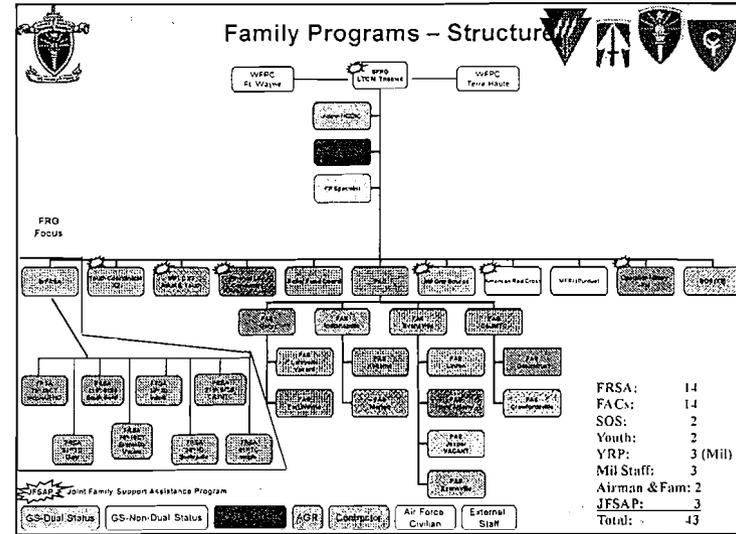
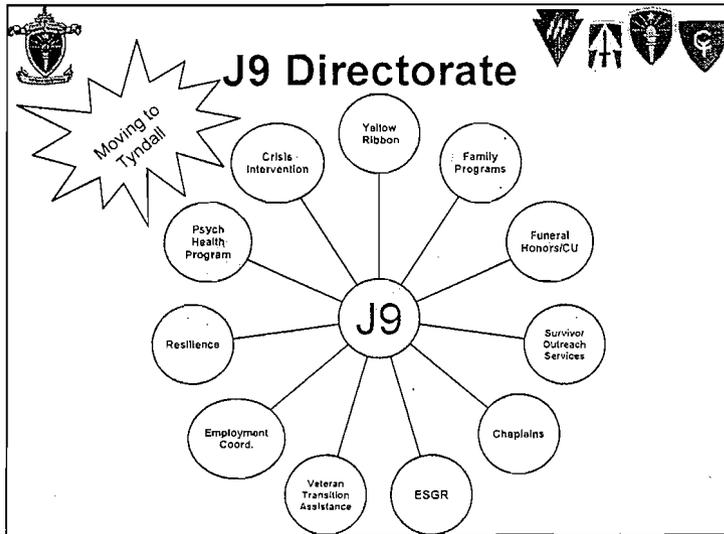
## 53<sup>rd</sup> CST Mission Statement

- **Identify** CBRNE agents/substances
- **Assess** current and projected consequences
- **Advise** on response measures
- **Assist** with requests for additional IN-ARNG and National Level support assets

At suspected or known incidents involving WMD or natural disasters at no cost to the State or 1<sup>st</sup> responders

- 12 live missions
- 12 training exercises







## TRANSITION ASSISTANCE ADVISOR

- Coordinates and runs Seamless Transition 30 to 45 days after Demobilization
- Builds partnerships & coalition with VA, IDVA, Veterans Service Organizations, DOL, & Local Communities
- Advises Service Member and Veterans regarding Educational Benefits
- Helps resolve employment and re-employment issues



## AVERAGE TAA YEAR

- Supports All Branches and Duty Status

<u>FY 09</u>	<u>FY 10</u>	<u>FY-11</u>	<u>FY-12</u> (Up to July)
Issues / Cases 4,255	Issues / Cases 5,953	Issues / Cases 8,380	Issues / Cases 6,820
Briefed 14,230	Briefed 8,337	Briefed 7,409	Briefed 6,247
Briefings Conducted 61	Briefings Conducted 96	Briefings Conducted 113	Briefings Conducted 111



## Intervention Data

Reported Act vs FY Tracked	*FY07 (Tracked only Completions	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY 12 (Oct - Aug)
Suicide Completions	*1	5	4	2	7	2
Actual Suicide Attempts	Not Tracked	*0	19	18	18	18
Suicidal Ideations	Not Tracked	*1	70	70	90	66
<b>Total CIT Interventions/Services Provided for SMs and family members: i.e. Suicides/Attempts/Suicidal Ideations</b>	<b>*1</b>	<b>*6</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>86</b>



## Statistics for Female Service Members in Indiana

- Status
  - 2,090 Currently Serving
  - 1,664 M-Day
  - 335 AGR/Tech/ADOS
- Number and times Mobilized
  - 93 Currently Mobilized
  - 380 Mobilized 1 time
  - 76 Mobilized 2 times
  - 12 Mobilized 3 times



## Donors to INGRF



- Lilly Endowment \$2,743,300
- Ruth Lilly Philanthropic Foundation \$200,000
- Evan and Susan Bayh Foundation \$55,000
- The Community Covenant Foundation \$31,000
- The Hefner Family \$25,000
- Valbruna Slater Stainless \$25,000
- Indiana Toll Road Concessions \$20,250
- Sertoma Club of East Indianapolis \$25,000
- Governor's Charity Bike Ride \$30,450
  - August 2010: \$17,450
- BAE Systems, Ft. Wayne \$12,000
- Hon Paul H Buchanan & Family \$10,000
- Rochester Metal Products Corp. \$10,000
- Ft. Wayne Komets \$9,077
- Indiana Farm Bureau Spring Conference \$6,957
- Indiana Re-Entry Education Facility \$6,500
  - Inmates from 14 correctional facilities



# Indiana



*"Building Relationships Between Employers and Today's Military"*



AUG 2006



## ESGR Employer Outreach



5 Boss Lifts; 110 Employers

Site Visits Include

- Camp Atterbury
- Coast Guard Station, Lake Michigan
- Point Loma Naval Station
- Grissom Air Force Base, Refueling Mission



Briefed 1,200 HR Personnel at SHRM Conference

Working partnerships with:

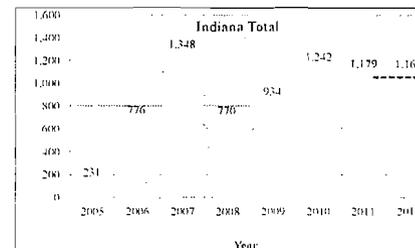
- Department of Labor
- Workforce Development
- MFRI Purdue (Working with 12 Military Networks)
- Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM)
- Local & State Chambers of Commerce
- CLEC



## ESGR Employer Outreach



- 5193 Employers Briefed through Employer Recognition events, Bosslifts, Tradeshows & Conferences
- 1168 Statements of Support



Rank	Committee	SoS Total
1	NY	2,628
2	PA	2,012
3	VA	1,832
4	MO	1,664
5	IL	1,390
6	KS	1,333
7	FL	1,282
8	IN	1,168
9	MD	1,137
10	NC	1,109

**ESGR Employer Outreach**

**Employer Partners**

- Cooper Tire
- Cummins
- Eli Lilly
- Conway
- Free Enterprise Systems, Inc.



**Employer Awards Dinner**

57 Above & Beyond, 2 Pro Patria's, 22 Freedom Award Nominees Recognized.

**Department of Defense Freedom Award Recipients:**

- 2007 Conway Trucking, Plainfield, IN
- 2009 Perpetual Technologies, Inc. Lawrence, IN
- 2012 Gary Jet Center, Gary, Indiana

79 Employers Nominated for Freedom Award.

**ESGR Employment Initiative**

**Career Fairs (EIP)**

	Location	Date	Cost
Columbus Job Fair	Columbus, IN	Oct-11	\$1,305.00
Operation Hire a Hoosier Veteran	Indianapolis, IN	Apr-12	\$18,800
Lafayette Job Fair	Lafayette, IN	May-12	\$4,900
Fort Wayne Job Fair	Fort Wayne, IN	May-12	\$3,100
Detroit Job Fair	Detroit, MI	Jun-12	\$0.00



Detroit, MI



Indianapolis, IN

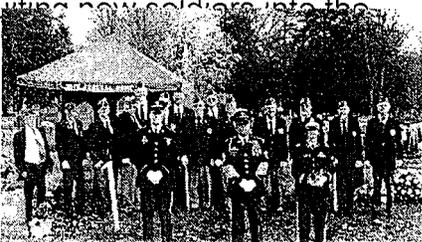
**Indiana National Guard Military Funeral Honors Program Service Ribbon**





**Purpose**

- Recognize soldiers, airman, IGR, VSO veterans
- Promote esprit de corps and a create a bond between all participants
- Assist with recruiting new soldiers into the program





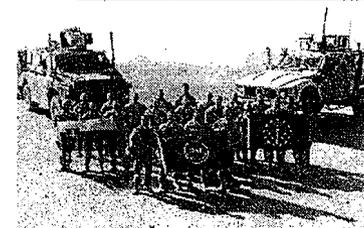
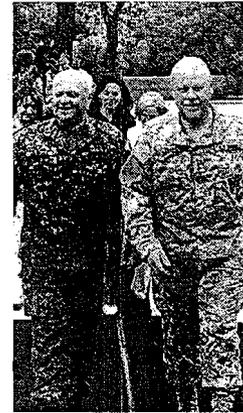
## Initial Criteria & Award



- Active members of: INARNG, INANG, IGR, AP3 certified VSO
- Participated in 50 funerals
- Recommended by Area Coordinator
- Verified and Approved by State Coordinator
- Ribbon, Certificate & 20 Promotion Points



## Indiana-Slovakia Partnership



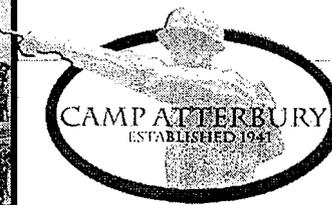
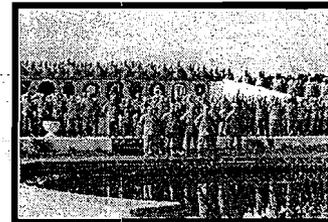
## Indiana-Slovakia Partnership



### Lieutenant General Peter Vojtek

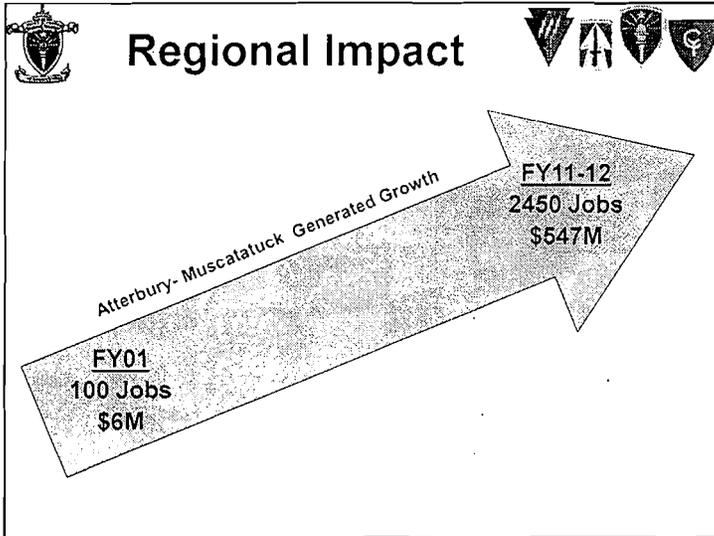
Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic  
"CHOD"  
Assigned 20 December 2011

TAG will visit Slovakia 18-26 SEP 2012

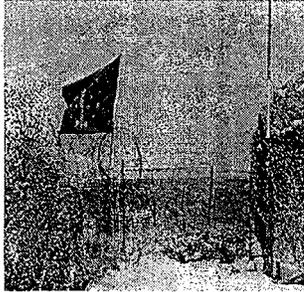


## Camp Atterbury Joint Maneuver Training Center





**Atterbury-Muscatatuck's Contribution To The War Effort**



**Military (2003-present)**

- Mobilized = 88,779
- De-Mobilized = 67,344

**Civilian (2010-present)**

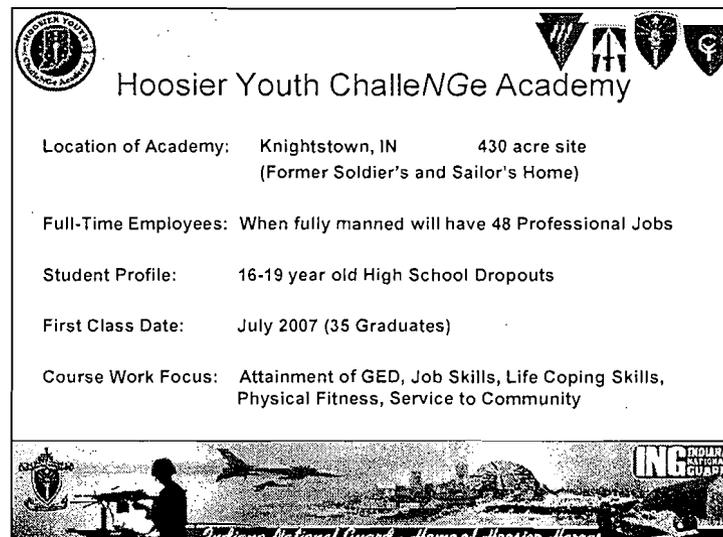
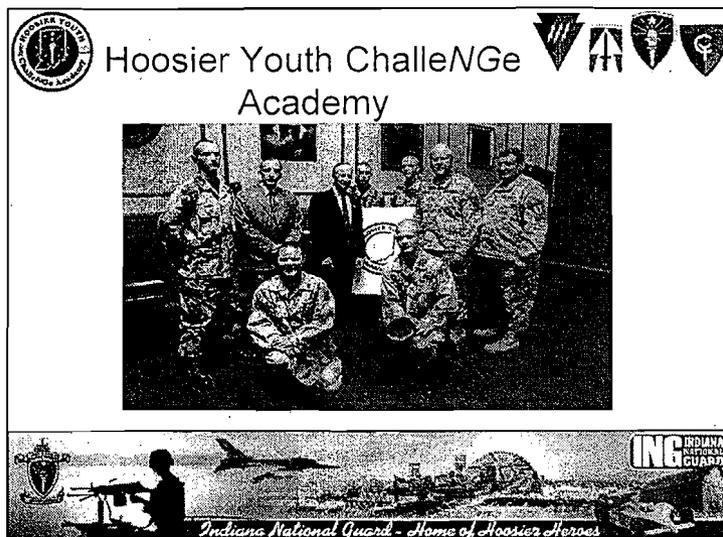
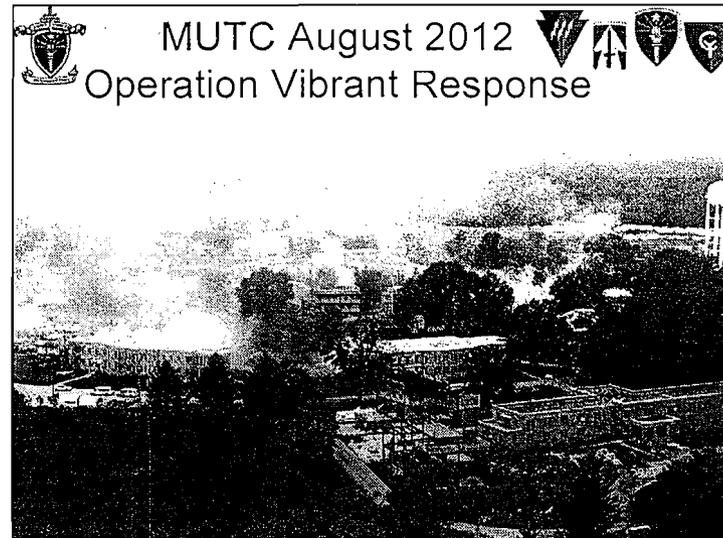
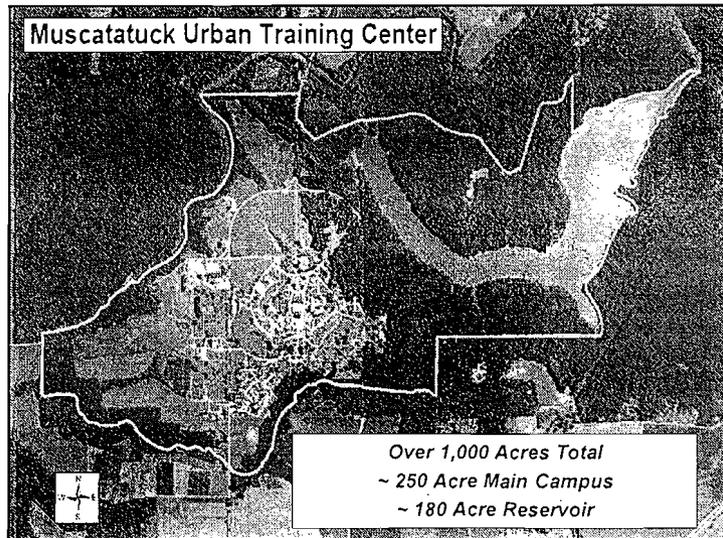
- Deploy = 14,312
- Redeploy = 5,462

**Atterbury**

- DNR released 1,250 acres to the MDI.
- MDI will use the area to construct administrative type support facilities.
- Residual 4,250 acres of Atterbury Fish & Wildlife Area will remain open to public.
- AFWA's 10 fishing lakes will not be affected by the land transfer.
- AFWA's state-of-the-art shooting range will not be affected by the transfer.

**NEAR-TERM CONSTRUCTION**

- Rail Expansion** \$24M
- ORTC Barracks** \$54M
- Child Development Ctr** \$4.3M





**Hoosier Youth Challenge Academy**

*Class Academics*

	Graduates	Earned GED	Post-Res GED	Ivy Tech Class
Class 1	35	13	4	13
Class 2	51	13	3	13
Class 3	54	24	3	17
Class 4	73	32	2	15
Class 5	71	29	2	18
Class 6	77	38	5	20
Class 7	94	26	2	22
Class 8	68	27	1	22
Class 9	78	49	0	26
Class 10	85	46	0	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>190</b>




**Hoosier Youth Challenge Academy**

Graduated 686 cadets in first ten classes  
 Increased overall TABE score 1.46 grade levels  
 46.5% of all Graduates earn their GED  
 27.7% of Graduates earn three college credits  
 \$352,200 in scholarships awarded  
 34,705 hours of Service to Community performed



*Indiana National Guard - Home of Hoosier Heroes*





Real Life Heroes

Within Our Ranks

Your Indiana National Guard





Your Indiana National Guard

Thanks you for your support

Ready

Responsive

Reliable

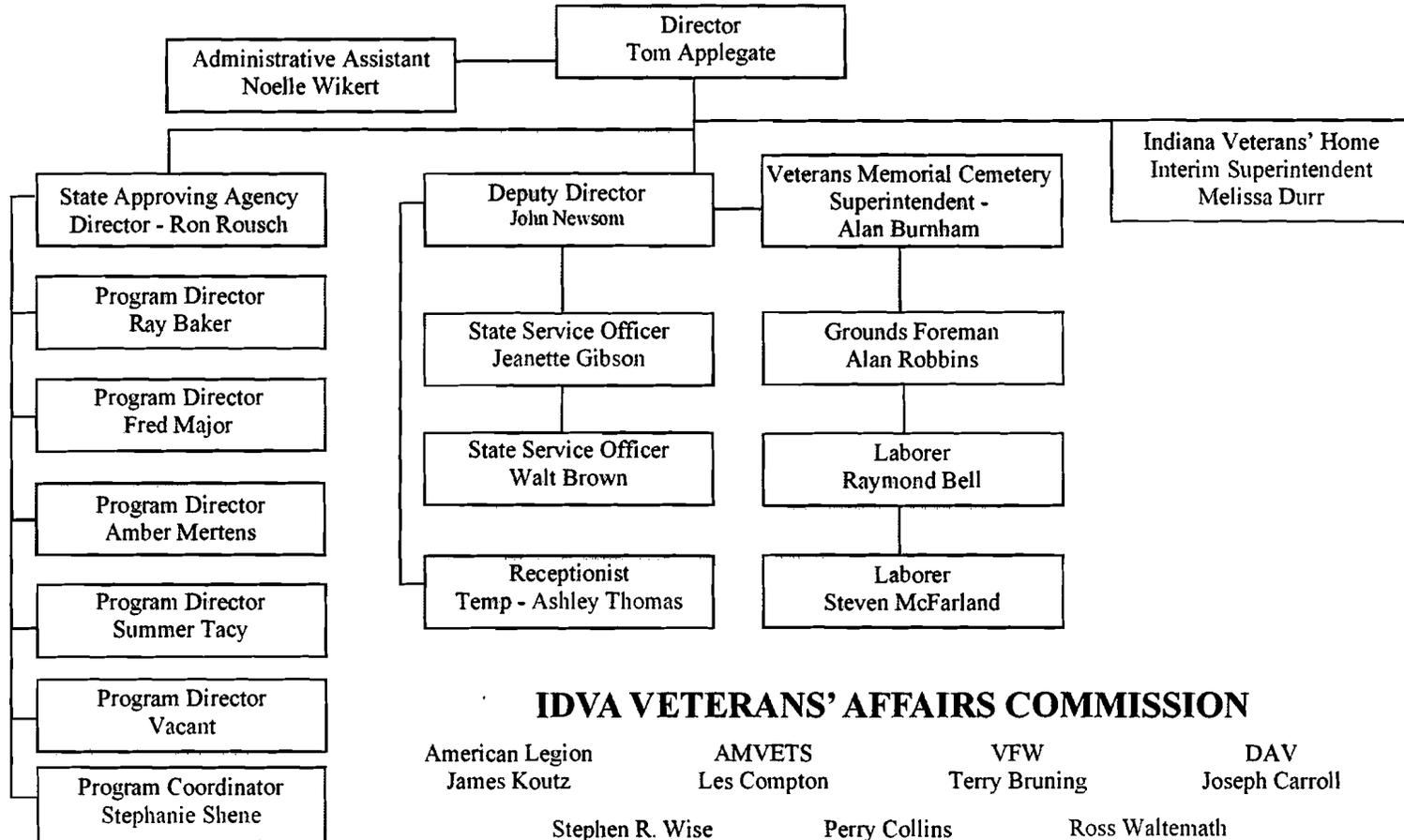


# **INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS**

**Commission on Military  
and Veterans' Affairs  
House Chambers  
August 27, 2012**

**Exhibit 2  
Commission on Military and  
Veterans Affairs  
Meeting #1 August 27, 2012**

# Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs Organizational Chart





# COUNTY VETERANS' SERVICE OFFICERS (CVSO)



- All Indiana Counties now have Veterans' Service Officers
  - 42 full time
  - 39 part time
  - 11 by appointment only
- Statewide, in FY2011, CVSOs helped account for a flow of almost \$940 million dollars in VA compensation and pension to Indiana veterans into the Hoosier economy. (An increase of \$162 million dollars from last year's report)



# MILITARY FAMILY RELIEF FUND



# MILITARY FAMILY RELIEF FUND

- Money from the sale of the Support Our Troops license plate supports this fund. In FY 2012 that was \$468,660.
  - Number of families assisted in FY 2012: 38
  - Grants presented in FY 2012: \$135,394
- 
- Total families assisted (since 2007): 302
  - Total Funds awarded (since 2007): \$886,561

*Did a look back to see if there were any apps denied benefits b/c outside of 1 yr window when it was extended to 3 yrs in 2012 session.*



# VETERANS AFFAIRS TRUST FUND



# VETERANS' AFFAIRS TRUST FUND

- Per statute, a self-sustaining funding source for the MFRF.
  - Money from the sale of Hoosier Veteran license plate and the POW/MIA plate are placed in this fund and invested. In FY 2012 that was \$768,475.
  - Total Assets: \$6,449,013 (increase of about \$1.4 million)
- 
- Long term financial goals for the fund: Investments per investment manager. Possibilities once fund reaches \$40M.
  - Priority: seek other revenue-producing activities to increase the fund.

morphed  
was new  
branch  
specific  
plate



# LICENSE PLATE SALES

## VATF:



47,075 sold in FY2012  
(\$706,125)  
+14,177 + \$212,655



2,494 sold in FY 2012  
(\$62,350)  
+1,209 + \$30,225

## MFRF:



23,433 sold in FY2012  
(\$468,660)  
+6,998 + \$139,960

**Grand Totals:**

**22,384 more license plates sold than FY 2011**

**\$382,840 in additional revenue**

**Total 3-plate revenue:  
\$1,237,135.00 for FY 2012**



# LEGISLATION



# LEGISLATION IDVA ENCOURAGES

- Allowing disabled veterans who do not own property to use the property tax abatement against the excise tax on their vehicle license plates.

**SUGGESTED AMENDMENT  
TO INDIANA CODE 6-6-5-5**

The Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs determines eligibility for the property tax deduction based solely on the following:

1. Period of service (peacetime or wartime)
2. Service-connected or non-service connected disability status
3. Age

Ownership of the property does not enter into our eligibility criteria. The county auditor makes that determination.

**IC 6-6-5-5**

**Amount of tax credit against tax**

Sec. 5. (a) The amount of tax imposed by this chapter shall be based upon the classification of the vehicle, as provided in section 4 of this chapter, and the age of the vehicle, in accordance with the schedule set out in subsection (c) or (d).

(b) A person who owns a vehicle and who is entitled to a property tax deduction under ~~IC 6-1.1-12-13, IC 6-1.1-12-14, IC 6-1.1-12-16, or IC 6-1.1-12-17.4~~ as determined by the Indiana Department of Veterans Affairs is entitled to a credit against the annual license excise tax as follows: Any remaining deduction from assessed valuation to which the person is entitled, applicable to property taxes payable in the year in which the excise tax imposed by this chapter is due, after allowance of the deduction on real estate and personal property owned by the person, shall reduce the annual excise tax in the amount of two dollars (\$2) on each one hundred dollars (\$100) of taxable value or major portion thereof. If the person does not own or is not buying the property in which they reside, the full amount of the deduction may be used utilizing the same formula. The county auditor shall, upon request, furnish a certified statement to the person verifying the credit allowable under this section and the statement shall be presented to and retained by the bureau to support the credit.



# INDIANA VETERANS' HOME

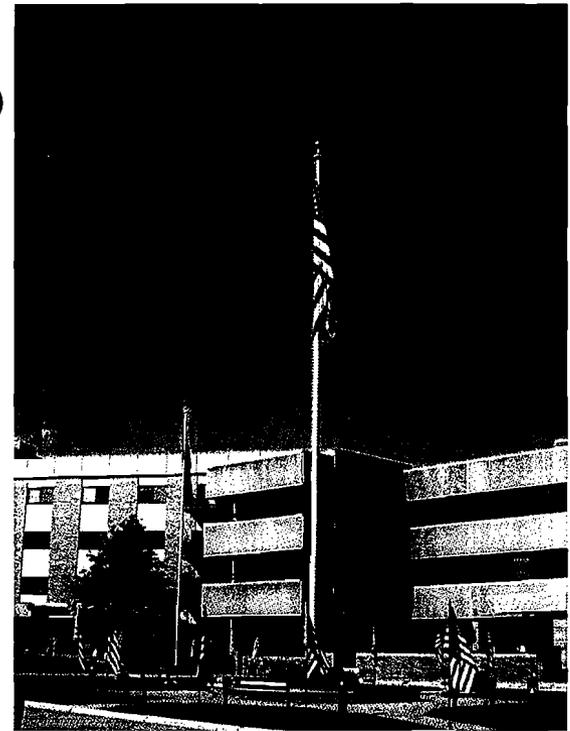




# INDIANA VETERANS' HOME



- Current Census: 263 (-5 from last year)
  - Total number of Veterans: 223 (12 female)
  - World War II: 71
  - Korean War: 46
  - Vietnam War: 90
  - Gulf War: 3
  - OEF/OIF: 3
  - Peacetime: 13
  - Spouses: 40



Note: Several residents served in multiple conflicts. If a resident served in both WW2 and Korea, they are listed under both categories which is why the numbers add up to more than the current census.

Goal: 300 residents

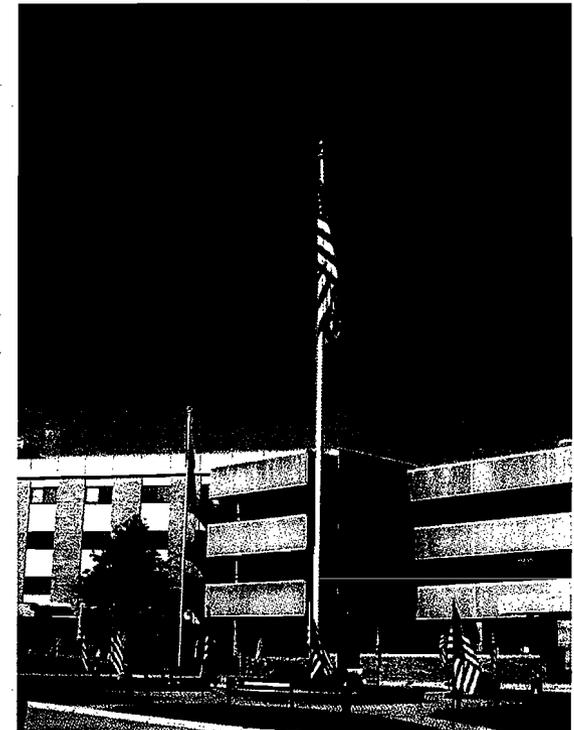


# INDIANA VETERANS' HOME



## • Beds

- Number of skilled care beds: 337  
(50 are Alzheimer/Dementia beds)
- Number of domiciliary care beds: 80
- Total number of beds: 417





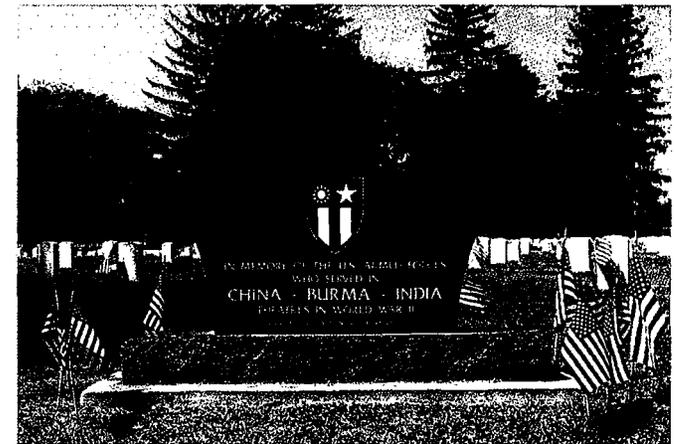
# INDIANA VETERANS' HOME



## • Bed Availability

- Medicaid/Medicare beds: 27
- Non-certified beds: 88
- Domiciliary beds: 16
- Total available beds: 131

*pay out of pocket. → Spend down, use Medicaid/Medicare.*





# INDIANA VETERANS' HOME FY 2012 PROJECTS

<u>Project:</u>	<u>Projected Cost</u>	<u>Completed?</u>
• Interior Rehab of Lincoln	\$150,000	No (10-yr plan)
• Waterproofing/Roof Replacement	\$500,000	Yes
• Air Handler Replacement in Dewey	\$250,000	Yes
• Roof Patching, Commandant's Home	\$100,000	No (DNR Funding)
• Lincoln Tunnel Top Repairs	\$262,000	No (FY2013)
• Demolition of Unsalvageable Buildings	\$1,738,000	Yes
o Total:	\$3,000,000	



# INDIANA VETERANS' HOME

## FY 2013 PROJECTS

<u>Project:</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Est. Comp. Date</u>
• VA Grant Projects*	\$2,015,205	FY2013
• Dewey Elevators	\$285,000	March 2013
• VA Tunnel Waterproofing	\$82,890	FY2013**
• Generator Project	\$1,209,460	FY2013**
• Switchgear	\$306,000	FY2013**
• Decentralize Power House	\$3,750,000	FY2013 **
• Cement Vents	\$150,000	FY2013 **
• Power House Steam Project	\$46,000	FY2013 **
• LED & External Lights	\$61,120	FY2013 **
• Renovate Lincoln Basement	\$65,000	10-year plan

\* Renovate Mac 2, 3, & 4: new call light system, new phone system, electronic medical records system.

Total cost \$5,757,728. State portion is \$2,015,205.

\*\* Submitted for Budget Committee meeting scheduled for September 2012

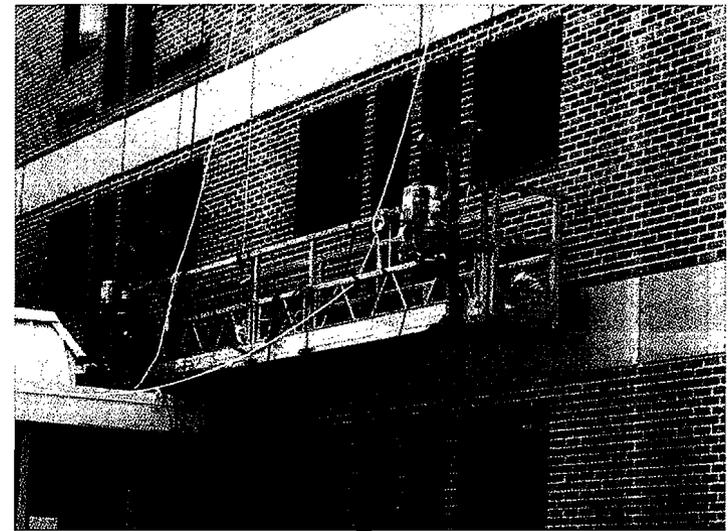
Money from Capital Construction Fund, 70710



# INDIANA VETERANS' HOME



- Latest Federal Legislation
  - President Obama signed HR 1267 into law on August 5, 2012 which allows State Veterans' Homes to negotiate contracts which will be not only adequate but will also reflect the reasonable cost of care provided. Additionally, the services for which VA will make reimbursement will be mutually acceptable.



Dewey Window Caulking



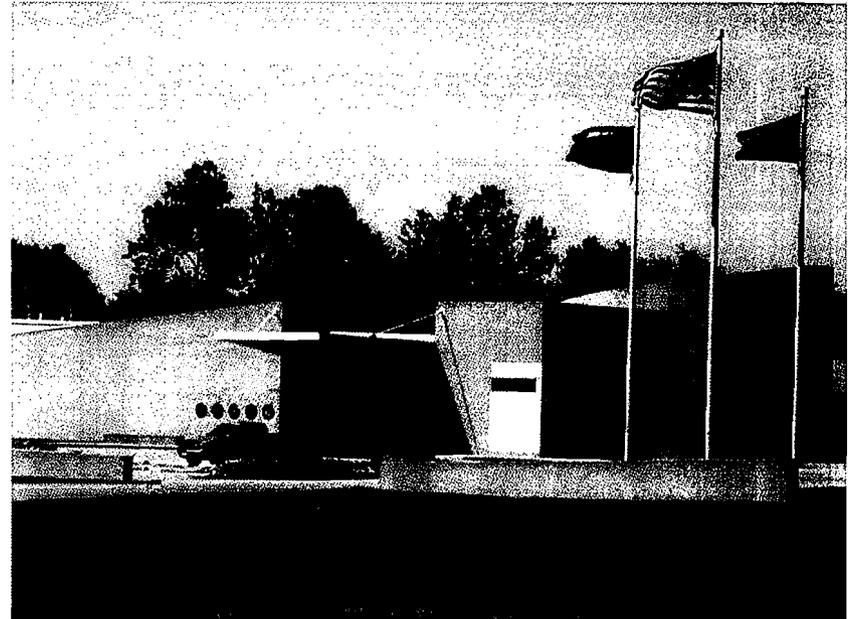
# INDIANA VETERANS' MEMORIAL CEMETERY



# INDIANA VETERANS' MEMORIAL CEMETERY

- Current Burials:
  - World War I: 1
  - World War II: 236
  - Korean War: 166
  - Vietnam War: 244
  - Gulf War: 10
  - OEF/OIF: 2
  - Peacetime: 125
- Spouses: 143
- Dependents: 2

Total: 929 (Increase of 117)





# INDIANA VETERANS' MEMORIAL CEMETERY

- Opened in 1999
- Recent Improvements
  - Scatter Garden
  - Columbarium
  - Gazebo
  - Landscaping





# STATE APPROVING AGENCY



# STATE APPROVING AGENCY

- Reviews, evaluates, approves and oversees schools and training facilities to ensure adherence to standards under State and Federal guidelines.
- Veterans can only utilize their education benefits, including the G.I. Bill, in programs approved by the State Approving Agency.
- Types of programs approved by the SAA are:
  - Institution of Higher Learning (IHL)(colleges and universities)
  - Non-College Degree (NCD)(barber school, etc.)
  - On the Job Training (OJT)(police training, firefighter training, etc.)
  - Apprenticeship (APP) Programs (welding, plumbing, electrician, etc.)



# STATE APPROVING AGENCY

- Over 833 Indiana locations currently eligible to use the G.I. Bill.
- In 2011 a mission change required SAA personnel to conduct compliance visits to schools, performing a role formerly accomplished by the federal VA. In the SAA's 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter they have accomplished 67% of required visits.
- Statewide, the SAA, along with the VA's Vocational Rehabilitation program, helps account for an annual flow of over \$124 million dollars in VA educational benefits for Indiana veterans and their dependents into the Hoosier economy.



# BENEFITS APPLICATIONS



# **REMISSION OF FEES FOR THE CHILD(BEN) OF DISABLED VETERANS**

- Applications Processed in 2011: 4,206
- So far in 2012: 2,419





# **REMISSION OF FEES FOR RECIPIENT OF THE PURPLE HEART MEDAL**

- Applications Processed in 2011: 20
- So far in 2012: 7





# PROPERTY TAX DEDUCTION

- Deductions from \$12,480 to \$37,440 depending upon the period served in the military, disability rating from VA and age.
- Applications Processed in 2011: 5,518
- So far in 2012: 3,523



# GOVERNOR'S MEMORIAL CERTIFICATE

- Processed upon the death of a Hoosier Veteran:

- 2011

• World War II:	383
• Korean War:	192
• Vietnam War:	201
• Gulf War:	1
• OEF/OIF:	4
• Peacetime:	137
• Unknown:	82
• Total:	1,000

- Certificates prepared: 3,080

- 2012: 697 veterans - 1,855 certificates

THE STATE OF INDIANA



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
MITCHELL E. DANIELS, JR.

*honors the memory of*

**GLENDON L. BERKOLZ**

*This certificate is awarded by a grateful state  
in recognition of devoted and selfless consecration  
to the service of our country  
in the Armed Forces of the United States.*

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,  
I have set my hand and cause to be  
affixed the Great Seal of the State  
this 22nd day of September, 2008.

SEPTEMBER 22, 2008

*Mitch Daniels*

BY THE GOVERNOR



# **REDUCED FEE HUNTING/FISHING LICENSE**

- Only \$2.75 for the basic license instead of the regular fee
- Applications Processed in 2011: 860
- So far in 2012: 605



# DELAYED HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA

- Applications approved in 2011: 33
  - Disallowed: 5

## ALLOWED

- World War II: 4
- Korean War:
- Vietnam War: 29
- Peacetime

o Totals 33

## DISALLOWED

- WWII era: 1
  - KW era:
  - VW era: 3
  - 1
- 5

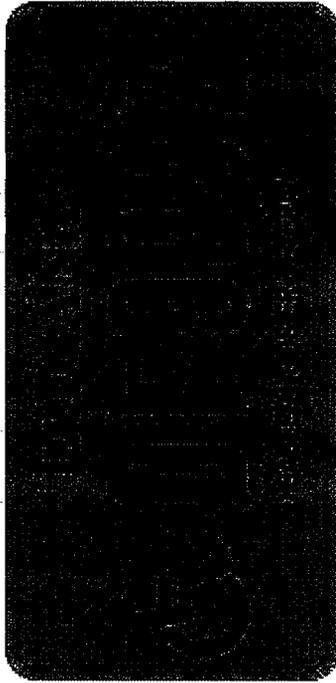


- 2012: 23 applications, 2 denials



# DISABLED VETERAN LICENSE PLATE

- Applications Approved in 2011: 977
- Disallowed: 227



- So far in 2012: 763



# FORMER POW LICENSE PLATE

- Less and less former POWs every year
- Applications Processed in 2011: 2



- So far in 2012: 2



# POW/MIA LICENSE PLATE

- To honor those who are still Prisoners of War and those who are still Missing in Action.
- Sold in 2011: 1,824
- Sold so far in 2012: 1,582
- Funds from the sales of this plate to the Veterans Affairs Trust Fund





# PURPLE HEART LICENSE PLATE

- To honor those veterans who are a recipient of that honor.
- Sold in 2011: 123
- Sold so far in 2012: 71





# GOLD STAR LICENSE PLATE

- Available since 2010 to the spouse, parents, siblings, and children of anyone who died while serving on duty in the military – active, Reserve or National Guard.
- Sold in 2011: 688
- Sold so far in 2012: 535





# INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

## QUESTIONS?

**Commission on Military  
and Veterans' Affairs  
House Chambers  
August 27, 2012**

**Exhibit 3  
Commission on Military and  
Veterans Affairs  
Meeting #1 August 27, 2012**

Introduced Version

**HOUSE BILL No. 1025**

**DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL**

**Citations Affected:** IC 21-14-12.

**Synopsis:** Resident tuition. Provides that Indiana veterans are eligible for the resident tuition rate for undergraduate courses upon enrolling at a state educational institution not later than 12 months after their separation from the United States armed forces. Provides that Indiana veterans who enroll later than 12 months after the separation date are subject to the tuition policies determined by the state educational institution. Provides that Indiana veterans who enroll in graduate programs are subject to the tuition policies determined by the state educational institution.

**Effective:** July 1, 2012.

**Kubacki**

January 9, 2012, read first time and referred to Committee on Education.

Introduced

Second Regular Session 117th General Assembly (2012)

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 2011 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

## HOUSE BILL No. 1025

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning higher education.

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

SOURCE: IC 21-14-12; (12)IN1025.1.1. --> SECTION 1. IC 21-14-12 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2012]:

### **Chapter 12. Resident Tuition and Indiana Veterans**

**Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "Indiana veteran" means an individual who:**

- (1) listed Indiana as the individual's home of record at the time of enlistment in the armed forces of the United States; and**
- (2) received any discharge or separation from the armed forces of the United States other than a dishonorable discharge.**

**Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "qualified course" means a course prescribed by a state educational institution to obtain an undergraduate degree.**

**Sec. 3. An Indiana veteran who enrolls at a state educational institution not later than twelve (12) months after the date of the**

**Indiana veteran's discharge or separation from the armed forces of the United States is eligible to pay the resident tuition rate determined by the state educational institution for a qualified course taken by the Indiana veteran while attending the state educational institution.**

**Sec. 4. An Indiana veteran is eligible to pay a resident tuition rate for a qualified course:**

- (1) regardless of whether the Indiana veteran has resided in Indiana after receiving a discharge or separation from the armed forces of the United States long enough to establish Indiana residency under the otherwise applicable policies of the state educational institution; and**
- (2) regardless of whether the Indiana veteran has returned to Indiana for the primary purpose of attending the state educational institution.**

**Sec. 5. An Indiana veteran who enrolls at a state educational institution later than twelve (12) months after the date of the Indiana veteran's discharge or separation from the armed forces of the United States is subject to the tuition policies determined by the state educational institution.**

**Sec. 6. An Indiana veteran who enrolls in a graduate degree program at a state educational institution is subject to the tuition policies determined by the state educational institution.**

Introduced Version

**HOUSE BILL No. 1230**

**DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL**

**Citations Affected:** IC 21-41-9.

**Synopsis:** Combat to College Program. Requires state educational institutions to establish a combat to college program (program). Requires a state educational institution to: (1) provide a centralized location for admissions, registration, and financial administration services for veteran students; (2) provide reasonable accommodations for disabled veteran students at a state educational institution's fitness facility; (3) develop programs to provide academic guidance specifically to veteran students; (4) develop programs to provide access to counseling services or resources to veteran students who are disabled or suffering from post traumatic stress disorder; and (5) develop job search programs designed for veteran students. Provides that each state educational institution shall designate a program coordinator. Requires a state educational institution to establish a hiring preference policy for veteran students. Requires a state educational institution to provide postsecondary credit for military training if the American Council of Education recommends that postsecondary credit should be provided for the military training.

**Effective:** July 1, 2012.

**Reske**

January 9, 2012, read first time and referred to Committee on Education.

Introduced

## Second Regular Session 117th General Assembly (2012)

**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**.

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Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2011 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

**HOUSE BILL No. 1230**

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning military and veterans.

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

SOURCE: IC 21-41-9; (12)IN1230.1.1. --> SECTION 1. IC 21-41-9 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2012]:

**Chapter 9. Combat to College Program**

**Sec. 1.** As used in this chapter, "armed forces of the United States" has the meaning set forth in IC 10-17-12-2.

**Sec. 2.** As used in this chapter, "coordinator" refers to a program coordinator designated under section 9 of this chapter.

**Sec. 3.** As used in this chapter, "National Guard" means a state's:

- (1) army National Guard; or
- (2) air National Guard.

**Sec. 4.** As used in this chapter, "postsecondary credit" means credit toward:

- (1) an associate degree;
- (2) a baccalaureate degree; or
- (3) a career and technical education certification;

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granted by a state educational institution.

**Sec. 5.** As used in this chapter, "program" refers to the combat to college program established under section 7 of this chapter.

**Sec. 6.** As used in this chapter, "veteran student" refers to a student of a state educational institution that has been or is currently serving as a member of the:

- (1) armed forces of the United States; or
- (2) National Guard.

**Sec. 7.** Each state educational institution shall establish a combat to college program to create a positive educational environment for veteran students to successfully graduate from academic and vocational degree programs while recognizing the skills, training, and experiences associated with military service.

**Sec. 8.** Each state educational institution shall do the following:

- (1) To the extent possible exercising financial prudence, provide a centralized location for

**admissions, registration for classes, and financial administration services for veteran students.**

**(2) Provide reasonable accommodations for disabled veteran students at a state educational institution's fitness facility.**

**(3) Develop programs to provide academic and career counseling specifically designed for veteran students.**

**(4) Develop programs to provide reasonable access to specialized counseling services or resources for disabled veteran students or veteran students suffering from post traumatic stress disorder.**

**(5) Develop job search assistance programs designed for veteran students during the veteran student's enrollment and for at least two (2) years following the veteran student's graduation from the state educational institution.**

**Sec. 9. (a) Each state educational institution shall designate a program coordinator.**

**(b) The duties of the program coordinator include the following:**

**(1) Develop programs to create a positive educational environment for veteran students while the veteran student is enrolled at the state educational institution.**

**(2) Develop training programs for the state educational institution's personnel relating to:**

**(A) issues associated with identifying and assisting veteran students with post traumatic stress disorder;**

**(B) veteran benefits; and**

**(C) any issue that the coordinator determines will educate**

**a state educational institution's faculty or staff of the special needs of veteran students.**

**(3) Make recommendations to the commission for higher education established under IC 21-18-2 concerning ways to improve the education of veteran students.**

**(4) Coordinate access to stress management, counseling, programs, and other resources available to a veteran student at the state educational institution.**

**(5) Coordinate with the Indiana department of veterans' affairs established by IC 10-17-1-2 to educate veteran students about state benefits available to Indiana veterans.**

**(6) Coordinate with the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to educate veteran students about federal benefits available to veterans.**

**(7) Coordinate with the adjutant general or the adjutant general's designee to educate veteran students about benefits and programs available to veteran students who served or are currently serving in the National Guard.**

**(8) Coordinate activities, seminars, and programs for veteran students presented by a veterans organization listed in IC 10-18-8-1.**

**(9) Coordinate campus activities and social events designed for veteran students.**

**(10) Develop programs to assist a veteran student to locate employment.**

**(11) Develop internship programs designed specifically for veteran students.**

**(12) Develop an Internet web site to provide veteran students access to veteran resources.**

**Sec. 10. (a) Except as provided under IC 21-16-2, each state educational institution shall develop a hiring preference policy for veteran students for employment by the state educational institution for positions available for students of the state educational institution.**

**(b) For a veteran student to be eligible for a hiring preference, a veteran student must be at least a half-time student (as defined in IC 21-16-1-12) and:**

**(1) must have received an honorable discharge from the armed forces of the United States or National Guard; or**

**(2) must be currently serving in the armed forces of the United States or National Guard.**

**(c) The state educational institution may make reasonable**

**exemptions from the hiring preference policy described in subsection (a) for teaching positions or positions that may require a specialized skill.**

**Sec. 11. Each state educational institution shall provide postsecondary credit to a veteran student for the veteran student's military training while serving in the armed forces of the United States or National Guard if the American Council of Education recommends that postsecondary credit should be provided for that military training.**

Introduced Version

**HOUSE BILL No. 1251**

**DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL**

**Citations Affected:** IC 6-3.1-34.

**Synopsis:** Tax credit for hiring veterans. Provides a tax credit against state tax liability each taxable year to an employer who hires an eligible returning veteran in the amount of \$750 for each eligible returning veteran the employer hires during the taxable year, adjusted for the fraction of the taxable year the eligible returning veteran is employed.

**Effective:** July 1, 2012.

**Davisson**

January 9, 2012, read first time and referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Introduced

Second Regular Session 117th General Assembly (2012)

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**:

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Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2011 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

## HOUSE BILL No. 1251

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.

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

SOURCE: IC 6-3.1-34; (12)IN1251.1.1. --> SECTION 1. IC 6-3.1-34 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2012]:

### **Chapter 34. Returning Active Duty Veterans Employment Tax Credit**

**Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012.**

**Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "pass through entity" means:**

- (1) a corporation that is exempt from the adjusted gross income tax under IC 6-3-2-2.8(2);
- (2) a partnership;
- (3) a limited liability company; or
- (4) a limited liability partnership.

**Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "state tax liability" means a taxpayer's total tax liability that is incurred under:**

- (1) IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7 (the adjusted gross income tax);
- (2) IC 6-5.5 (the financial institutions tax); and

- 
- (3) IC 27-1-18-2 (the insurance premiums tax);

as computed after the application of the credits that under IC 6-3.1-1-2 are to be applied before the credit provided by this chapter.

**Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "taxpayer" means a person, corporation, partnership, or other entity that has any state tax liability.**

**Sec. 5. (a) As used in this section, "eligible returning veteran" means an individual who was deployed on active duty service in a branch or reserve component of the United States military within the one (1) year period immediately preceding the individual's hire date.**

**(b) Each taxable year, except as otherwise provided in this section, a taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability for each eligible returning veteran the taxpayer hires during the taxable year for employment in Indiana. For each eligible returning veteran hired by the taxpayer during the taxable year for employment in Indiana, the amount of the credit is equal to the product of:**

- (1) seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750); multiplied by
- (2) the lesser of:

**(A) a fraction equal to:**

**(i) the number of hours actually worked by the eligible returning veteran for the taxpayer during the taxable year; divided by**

**(ii) two thousand (2,000) hours; or**

**(B) one (1).**

**(c) A taxpayer that is required to hire or rehire an eligible returning veteran by federal or state**

law may not claim the credit provided by subsection (b) for the eligible returning veteran.

(d) A taxpayer may not claim the credit provided by subsection (b) for hiring an eligible returning veteran if the taxpayer claims any other credit under this article for hiring the eligible returning veteran.

**Sec. 6.** If a pass through entity does not have state tax liability for a taxable year but is otherwise entitled to the tax credit provided by this chapter, each shareholder, partner, or member of the pass through entity is entitled to a share of the tax credit equal to:

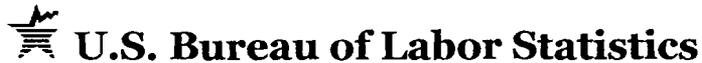
- (1) the amount of the tax credit determined for the pass through entity for the taxable year; multiplied by
- (2) the percentage of the pass through entity's distributive

income to which the shareholder, partner, or member is entitled.

**Sec. 7. (a)** If the credit provided by this chapter exceeds a taxpayer's state tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is first claimed, the excess may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years and used as a credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability during those taxable years. Each time the credit is carried forward to a succeeding taxable year, the credit is to be reduced by the amount that was used as a credit during the immediately preceding taxable year. The credit provided by this chapter may be carried forward and applied to succeeding taxable years for not more than four (4) taxable years following the first year for which the credit is claimed.

(b) A taxpayer is not entitled to a carryback or refund of any unused credit under this chapter.

**Sec. 8.** To receive the tax credit under this chapter, a taxpayer must claim the credit on the taxpayer's annual state tax return or returns in the manner prescribed by the department.



## Economic News Release

### Employment Situation of Veterans Summary

For release 10:00 a.m. (EDT) Tuesday, March 20, 2012

USDL-12-0493

Technical information: (202) 691-6378 \* cpsinfo@bls.gov \* www.bls.gov/cps  
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 \* PressOffice@bls.gov

#### EMPLOYMENT SITUATION OF VETERANS -- 2011

The unemployment rate for veterans who served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces at any time since September 2001--a group referred to as Gulf War-era II veterans--was 12.1 percent in 2011, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The jobless rate for all veterans was 8.3 percent. Twenty-six percent of Gulf War-era II veterans reported having a service-connected disability in August 2011, compared with about 14 percent of all veterans.

This information was obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of about 60,000 households that provides information on employment and unemployment in the United States. Data about veterans are collected monthly in the CPS; those monthly data are the source of the 2011 annual averages presented in this release. In August 2011, a supplement to the CPS collected additional information about veterans on topics such as service-connected disability. Information from the supplement is also presented in this release. The supplement was co-sponsored by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and by the U.S. Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service. For more information, see the Technical Note, which provides definitions of terms used in this release.

#### Highlights from the 2011 data:

- The unemployment rate of veterans in 2011 (8.3 percent) was not statistically different from the rate in 2010 (8.7 percent). The rate for Gulf War-era II veterans also was little different from a year earlier. (See table A.)
- Young male veterans (those ages 18 to 24) who served during Gulf War era II had an unemployment rate of 29.1 percent in 2011, higher than that of young male nonveterans (17.6 percent). (See table 2B.)
- Among all veterans, those with a service-connected disability had an unemployment rate of 8.5 percent in August 2011, about the same as the rate for veterans with no disability (7.9 percent). (See table 6.)
- One in three employed veterans with a service-connected disability worked in the public sector in August 2011, compared with about 1 in 5 veterans with no disability. (See table 7.)
- Gulf War-era II veterans who were current or past members of the Reserve or National Guard had an unemployment rate of 9.1 percent in August 2011, little different than the rate for those veterans who had not been members (11.0 percent). (See table 8.)
- Gulf War-era II veterans who served in Iraq, Afghanistan, or both had an unemployment rate of 11.6 percent in August 2011. (See table 9.)

#### The Veteran Population

In 2011, 21.6 million men and women in the civilian noninstitutional population ages 18 and over were veterans. (See table 1.) In the survey, veterans are defined as men and women who have previously served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and who were civilians at the time of the survey.

Veterans are more likely to be men and older than nonveterans. In part, this reflects the characteristics of veterans who served during World War II, the Korean War, and the

Vietnam era. Veterans who served during these wartime periods account for about one-half (10.4 million) of the total veteran population. A total of 5.3 million veterans served during Gulf War era I (August 1990 to August 2001) or Gulf War era II (September 2001 forward). Another 5.9 million served outside these designated wartime periods. Because age and other demographic differences affect labor force status, the next sections focus on veterans by period of service.

#### Gulf War-era II Veterans

In 2011, about 2.4 million of the nation's veterans had served during Gulf War era II. About 17 percent of these veterans were women, compared with 3 percent of veterans from World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam era. About half of all Gulf War-era II veterans were between the ages of 25 and 34. (See tables 1 and 2A.)

Among Gulf War-era II veterans, the unemployment rate for men was 12.0 percent in 2011, little different from the rate for women (12.4 percent). (See table 1.)

The unemployment rate for male Gulf War-era II veterans age 18 to 24, at 29.1 percent, was higher than that for nonveterans of the same age group (17.6 percent). The rate for male veterans age 25 to 34 also was higher than the rate for their nonveteran counterparts (13.4 and 9.5 percent, respectively). For those age 35 and over, the unemployment rates of male veterans and nonveterans generally were little different. (See table 2B.)

Veterans of Gulf War era II and nonveterans had similar occupational profiles in 2011 after accounting for gender. About one-third of the employed men in both groups worked in management and professional occupations, a higher proportion than in any other major occupational group. Among employed women, about 49 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans and 41 percent of nonveterans worked in management and professional occupations. (See table 4.)

Gulf War-era II veterans were about twice as likely to work in the public sector in 2011 as were nonveterans--27 percent and 14 percent, respectively. About 14 percent of employed veterans of the era worked for the federal government, compared with about 2 percent of employed nonveterans. (See table 5.)

In August 2011, approximately 38 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans reported that they had served in Iraq, Afghanistan, or both. (Some veterans did not report their location of service.) These veterans had an unemployment rate of 11.6 percent, not statistically different from Gulf War-era II veterans who served elsewhere (8.6 percent). (See table 9.)

#### Gulf War-era I Veterans

For the 2.9 million veterans who served during Gulf War era I (August 1990 to August 2001), the proportion that were women (16 percent in 2011) was similar to that of Gulf War-era II veterans. About 87 percent of the era's veterans were age 35 and over, compared with 36 percent of Gulf War-era II veterans. (See tables 1 and 2A.)

The labor force participation rate of male veterans from Gulf War era I was 85.7 percent in 2011, little different than the rate for male Gulf War-era II veterans (83.5 percent). The unemployment rate for male Gulf War-era I veterans (7.1 percent) was lower than the rate for Gulf War-era II veterans (12.0 percent). This difference in the unemployment rate reflects, at least in part, the older age profile of veterans who served during Gulf War era I. Unemployment rates of Gulf War-era I veterans were not statistically different from those of nonveterans of the same gender and age group.

#### Veterans of World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam Era

In August 2011, about 10.4 million veterans responded that they had served during World War II, the Korean War, or the Vietnam era. Nearly all of these veterans were at least 55 years old, and more than half were at least 65 years old. Nearly all (97 percent) of these veterans were men. In 2011, just over one-third of male veterans of these wartime periods were in the labor force, and their unemployment rate was 7.6 percent. Male veterans of these wartime periods had lower labor force participation rates compared with male nonveterans in the same age categories. (See tables 1 and 2B.)

#### Veterans of Other Service Periods

In 2011, about 5.9 million veterans had served on active duty during "other service periods," mainly between the Korean War and the Vietnam era, and between the Vietnam era and Gulf War era I. Because these veterans served between the major wartime periods, which span several decades, this group is concentrated in two age ranges. About 43 percent of these veterans were 45 to 54 years old, and another 38 percent

were 65 years and over. (See tables 1 and 2A.)

Nine in 10 veterans of other service periods were men. Among most age groups, male veterans of service periods between the designated wartime periods had labor force participation rates and unemployment rates that were not statistically different than those of male nonveterans.

#### Veterans with a Service-connected Disability

In August 2011, about 3.0 million veterans, or 14 percent of the total, reported having a service-connected disability. (Some veterans did not report whether they had a service-connected disability.) Veterans with a service-connected disability are assigned a disability rating by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs or the U.S. Department of Defense. Ratings range from 0 to 100 percent, in increments of 10 percentage points, depending on the severity of the condition. (See table 6.)

Among veterans with a service-connected disability, about 4 in 10 reported a disability rating of less than 30 percent, while about 3 in 10 had a rating of 60 percent or higher. In August 2011, 60.3 percent of veterans with a service-connected disability rating of less than 30 percent were in the labor force, compared with 26.6 percent for those with a rating of 60 percent or higher.

Among veterans who served in Gulf War-era II, about 1 in 4 (633,000) reported having a service-connected disability. Of these, 80.0 percent were in the labor force in August 2011, compared with 83.7 percent of veterans from this period with no service-connected disability. Among Gulf War-era II veterans, the unemployment rate of those with a disability was 12.1 percent, not statistically different from those with no disability (9.5 percent).

In August 2011, 19.5 percent (586,000) of veterans who served during Gulf War era I reported a service-connected disability. Their labor force participation rate (69.6 percent) was lower than the rate for veterans from the era who did not have a disability (88.2 percent). Unemployment rates for Gulf War-era I veterans with and without service-connected disabilities were little different (7.1 and 6.9 percent, respectively).

Among the 1.2 million veterans with a service-connected disability from World War II, the Korean War, and the Vietnam era, 20.9 percent were in the labor force in August 2011, compared with 35.5 percent of veterans from these periods who did not have a service-connected disability. The unemployment rate of veterans with a disability from these wartime periods was 3.1 percent, below the rate for their counterparts with no disability (8.2 percent).

Veterans with a service-connected disability from other service periods had a labor force participation rate of 53.1 percent in August 2011, compared with 56.8 percent for veterans with no disability from these periods. Among veterans from other service periods, the unemployment rates of veterans with and without service-connected disabilities were not statistically different--9.4 and 7.5 percent, respectively.

Regardless of period of service, many veterans with a service-connected disability worked in the public sector. In August 2011, 34 percent of employed veterans with a disability worked in federal, state, or local government, compared with 19 percent of veterans with no disability and 14 percent of nonveterans. About 18 percent of employed veterans with a disability worked for the federal government, compared with 6 percent of veterans with no disability and 2 percent of nonveterans. (See table 7.)

#### Reserve and National Guard Membership

About 30 percent of both Gulf War-era I and Gulf War-era II veterans were reported to be current or past members of the Reserve or National Guard. Among Gulf War-era II veterans, those who were current or past members of the Reserve or National Guard had an unemployment rate of 9.1 percent in August 2011, little different from those who had never been members (11.0 percent). Gulf War-era II veterans who were current or past members of the Reserve or National Guard had a higher labor force participation rate than those who had never been members. For veterans of Gulf War-era I, labor force participation rates as well as unemployment rates were similar for members and nonmembers. (See table 8.)

- [Employment Situation of Veterans Summary Table A. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, and sex, 2010-2011 annual averages](#)
- [Employment Situation of Veterans Technical Note](#)
- [Table 1. Employment status of persons 18 years and over by veteran status, period of service, sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 2011 annual averages](#)


**U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics**
**Economic News Release****Table 2A. Employment status of persons 18 years and over by veteran status, age, and period of service, 2011 annual averages**

**Table 2A. Employment status of persons 18 years and over by veteran status, age, and period of service, 2011 annual averages**  
 [Numbers in thousands]

Veteran status, age, and period of service	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force						
		Total	Percent of population	Employed		Unemployed		Not in labor force
				Total	Percent of population	Total	Percent of labor force	
<b>TOTAL VETERANS</b>								
<b>Total, 18 years and over</b>	21,613	11,320	52.4	10,375	48.0	945	8.3	10,293
18 to 24 years	299	213	71.4	149	49.8	64	30.2	85
25 to 34 years	1,590	1,318	82.9	1,160	73.0	158	12.0	272
35 to 44 years	2,364	2,090	88.4	1,940	82.1	150	7.2	274
45 to 54 years	3,636	2,989	82.2	2,761	75.9	228	7.6	647
55 to 64 years	5,084	2,976	58.5	2,747	54.0	229	7.7	2,108
65 years and over	8,640	1,733	20.1	1,618	18.7	115	6.7	6,907
<b>Gulf War era, total</b>								
<b>Total, 18 years and over</b>	5,323	4,397	82.6	3,992	75.0	405	9.2	925
18 to 24 years	299	213	71.4	149	49.8	64	30.2	85
25 to 34 years	1,590	1,318	82.9	1,160	73.0	158	12.0	272
35 to 44 years	1,874	1,665	88.8	1,546	82.5	119	7.1	209
45 to 54 years	1,025	871	85.0	826	80.5	45	5.2	154
55 to 64 years	436	298	68.3	281	64.4	17	5.7	138
65 years and over	99	33	33.1	30	30.7	2	-	66
<b>Gulf War era II</b>								
<b>Total, 18 years and over</b>	2,387	1,937	81.2	1,704	71.4	234	12.1	450
18 to 24 years	299	213	71.4	149	49.8	64	30.2	85
25 to 34 years	1,218	1,000	82.1	870	71.4	130	13.0	218
35 to 44 years	412	358	86.9	337	81.7	22	6.0	54
45 to 54 years	339	287	84.6	275	81.2	12	4.1	52
55 to 64 years	103	71	69.3	66	63.9	6	7.8	32
65 years and over	16	7	-	7	-	0	-	8
<b>Gulf War era I</b>								
<b>Total, 25 years and over</b>	2,936	2,460	83.8	2,289	78.0	172	7.0	476
25 to 34 years	372	318	85.6	290	78.1	28	8.7	54

Veteran status, age, and period of service	Civilian noninsti- tutional population	Total	Percent of population	Civilian labor force		Percent of labor force	Not in labor force		
				Employed				Unemployed	
				Total	Percent of population			Total	Percent of labor force
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	1,462	1,306	89.4	1,209	82.7	97	7.4	155	
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	686	584	85.1	551	80.2	33	5.7	102	
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	333	226	68.0	215	64.6	11	5.0	106	
<b>65 years and over</b>	83	25	30.5	24	28.3	2	-	58	
<b>WW II, Korean War, and Vietnam era</b>									
<b>Total, 45 years and over</b>	10,436	3,549	34.0	3,280	31.4	269	7.6	6,887	
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	86	60	70.2	54	62.3	7	11.3	26	
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	4,032	2,258	56.0	2,077	51.5	180	8.0	1,774	
<b>65 years and over</b>	6,319	1,231	19.5	1,149	18.2	81	6.6	5,088	
<b>Other service periods</b>									
<b>Total, 35 years and over</b>	5,853	3,374	57.6	3,102	53.0	271	8.0	2,480	
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	490	426	86.9	395	80.5	31	7.3	64	
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	2,525	2,058	81.5	1,882	74.5	176	8.6	467	
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	616	420	68.2	388	63.0	32	7.6	196	
<b>65 years and over</b>	2,222	470	21.1	438	19.7	32	6.7	1,753	
<b>TOTAL NONVETERANS</b>									
<b>Total, 18 years and over</b>	209,278	140,424	67.1	128,140	61.2	12,284	8.7	68,854	
<b>18 to 24 years</b>	29,172	18,910	64.8	15,859	54.4	3,051	16.1	10,262	
<b>25 to 34 years</b>	39,774	32,406	81.5	29,377	73.9	3,030	9.3	7,367	
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	37,135	30,569	82.3	28,330	76.3	2,239	7.3	6,565	
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	40,209	32,373	80.5	30,106	74.9	2,267	7.0	7,836	
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	31,905	20,791	65.2	19,439	60.9	1,352	6.5	11,114	
<b>65 years and over</b>	31,084	5,374	17.3	5,029	16.2	345	6.4	25,710	

NOTE: Veterans are men and women who served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces and were not on active duty at the time of the survey. Nonveterans never served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans could have served anywhere in the world during these periods of service: Gulf War era II (September 2001-present), Gulf War era I (August 1990-August 2001), Vietnam era (August 1964-April 1975), Korean War (July 1950-January 1955), World War II (December 1941-December 1946), and other service periods (all other time periods). Veterans are counted in only one period of service, their most recent wartime period. Veterans who served in more than one wartime period are classified in the most recent one. Veterans who served in both a wartime period and any other service period are classified in the wartime period. Dash indicates no data or data that do not meet publication criteria (values not shown where base is less than 35,000).

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Last Modified Date: March 20, 2012

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | Division of Labor Force Statistics, PSB Suite 4675, 2 Massachusetts Avenue, NE Washington, DC 20212-0001

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## Economic Overview And Outlook: Indiana

### JOBS

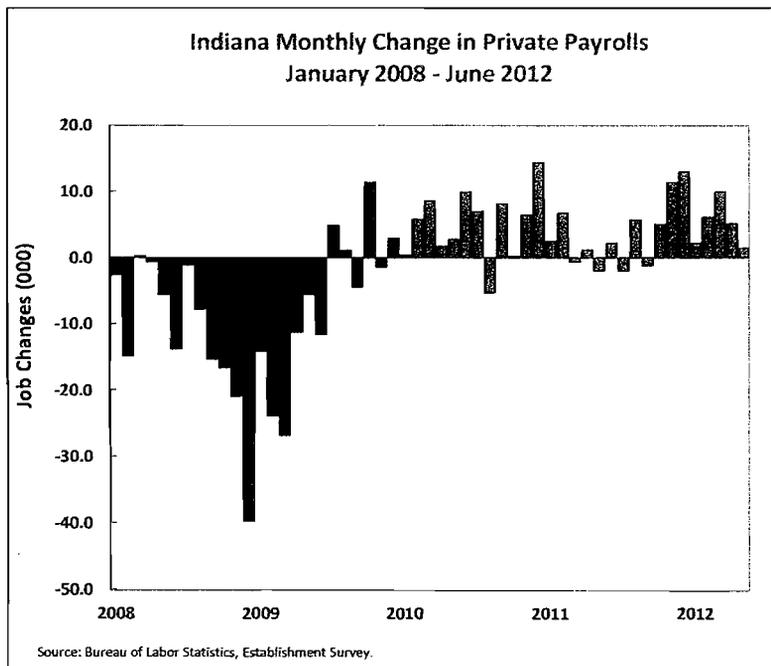
- Including June, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 28 consecutive months.
- In Indiana, private sector employment fell by 8.5 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.4 percent.
- In Indiana, employees in the manufacturing, construction, and professional and business services sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in Indiana have experienced the greatest employment increases: professional and business services; manufacturing; and construction.\*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in Indiana was 8.0 percent in June 2012, up 3.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 10.8 percent in July 2009.
- 255,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in Indiana during June 2012.
- In Indiana, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 29,441 during June, up 1.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 90,339 in March 2009, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits in Indiana have declined by 67.4 percent.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 1st quarter of 2012, total personal income is 0.7 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in Indiana was \$31,303.00 in the 1st quarter of 2012, up from \$30,160.60 in the 1st quarter of 2010.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 16.8 percent over 17 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 0.2 percent.
- In Indiana, home prices fell by 6.2 percent over 13 quarters from their peak in the first quarter of 2008. Since the second quarter of 2011, home prices in Indiana have risen by 0.7 percent.
- As of the 1st quarter of 2012, 4.8 percent of all mortgages, including 12.1 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in Indiana.
- Housing starts in Indiana totaled 12,350 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in May 2012, a decrease of 23.7 percent from April.
- Within the Midwest census region, which includes Indiana, sales of new single-family homes totaled 42,000 units in May 2012, a decrease of 10.6 percent from April. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.0 percent to 960,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from May to June 2012.

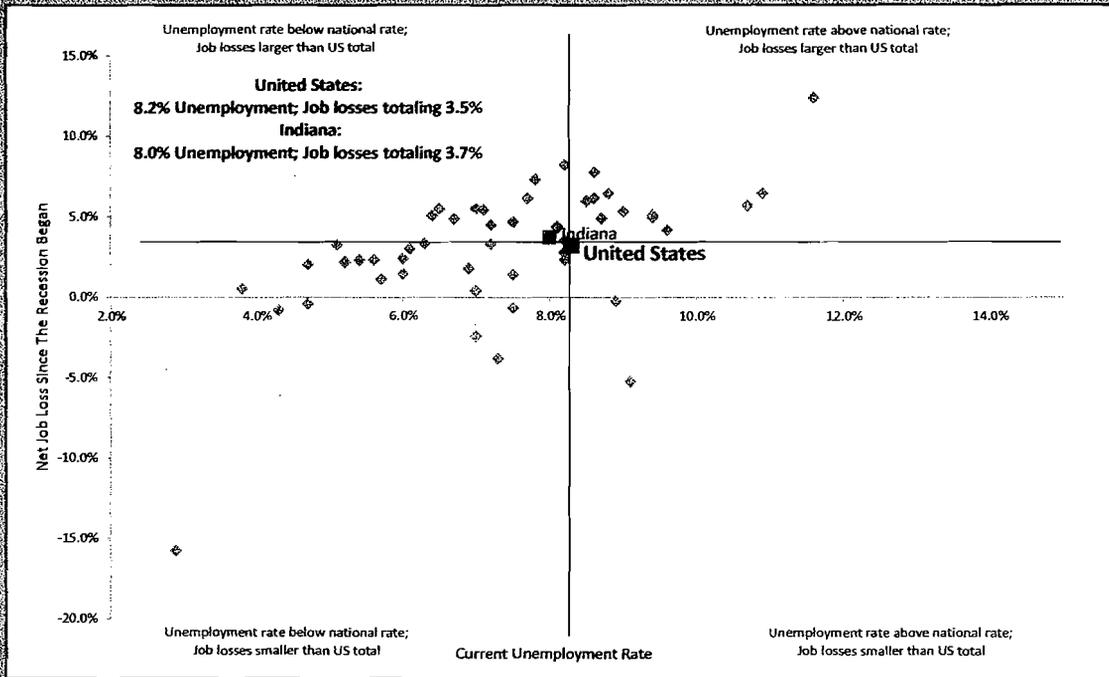
\* For Indiana-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the Indiana office: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov/>

## How Does Indiana Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, unemployment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. This chart below allows you to compare Indiana to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within Indiana since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in Indiana.

States falling in the upper-right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower-left quadrant have unemployment rates job losses (or even gains) lower than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		Indiana	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	June 2009	10.8%	9.5%
	June 2010	10.2%	9.4%
	June 2011	9.1%	9.1%
	June 2012	8.0%	8.2%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2011	10.5%	9.4%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	7.6%	8.3%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	15.7%	12.1%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 49,900	\$ 52,823
	(2010 \$) 2010	\$ 46,322	\$ 49,445
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	11.8%	12.5%
	2010	16.3%	15.1%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	11.4%	15.3%
	2010	13.4%	16.3%

Introduced Version

**SENATE BILL No. 318**

**DIGEST OF INTRODUCED BILL**

**Citations Affected:** IC 6-3.1-34.

**Synopsis:** Tax credit for hiring returning veterans. Provides a tax credit against state tax liability each taxable year to an employer who hires an eligible returning veteran. Specifies that the amount of the credit is \$1,000 for each eligible returning veteran the employer hires during the taxable year, adjusted for the fraction of the taxable year the eligible returning veteran is employed.

**Effective:** July 1, 2012.

**Glick**

January 5, 2012, read first time and referred to Committee on Tax and Fiscal Policy.

Introduced

Second Regular Session 117th General Assembly (2012)

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 2011 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

## SENATE BILL No. 318

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.

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

SOURCE: IC 6-3.1-34; (12)IN0318.1.1. --> SECTION 1. IC 6-3.1-34 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW CHAPTER** TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2012]:

### **Chapter 34. Tax Credit for Hiring Returning Veterans**

**Sec. 1. This chapter applies only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012.**

**Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "pass through entity" means:**

- (1) a corporation that is exempt from the adjusted gross income tax under IC 6-3-2-2.8(2);
- (2) a partnership;
- (3) a limited liability company; or
- (4) a limited liability partnership.

**Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "state tax liability" means a taxpayer's total tax liability that is incurred under:**

- (1) IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7 (the adjusted gross income tax);
- (2) IC 6-5.5 (the financial institutions tax); and
- (3) IC 27-1-18-2 (the insurance premiums tax);

**as computed after the application of the credits that under IC 6-3.1-1-2 are to be applied before the credit provided by this chapter.**

**Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "taxpayer" means a person, corporation, partnership, or other entity that has any state tax liability.**

**Sec. 5. (a) As used in this section, "eligible returning veteran" means an individual who was deployed on active duty service in a branch or reserve component of the United States military within the two (2) year period immediately preceding the individual's hire date.**

**(b) Each taxable year, except as otherwise provided in this section, a taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability for each eligible returning veteran the taxpayer hires during the taxable year for employment in Indiana. For each eligible returning veteran hired by the taxpayer during the taxable year for employment in Indiana, the amount of the credit is equal to the product of:**

- (1) one thousand dollars (\$1,000); multiplied by
- (2) the lesser of:
  - (A) a fraction equal to:

**(i) the number of hours actually worked by the eligible returning veteran for the taxpayer during the taxable year; divided by**

- (ii) two thousand (2,000) hours; or

**(B) one (1).**

**(c) A taxpayer that is required to hire or rehire an eligible returning veteran by federal or state**

law may not claim the credit provided by subsection (b) for the eligible returning veteran.

(d) A taxpayer may not claim the credit provided by subsection (b) for hiring an eligible returning veteran if the taxpayer claims any other credit under this article for hiring the eligible returning veteran.

**Sec. 6. If a pass through entity does not have state tax liability for a taxable year but is otherwise entitled to the tax credit provided by this chapter, each shareholder, partner, or member of the pass through entity is entitled to a share of the tax credit equal to:**

(1) the amount of the tax credit determined for the pass through entity for the taxable year; multiplied by

(2) the percentage of the pass through entity's distributive income to which the shareholder, partner, or member is

entitled.

**Sec. 7. (a) If the credit provided by this chapter exceeds a taxpayer's state tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is first claimed, the excess may be carried forward to succeeding taxable years and used as a credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability during those taxable years. Each time the credit is carried forward to a succeeding taxable year, the credit is to be reduced by the amount that was used as a credit during the immediately preceding taxable year. The credit provided by this chapter may be carried forward and applied to succeeding taxable years for not more than four (4) taxable years following the first year for which the credit is claimed.**

(b) A taxpayer is not entitled to a carryback or refund of any unused credit under this chapter.

**Sec. 8. To receive the tax credit under this chapter, a taxpayer must claim the credit on the taxpayer's annual state tax return or returns in the manner prescribed by the department.**