CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT
DIGEST FOR EHB 1365

Citations Affected: IC 4-32-9-33; IC 6-2.5; IC 6-3-2-2.5; IC 6-3-2-2.6; IC 6-3.1-13-7; IC 6-3.1-13-21; IC 6-3.1-26-26; IC 6-4.1-1-3; IC 6-2.5-4-5; IC 6-3-2-1; IC 6-3-2-1.5; IC 6-3.1-11.6; IC 36-7-32-11; IC 32-24-1-4; IC 32-34-1-28; IC 32-34-1-28.5; IC 6-3.1-19-3; IC 6-3.1-19-5; IC 36-7-13; IC 6-8.1-3-16; IC 34-30-2-16.7; IC 4-4-5.2; IC 36-1-8-5.1; IC 36-4-1-1; IC 36-9-41; IC 6-1.1-4-40; IC 6-2.5-5-15; IC 9-18-9-4.

Synopsis: State and local administration. Makes the following changes to the sales and use tax: (1) Grants a credit against Indiana use tax for sales tax paid in another state for a vehicle, a watercraft, or an aircraft. (2) Makes the furnishing of satellite television service, cable radio service, and satellite radio service a retail transaction. (3) Indicates that a deduction for sales tax paid on a purchase price that becomes uncollectible is assignable only if the retail merchant that paid the tax assigned the right to the deduction in writing. (4) Requires certain out-of-state entities to collect sales tax in Indiana. (5) Provides that gross retail income does not include receipts attributable to installation charges if those charges are separately stated on the invoice. Revises the manner in which net operating losses are computed. Makes the research expense credit permanent (instead of expiring at the end of 2013). Repeals the sales tax credit for sales of motor vehicles, trailers, watercraft, and aircraft that are sold in Indiana and titled or registered in another state. Repeals the registration fee for a converter dolly. Repeals the sales tax on complimentary hotel rooms. Makes various changes concerning taxation, economic development, state and local administration, and charity gaming. **(This conference committee report does the following: (1) Restores a provision deleted in the senate that limited the classification of adopted children as Class A transferees for the purposes of the inheritance tax. (2) Adds SB 215 concerning prize limits for charity gaming. (3) Adds SB 272 concerning military bases and economic development (senate passed version plus the certified technology park amendment passed in Ways and Means). (4) Adds SB 201 concerning eminent domain filings. (5) Adds SB 252 concerning unclaimed property resulting from the demutualization of an insurance company. (6) Adds provisions from SB 180 concerning community revitalization enhancement districts. (7) Adds SB 425 concerning early retirees from Muscatatuck. (8) Adds provisions concerning the EDGE credit and certain pass through**

entities. (9) Authorizes the department of revenue to publish on the Internet a list of taxpayers that are subject to tax warrants issued at least 24 months before the date of the publication of the list. (10) Sunsets the authority to publish the list after June 30, 2006. (11) Removes the repeal of the annual fee to renew a permanent registration of a semitrailer. (12) Provides that delivery charges are taxable by removing them from the bill's exclusion from gross retail income. (13) Extends the Hoosier business investment tax credit by two years. (14) Establishes the interim study committee on corporate taxation to study the utilization of passive investment corporations by companies doing business in Indiana. (15) Adds provisions from SB 211 concerning a twenty-first century fund grant office. (16) Adds the senate passed version of SB 47 creating the emerging technology grant fund to be administered by the twenty-first century research and technology fund board. (17) Adds SB 151 concerning local rainy day funds. (18) Adds SB 149 concerning borrowing for local public works. (19) Adds provisions from SB 281 concerning property tax abatement but limits the application to a particular locality. (20) Adds SB 274 concerning an optional property tax abatement fee. (21) Removes provisions concerning farmland preservation. (22) Adds a provision concerning the assessment of Section 42 low income housing.)

Effective: Upon passage; January 1, 2004 (retroactive); March 1, 2004 (retroactive); April 1, 2004; July 1, 2004; January 1, 2005.

Adopted	Rejected

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. SPEAKER:

Your Conference Committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the Senate upon Engrossed Senate Amendments to Engrossed House Bill No. 1365 respectfully reports that said two committees have conferred and agreed as follows to wit:

that the House recede from its dissent from all Senate amendments and that the House now concur in all Senate amendments to the bill and that the bill be further amended as follows:

Delete the title and insert the following:

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning state and local administration and to make an appropriation.

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. IC 4-32-9-33 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 33. (a) The total prizes awarded for one (1) pull tab, punchboard, or tip board game may not exceed ~~two~~ **five** thousand dollars ~~($2,000).~~ **($5,000).**

(b) A single prize awarded for one (1) winning ticket in a pull tab, punchboard, or tip board game may not exceed ~~three~~ **five** hundred **ninety-nine** dollars ~~($300).~~ **($599).**

(c) The selling price for one (1) ticket for a pull tab, punchboard, or tip board game may not exceed one dollar ($1).

SECTION 2. IC 6-2.5-1-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.257-2003, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), "gross retail income" means the total gross receipts, of any kind or

character, received in a retail transaction, including cash, credit, property, and services, for which tangible personal property is sold, leased, or rented, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise, without any deduction for:

(1) the seller's cost of the property sold;

(2) the cost of materials used, labor or service cost, interest, losses, all costs of transportation to the seller, all taxes imposed on the seller, and any other expense of the seller;

(3) charges by the seller for any services necessary to complete the sale, other than delivery and installation charges;

(4) delivery charges; **or**

~~(5) installation charges; or~~

~~(6)~~ **(5)** the value of exempt personal property given to the purchaser where taxable and exempt personal property have been bundled together and sold by the seller as a single product or piece of merchandise.

For purposes of subdivision (4), delivery charges are charges by the seller for preparation and delivery of the property to a location designated by the purchaser of property, including but not limited to transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing.

(b) "Gross retail income" does not include that part of the gross receipts attributable to:

(1) the value of any tangible personal property received in a like kind exchange in the retail transaction, if the value of the property given in exchange is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser;

(2) the receipts received in a retail transaction which constitute interest, finance charges, or insurance premiums on either a promissory note or an installment sales contract;

(3) discounts, including cash, terms, or coupons that are not reimbursed by a third party that are allowed by a seller and taken by a purchaser on a sale;

(4) interest, financing, and carrying charges from credit extended on the sale of personal property if the amount is separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser; ~~or~~

(5) any taxes legally imposed directly on the consumer that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser; **or**

(6) installation charges that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser.

(c) A public utility's or a power subsidiary's gross retail income includes all gross retail income received by the public utility or power subsidiary, including any minimum charge, flat charge, membership fee, or any other form of charge or billing.

SECTION 3. IC 6-2.5-3-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. For purposes of this chapter:

(a) "Use" means the exercise of any right or power of ownership over tangible personal property.

(b) "Storage" means the keeping or retention of tangible personal property in Indiana for any purpose except the subsequent use of that property solely outside Indiana.

(c) "A retail merchant engaged in business in Indiana" includes any retail merchant who makes retail transactions in which a person acquires personal property **or services** for use, storage, or consumption in Indiana and who: ~~maintains:~~

(1) **maintains** an office, place of distribution, sales location, sample location, warehouse, storage place, or other place of business which is located in Indiana and which the retail merchant maintains, occupies, or uses, either permanently or temporarily, either directly or indirectly, and either by ~~himself~~ **the retail merchant** or through ~~an~~ **a representative,** agent, or subsidiary; ~~or~~

(2) **maintains** a representative, agent, salesman, canvasser, or solicitor who, while operating in Indiana under the authority of and on behalf of the retail merchant or a subsidiary of the retail merchant, sells, delivers, **installs, repairs, assembles, sets up, accepts returns of, bills, invoices,** or takes orders for sales of tangible personal property **or services** to be used, stored, or consumed in Indiana;

(3) is otherwise required to register as a retail merchant under IC 6-2.5-8-1; or

(4) may be required by the state to collect tax under this article to the extent allowed under the Constitution of the United States and federal law.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, tangible or intangible property that is:

(1) owned or leased by a person that has contracted with a commercial printer for printing; and

(2) located at the premises of the commercial printer;

shall not be considered to be, or to create, an office, a place of distribution, a sales location, a sample location, a warehouse, a storage place, or other place of business maintained, occupied, or used in any way by the person. A commercial printer with which a person has contracted for printing shall not be considered to be in any way a representative, an agent, a salesman, a canvasser, or a solicitor for the person.

SECTION 4. IC 6-2.5-3-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. ~~(a)~~ A person is entitled to a credit against the use tax imposed on the use, storage, or consumption of a particular item of tangible personal property equal to the amount, if any, of sales tax, purchase tax, or use tax paid to another state, territory, or possession of the United States for the acquisition of that property.

~~(b) The credit provided under subsection (a) does not apply to the use tax imposed on the use, storage, or consumption of vehicles, watercraft, or aircraft that are required to be titled, registered, or~~

~~licensed by Indiana.~~

SECTION 5. IC 6-2.5-4-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.257-2003, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 1. (a) A person is a retail merchant making a retail transaction when he engages in selling at retail.

(b) A person is engaged in selling at retail when, in the ordinary course of his regularly conducted trade or business, he:

(1) acquires tangible personal property for the purpose of resale; and

(2) transfers that property to another person for consideration.

(c) For purposes of determining what constitutes selling at retail, it does not matter whether:

(1) the property is transferred in the same form as when it was acquired;

(2) the property is transferred alone or in conjunction with other property or services; or

(3) the property is transferred conditionally or otherwise.

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a person is not selling at retail if he is making a wholesale sale as described in section 2 of this chapter.

(e) The gross retail income received from selling at retail is only taxable under this article to the extent that the income represents:

(1) the price of the property transferred, without the rendition of any service; and

(2) except as provided in subsection (g), any bona fide charges which are made for preparation, fabrication, alteration, modification, finishing, completion, delivery, or other service performed in respect to the property transferred before its transfer and which are separately stated on the transferor's records.

~~For purposes of subdivision (2), charges for delivery are charges by the seller for preparation and delivery of the property to a location designated by the purchaser of property, including but not limited to transportation, shipping, postage, handling, crating, and packing.~~ **For purposes of this subsection, a transfer is considered to have occurred after delivery of the property to the purchaser.**

(f) Notwithstanding subsection (e):

(1) in the case of retail sales of gasoline (as defined in IC 6-6-1.1-103) and special fuel (as defined in IC 6-6-2.5-22), the gross retail income received from selling at retail is the total sales price of the gasoline or special fuel minus the part of that price attributable to tax imposed under IC 6-6-1.1, IC 6-6-2.5, or Section 4041(a) or Section 4081 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(2) in the case of retail sales of cigarettes (as defined in IC 6-7-1-2), the gross retail income received from selling at retail is the total sales price of the cigarettes including the tax imposed under IC 6-7-1.

(g) Gross retail income does not include income that represents charges for serving or delivering food and food ingredients furnished, prepared, or served for consumption at a location, or on equipment, provided by the retail merchant. However, the exclusion under this subsection only applies if the charges for the serving or delivery are

stated separately from the price of the food and food ingredients when the purchaser pays the charges.

SECTION 6. IC 6-2.5-4-11 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 11. (a) A person is a retail merchant making a retail transaction when ~~he~~ **the person** furnishes ~~local~~ cable television **or radio** service or ~~intrastate cable~~ **satellite** television **or radio** service **that terminates in Indiana.**

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a person is not a retail merchant making a retail transaction when the person provides, installs, constructs, services, or removes tangible personal property which is used in connection with the furnishing of ~~local~~ cable television **or radio** service or ~~intrastate cable~~ **satellite or radio** television service.

SECTION 7. IC 6-2.5-6-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.257-2003, SECTION 30, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 9. (a) In determining the amount of state gross retail and use taxes which ~~he~~ **a retail merchant** must remit under section 7 of this chapter, ~~a~~ **the** retail merchant shall, subject to ~~subsection~~ **subsections** (c) **and (d),** deduct from ~~his~~ **the retail merchant's** gross retail income from retail transactions made during a particular reporting period, an amount equal to ~~his~~ **the retail merchant's** receivables which:

(1) resulted from retail transactions in which the retail merchant did not collect the state gross retail or use tax from the purchaser;

(2) resulted from retail transactions on which the retail merchant has previously paid the state gross retail or use tax liability to the department; and

(3) 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 retail merchant deducts a receivable under subsection (a) and subsequently collects all or part of that receivable, then the retail merchant shall, subject to subsection ~~(c)(6),~~ **(d)(6),** include the amount collected as part of ~~his~~ **the retail merchant's** gross retail income from retail transactions for the particular reporting period in which ~~he~~ **the retail merchant** makes the collection.

(c) **This subsection applies only to retail transactions occurring after June 30, 2004. The right to a deduction under this section is assignable only if the retail merchant that paid the state gross retail or use tax liability assigned the right to the deduction in writing.**

(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) sales or use taxes charged on the purchase price;

(C) uncollectible amounts on property that remain in the

possession of the seller until the full purchase price is paid;

(D) expenses incurred in attempting to collect any debt; and

(E) 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 retail merchant for a particular reporting period exceeds the amount of the retail merchant's taxable sales for that reporting period, the retail merchant 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) If a retail merchant's filing responsibilities have been assumed by a certified service provider (as defined in IC 6-2.5-11-2), the certified service provider may claim, on behalf of the retail merchant, any deduction or refund for uncollectible receivables provided by this section. The certified service provider must credit or refund the full amount of any deduction or refund received to the retail merchant.

(6) 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 price of the property and the state gross retail tax or use tax thereon, and secondly to interest, service charges, and any other charges.

(7) A retail merchant claiming a deduction for an uncollectible receivable may allocate that receivable among the states that are members of the streamlined sales and use tax agreement if the books and records of the retail merchant support that allocation.

SECTION 8. IC 6-2.5-8-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.254-2003, SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10. (a) A person that:

(1) makes retail transactions from outside Indiana to a destination in Indiana;

(2) does not maintain a place of business in Indiana; and

(3) either:

(A) engages in the regular or systematic soliciting of retail transactions from potential customers in Indiana;

(B) enters into a contract to provide property or services to an agency (as defined in IC 4-13-2-1) or ~~an~~ **a state educational** institution ~~of higher education~~ (as defined in IC 20-12-0.5-1); ~~or~~

(C) agrees to sell property or services to an agency (as defined

in IC 4-13-2-1) or ~~an~~ **a state educational** institution ~~of higher education~~ (as defined in IC 20-12-0.5-1); **or**

(D) is closely related to another person that maintains a place of business in Indiana or is described in clause (A), (B), or (C);

shall file an application for a retail merchant's certificate under this chapter and collect and remit tax as provided in this article. Conduct described in subdivision (3)(B) and (3)(C) occurring after June 30, 2003, constitutes consent to be treated under this article as if the person has a place of business in Indiana or is engaging in conduct described in subdivision (3)(A), including the provisions of this article that require a person to collect and remit tax under this article.

(b) A person is rebuttably presumed to be engaging in the regular or systematic soliciting of retail transactions from potential customers in Indiana if the person does any of the following:

(1) Distributes catalogs, periodicals, advertising flyers, or other written solicitations of business to potential customers in Indiana, regardless of whether the distribution is by mail or otherwise and without regard to the place from which the distribution originated or in which the materials were prepared.

(2) Displays advertisements on billboards or displays other outdoor advertisements in Indiana.

(3) Advertises in newspapers published in Indiana.

(4) Advertises in trade journals or other periodicals that circulate primarily in Indiana.

(5) Advertises in Indiana editions of a national or regional publication or a limited regional edition in which Indiana is included as part of a broader regional or national publication if the advertisements are not placed in other geographically defined editions of the same issue of the same publication.

(6) Advertises in editions of regional or national publications that are not by the contents of the editions geographically targeted to Indiana but that are sold over the counter in Indiana or by subscription to Indiana residents.

(7) Broadcasts on a radio or television station located in Indiana.

(8) Makes any other solicitation by telegraphy, telephone, computer data base, cable, optic, microwave, or other communication system.

(c) A person not maintaining a place of business in Indiana is considered to be engaged in the regular or systematic soliciting of retail transactions from potential customers in Indiana if the person engages in any of the activities described in subsection (b) and:

(1) makes at least one hundred (100) retail transactions from outside Indiana to destinations in Indiana during a period of twelve (12) consecutive months; or

(2) makes at least ten (10) retail transactions totaling more than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) from outside Indiana to destinations in Indiana during a period of twelve (12) consecutive months.

(d) **Subject to subsection (e),** the location in or outside Indiana of

vendors that:

(1) are independent of a person that is soliciting customers in Indiana; and

(2) provide products or services to the person in connection with the person's solicitation of customers in Indiana:

(A) including products and services such as creation of copy, printing, distribution, and recording; **but**

(B) excluding:

(i) delivery of goods;

(ii) billing or invoicing for the sale of goods;

(iii) providing repairs of goods;

(iv) assembling or setting up goods for use by the purchaser; or

(v) accepting returns of unwanted or damaged goods;

is not to be taken into account in the determination of whether the person is required to collect use tax under this section.

(e) Subsection (d) does not apply if the person soliciting orders is closely related to the vendor.

(f) For purposes of subsections (a) and (e), a person is closely related to another person if:

(1) the two (2) persons:

(A) use an identical or a substantially similar name, trademark, or good will to develop, promote, or maintain sales;

(B) pay for each other's services in whole or in part contingent on the volume or value of sales; or

(C) share a common business plan or substantially coordinate their business plans; and

(2) either:

(A) one (1) or both of the persons are corporations and:

(i) one (1) person; and

(ii) any other person related to the person in a manner that would require an attribution of stock from the corporation to the person or from the person to the corporation under the attribution rules of Section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code;

own directly, indirectly, beneficially, or constructively at least fifty percent (50%) of the value of the corporation's outstanding stock;

(B) both entities are corporations and an individual stockholder and the members of the stockholder's family (as defined in Section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code) own directly, indirectly, beneficially, or constructively a total of at least fifty percent (50%) of the value of both entities' outstanding stock; or

(C) one (1) or both persons are limited liability companies, partnerships, limited liability partnerships, estates, or

trusts, and their members, partners, or beneficiaries own directly, indirectly, beneficially, or constructively a total of at least fifty percent (50%) of the profits, capital, stock, or value of one (1) or both persons.

SECTION 9. IC 6-3-1-3.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2004, SECTION 49, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: 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) 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; 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

(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, 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)(2)(C)(iii) 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.

(b) In the case of corporations, the same as "taxable income" (as defined in Section 63 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 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)(2)(C)(iii) 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.

(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)(2)(C)(iii) 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.

(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)(2)(C)(iii) 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.

(e) In the case of trusts and estates, "taxable income" (as defined for 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)(2)(C)(iii) 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.

(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.

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 THREE amount and two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500).

SECTION 10. IC 6-3-2-2.5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 2.5. (a) This section applies to a resident person. ~~for a particular taxable year, if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for that taxable year is reduced because of a deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code for a net operating loss. For purposes of section 1 of this chapter, the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, for the particular taxable year, is the remainder determined under STEP FOUR of the following formula:~~

~~STEP ONE: Determine the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, for the taxable year, as calculated without the deduction for net operating losses provided by Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.~~

~~STEP TWO: Determine, in the manner prescribed in subsection (b), the amount of the taxpayer's net operating losses that are deductible for the taxable year under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, as adjusted to reflect the modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5.~~

~~STEP THREE: Enter the larger of zero (0) or the amount determined under STEP TWO.~~

~~STEP FOUR: Subtract the amount entered under STEP THREE from the amount determined under STEP ONE.~~

~~(b) For purposes of STEP TWO of subsection (a), the modifications that are to be applied are those modifications required under IC 6-3-1-3.5 for the same taxable year during which each net operating loss was incurred. In addition, for purposes of STEP TWO of~~

~~subsection (a), the following procedures apply:~~

~~(1) The taxpayer's net operating loss for a particular taxable year shall be treated as a positive number.~~

~~(2) A modification that is to be added to federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income under IC 6-3-1-3.5 shall be treated as a negative number.~~

~~(3) A modification that is to be subtracted from federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income under IC 6-3-1-3.5 shall be treated as a positive number.~~

(b) Resident persons are entitled to a net operating loss deduction. The amount of the deduction taken in a taxable year may not exceed the taxpayer's unused Indiana net operating losses carried back or carried over to that year.

(c) An Indiana net operating loss equals the taxpayer's federal net operating loss for a taxable year as calculated under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted for the modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5.

(d) The following provisions apply for purposes of subsection (c):

(1) The modifications that are to be applied are those modifications required under IC 6-3-1-3.5 for the same taxable year in which each net operating loss was incurred.

(2) An Indiana net operating loss includes a net operating loss that arises when the modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5 exceed the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income (as defined in Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code) for the taxable year in which the Indiana net operating loss is determined.

(e) Subject to the limitations contained in subsection (g), an Indiana net operating loss carryback or carryover shall be available as a deduction from the taxpayer's adjusted gross income (as defined in IC 6-3-1-3.5) in the carryback or carryover year provided in subsection (f).

(f) Carrybacks and carryovers shall be determined under this subsection as follows:

(1) An Indiana net operating loss shall be an Indiana net operating loss carryback to each of the carryback years preceding the taxable year of the loss.

(2) An Indiana net operating loss shall be an Indiana net operating loss carryover to each of the carryover years following the taxable year of the loss.

(3) Carryback years shall be determined by reference to the number of years allowed for carrying back a net operating loss under Section 172(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) Carryover years shall be determined by reference to the number of years allowed for carrying over net operating losses under Section 172(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) A taxpayer who makes an election under Section 172(b)(3)

of the Internal Revenue Code to relinquish the carryback period with respect to a net operating loss for any taxable year shall be considered to have also relinquished the carryback of the Indiana net operating loss for purposes of this section.

(g) The entire amount of the Indiana net operating loss for any taxable year shall be carried to the earliest of the taxable years to which (as determined under subsection (f)) the loss may be carried. The amount of the Indiana net operating loss remaining after the deduction is taken under this section in a taxable year may be carried back or carried over as provided in subsection (f). The amount of the Indiana net operating loss carried back or carried over from year to year shall be reduced to the extent that the Indiana net operating loss carryback or carryover is used by the taxpayer to obtain a deduction in a taxable year until the occurrence of the earlier of the following:

(1) The entire amount of the Indiana net operating loss has been used as a deduction.

(2) The Indiana net operating loss has been carried over to each of the carryover years provided by subsection (f).

SECTION 11. IC 6-3-2-2.6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.192-2002(ss), SECTION 73, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 2.6. (a) This section applies to a corporation or a nonresident person. ~~for a particular taxable year, if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for that taxable year is reduced because of a deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code for a net operating loss. For purposes of section 1 of this chapter, the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, for the particular taxable year, derived from sources within Indiana is the remainder determined under STEP FOUR of the following formula:~~

~~STEP ONE: Determine, in the manner prescribed in section 2 of this chapter, the taxpayer's adjusted gross income, for the taxable year, derived from sources within Indiana, as calculated without the deduction for net operating losses provided by Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code.~~

~~STEP TWO: Determine, in the manner prescribed in subsection (b), the amount of the taxpayer's net operating losses that are deductible for the taxable year under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, as adjusted to reflect the modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5, and that are derived from sources within Indiana.~~

~~STEP THREE: Enter the larger of zero (0) or the amount determined under STEP TWO.~~

~~STEP FOUR: Subtract the amount entered under STEP THREE from the amount determined under STEP ONE.~~

~~(b) For purposes of STEP TWO of subsection (a), the modifications that are to be applied are those modifications required under IC 6-3-1-3.5 for the same taxable year during which each net operating loss was incurred. In addition, for purposes of STEP TWO of subsection (a), the amount of a taxpayer's net operating losses that are derived from sources within Indiana shall be determined in the same~~

~~manner that the amount of the taxpayer's income derived from sources within Indiana is determined, under section 2 of this chapter, for the same taxable year during which each loss was incurred. Also, for purposes of STEP TWO of subsection (a), the following procedures apply:~~

~~(1) The taxpayer's net operating loss for a particular taxable year shall be treated as a positive number.~~

~~(2) A modification that is to be added to federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income under IC 6-3-1-3.5 shall be treated as a negative number.~~

~~(3) A modification that is to be subtracted from federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income under IC 6-3-1-3.5 shall be treated as a positive number.~~

~~(4) A net operating loss under this section shall be considered even though in the year the taxpayer incurred the loss the taxpayer was not subject to the tax imposed under section 1 of this chapter because the taxpayer was:~~

~~(A) a life insurance company (as defined in Section 816(a) of the Internal Revenue Code); or~~

~~(B) an insurance company subject to tax under Section 831 of the Internal Revenue Code.~~

(b) Corporations and nonresident persons are entitled to a net operating loss deduction. The amount of the deduction taken in a taxable year may not exceed the taxpayer's unused Indiana net operating losses carried back or carried over to that year.

(c) An Indiana net operating loss equals the taxpayer's federal net operating loss for a taxable year as calculated under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code, derived from sources within Indiana and adjusted for the modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5.

(d) The following provisions apply for purposes of subsection (c):

(1) The modifications that are to be applied are those modifications required under IC 6-3-1-3.5 for the same taxable year in which each net operating loss was incurred.

(2) The amount of the taxpayer's net operating loss that is derived from sources within Indiana shall be determined in the same manner that the amount of the taxpayer's adjusted income derived from sources within Indiana is determined under section 2 of this chapter for the same taxable year during which each loss was incurred.

(3) An Indiana net operating loss includes a net operating loss that arises when the modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5 exceed the taxpayer's federal taxable income (as defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code), if the taxpayer is a corporation, or when the modifications required by IC 6-3-1-3.5 exceed the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income (as defined by Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code), if the taxpayer is a nonresident person, for the taxable

year in which the Indiana net operating loss is determined.

(e) Subject to the limitations contained in subsection (g), an Indiana net operating loss carryback or carryover shall be available as a deduction from the taxpayer's adjusted gross income derived from sources within Indiana (as defined in section 2 of this chapter) in the carryback or carryover year provided in subsection (f).

(f) Carrybacks and carryovers shall be determined under this subsection as follows:

(1) An Indiana net operating loss shall be an Indiana net operating loss carryback to each of the carryback years preceding the taxable year of the loss.

(2) An Indiana net operating loss shall be an Indiana net operating loss carryover to each of the carryover years following the taxable year of the loss.

(3) Carryback years shall be determined by reference to the number of years allowed for carrying back a net operating loss under Section 172(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) Carryover years shall be determined by reference to the number of years allowed for carrying over net operating losses under Section 172(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(5) A taxpayer who makes an election under Section 172(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code to relinquish the carryback period with respect to a net operating loss for any taxable year shall be considered to have also relinquished the carryback of the Indiana net operating loss for purposes of this section.

(g) The entire amount of the Indiana net operating loss for any taxable year shall be carried to the earliest of the taxable years to which (as determined under subsection (f)) the loss may be carried. The amount of the Indiana net operating loss remaining after the deduction is taken under this section in a taxable year may be carried back or carried over as provided in subsection (f). The amount of the Indiana net operating loss carried back or carried over from year to year shall be reduced to the extent that the Indiana net operating loss carryback or carryover is used by the taxpayer to obtain a deduction in a taxable year until the occurrence of the earlier of the following:

(1) The entire amount of the Indiana net operating loss has been used as a deduction.

(2) The Indiana net operating loss has been carried over to each of the carryover years provided by subsection (f).

(h) An Indiana net operating loss deduction determined under this section shall be allowed notwithstanding the fact that in the year the taxpayer incurred the net operating loss the taxpayer was not subject to the tax imposed under section 1 of this chapter because the taxpayer was:

(1) a life insurance company (as defined in Section 816(a) of

the Internal Revenue Code); or

(2) an insurance company subject to tax under Section 831 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(i) In the case of a life insurance company that claims an operations loss deduction under Section 810 of the Internal Revenue Code, this section shall be applied by:

(1) substituting the corresponding provisions of Section 810 of the Internal Revenue Code in place of references to Section 172 of the Internal Revenue; and

(2) substituting life insurance company taxable income (as defined in Section 801 the Internal Revenue Code) in place of references to taxable income (as defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code).

(j) For purposes of an amended return filed to carry back an Indiana net operating loss:

(1) the term "due date of the return" as used in IC 6-8.1-9-1(a)(1) means the due date of the return for the taxable year in which the net operating loss was incurred; and

(2) the term "date the payment was due" as used in IC 6-8.1-9-2(c) means the due date of the return for the taxable year in which the net operating loss was incurred.

SECTION 12. IC 6-3.1-4-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.224-2003, SECTION 191, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 6. ~~Notwithstanding the other provisions of this chapter, a taxpayer is not entitled to a credit for Indiana qualified research expense incurred after December 31, 2013.~~ Notwithstanding Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code, the termination date in Section 41(h) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply to a taxpayer who is eligible for the credit under this chapter for the taxable year in which the Indiana qualified research expense is incurred.

SECTION 13. IC 6-3.1-13-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "pass through entity" means **a:**

(1) ~~a~~ corporation that is exempt from the adjusted gross income tax under IC 6-3-2-2.8(2); ~~or~~

(2) ~~a~~ partnership;

(3) trust;

(4) limited liability company; or

(5) limited liability partnership.

SECTION 14. IC 6-3.1-13-21 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 21. (a) If a pass through entity does not have state income tax liability against which the tax credit may be applied, a shareholder or partner of the pass through entity is entitled to a tax credit equal to:

(1) 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 or partner is entitled.

(b) The credit provided under subsection (a) is in addition to a tax credit to which a shareholder or partner of a pass through entity is otherwise entitled under a separate agreement under this chapter. A pass through entity and a shareholder or partner of the pass through entity may not claim more than one (1) credit under the same agreement.

(c) This subsection applies only to a pass through entity that is a limited liability company or a limited liability partnership owned wholly or in part by an electric cooperative incorporated under IC 8-1-13. At the request of a pass through entity, if the board finds that the amount of the average wage to be paid by the pass through entity will be at least double the average wage paid within the county in which the project will be located, the board may determine that:

(1) the credit shall be claimed by the pass through entity; and

(2) if the credit exceeds the pass through entity's state income tax liability for the taxable year, the excess shall be refunded to the pass through entity.

If the board grants a refund directly to a pass through entity under this subsection, the pass through entity shall claim the refund on forms prescribed by the department of state revenue.

SECTION 15. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)] **IC 6-3.1-13-7 and IC 6-3.1-13-21, both as amended by this act, apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003.**

SECTION 16. IC 6-3.1-26-26, AS ADDED BY P.L.224-2003, SECTION 197, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 26. **(a) This chapter applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003.**

(b) Notwithstanding the other provisions of this chapter, a taxpayer is not entitled to a credit for a qualified investment made after December 31, ~~2005.~~ **2007.** However, this section may not be construed to prevent a taxpayer from carrying an unused tax credit attributable to a qualified investment made before January 1, ~~2006,~~ **2008,** forward to a taxable year beginning after December 31, ~~2005,~~ **2007,** in the manner provided by section 15 of this chapter.

SECTION 17. P.L.224-2003, SECTION 198 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE].

SECTION 18. IC 6-4.1-1-3, AS AMENDED BY HEA 1154-2004, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) "Class A transferee" means a transferee who is:

(1) a lineal ancestor of the transferor;

(2) a lineal descendant of the transferor; or

(3) a stepchild of the transferor.

(b) "Class B transferee" means a transferee who is a:

(1) brother or sister of the transferor;

(2) descendant of a brother or sister of the transferor; or

(3) spouse, widow, or widower of a child of the transferor.

(c) "Class C transferee" means a transferee, except a surviving

spouse, who is neither a Class A nor a Class B transferee.

(d) For purposes of this section, a legally adopted child is to be treated as if the child were the natural child of the child's adopting parent **if the adoption occurred before the individual was totally emancipated.** For purposes of this section, if a relationship of loco parentis has existed for at least ten (10) years and if the relationship began before the child's fifteenth birthday, the child is to be considered the natural child of the loco parentis parent.

(e) As used in this section, "stepchild" means a child of the transferor's surviving, deceased, or former spouse who is not a child of the transferor.

SECTION 19. IC 6-2.5-4-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. (a) As used in this section, a "power subsidiary" means a corporation which is owned or controlled by one (1) or more public utilities that furnish or sell electrical energy, natural or artificial gas, water, steam, or steam heat and which produces power exclusively for the use of those public utilities.

(b) A power subsidiary or a person engaged as a public utility is a retail merchant making a retail transaction when the subsidiary or person furnishes or sells electrical energy, natural or artificial gas, water, steam, or steam heating service to a person for commercial or domestic consumption.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a power subsidiary or a person engaged as a public utility is not a retail merchant making a retail transaction ~~which~~ **in any of the following transactions:**

(1) The power subsidiary or person provides, installs, constructs, services, or removes tangible personal property which is used in connection with the furnishing of the services or commodities listed in subsection (b).

(2) The power subsidiary or person sells the services or commodities listed in subsection (b) to another public utility or power subsidiary described in this section or a person described in section 6 of this chapter. ~~or~~

(3) The power subsidiary or person sells the services or commodities listed in subsection (b) to a person for use in manufacturing, mining, production, refining, oil extraction, mineral extraction, irrigation, agriculture, or horticulture. However, this exclusion for sales of the services and commodities only applies if the services are consumed as an essential and integral part of an integrated process that produces tangible personal property and those sales are separately metered for the excepted uses listed in this subdivision, or if those sales are not separately metered but are predominately used by the purchaser for the excepted uses listed in this subdivision.

(4) The power subsidiary or person sells the services or commodities listed in subsection (b) and all the following conditions are satisfied:

(A) The services or commodities are sold to a business that after June 30, 2004:

(i) relocates all or part of its operations to a facility; or

(ii) expands all or part of its operations in a facility;

located in a military base (as defined in IC 36-7-30-1(c)), a military base reuse area established under IC 36-7-30, an economic development area established under IC 36-7-14.5-12.5, or a military base recovery site designated under IC 6-3.1-11.5.

(B) The business uses the services or commodities in the facility described in clause (A) not later than five (5) years after the operations that are relocated to the facility or expanded in the facility commence.

(C) The sales of the services or commodities are separately metered for use by the relocated or expanded operations.

However, this subdivision does not apply to a business that substantially reduces or ceases its operations at another location in Indiana in order to relocate its operations in an area described in this subdivision, unless the department determines that the business had existing operations in the area described in this subdivision and that the operations relocated to the area are an expansion of the business's operations in the area.

SECTION 20. IC 6-3-2-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.192-2002(ss), SECTION 70, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005]: Sec. 1. (a) Each taxable year, a tax at the rate of three and four-tenths percent (3.4%) of adjusted gross income is imposed upon the adjusted gross income of every resident person, and on that part of the adjusted gross income derived from sources within Indiana of every nonresident person.

(b) **Except as provided in section 1.5 of this chapter,** each taxable year, a tax at the rate of eight and five-tenths percent (8.5%) of adjusted gross income is imposed on that part of the adjusted gross income derived from sources within Indiana of every corporation.

SECTION 21. IC 6-3-2-1.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005]: **Sec. 1.5. (a) As used in this section, "qualified area" means:**

(1) a military base (as defined in IC 36-7-30-1(c));

(2) a military base reuse area established under IC 36-7-30;

(3) an economic development area established under IC 36-7-14.5-12.5; or

(4) a military base recovery site designated under IC 6-3.1-11.5.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a tax at the rate of five percent (5%) of adjusted gross income is imposed on that part of the adjusted gross income of a corporation that is derived from sources within a qualified area if the corporation locates all or part of its operations in a qualified area during the taxable year, as determined under subsection (e). The tax rate under this section

applies to the taxable year in which the corporation locates its operations in the qualified area and to the next succeeding four (4) taxable years.

(c) A taxpayer is not entitled to the tax rate described in subsection (b) to the extent that the taxpayer substantially reduces or ceases its operations at another location in Indiana in order to relocate its operations within the qualified area, unless:

(1) the taxpayer had existing operations in the qualified area; and

(2) the operations relocated to the qualified area are an expansion of the taxpayer's operations in the qualified area.

(d) A determination under subsection (c) that a taxpayer is not entitled to the tax rate provided by this section as a result of a substantial reduction or cessation of operations applies to the taxable year in which the substantial reduction or cessation occurs and in all subsequent years. Determinations under this section shall be made by the department of state revenue.

(e) The department of state revenue:

(1) shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to establish a procedure for determining the part of a corporation's adjusted gross income that was derived from sources within a qualified area; and

(2) may adopt other rules that the department considers necessary for the implementation of this chapter.

SECTION 22. IC 6-3.1-11.6 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005]:

Chapter 11.6. Military Base Investment Cost Credit

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "NAICS Manual" refers to the current edition of the North American Industry Classification System Manual - United States published by the National Technical Information Service of the United States Department of Commerce.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "qualified area" means:

(1) a military base (as defined in IC 36-7-30-1(c));

(2) a military base reuse area established under IC 36-7-30;

(3) an economic development area established under IC 36-7-14.5-12.5; or

(4) a military base recovery site designated under IC 6-3.1-11.5.

Sec. 3. 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. 4. As used in this chapter, "qualified investment" means

any of the following:

(1) The purchase of an ownership interest in a business that locates all or part of its operations in a qualified area during the taxable year, if the purchase is approved by the department of commerce under section 12 of this chapter.

(2) Subject to section 13 of this chapter, an investment:

(A) that is made in a business that locates all or part of its operations in a qualified area during the taxable year;

(B) through which the taxpayer does not acquire an ownership interest in the business; and

(C) that is approved by the department of commerce under section 12 of this chapter.

Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "SIC Manual" refers to the current edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual of the United States Office of Management and Budget.

Sec. 6. As used in this chapter, "state tax liability" means a taxpayer's total tax liability that is incurred under IC 6-3-1 through IC 6-3-7 (the adjusted gross income 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. 7. As used in this chapter, "taxpayer" means an individual or pass through entity that has any state tax liability.

Sec. 8. As used in this chapter, "transfer ownership" means to purchase existing investment in a business, including real property, improvements to real property, or equipment.

Sec. 9. (a) A taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability for a taxable year if the taxpayer makes a qualified investment in that taxable year.

(b) The amount of the credit to which a taxpayer is entitled is the percentage determined under section 12 of this chapter multiplied by the amount of the qualified investment made by the taxpayer during the taxable year.

Sec. 10. (a) If a pass through entity is entitled to a credit under section 9 of this chapter but does not have state tax liability against which the tax credit may be applied, an individual who is a shareholder, partner, or member of the pass through entity is entitled to a tax credit equal to:

(1) 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.

(b) The credit provided under subsection (a) is in addition to a tax credit to which a shareholder, partner, or member of a pass through entity is otherwise entitled under this chapter. However, a pass through entity and an individual who is a shareholder, partner, or member of the pass through entity may not claim

more than one (1) credit for the same investment.

Sec. 11. (a) If the amount determined under section 9(b) of this chapter for a taxpayer in a taxable year exceeds the taxpayer's state tax liability for that taxable year, the taxpayer may carry the excess over to the following taxable years. The amount of the credit carryover from a taxable year shall be reduced to the extent that the carryover is used by the taxpayer to obtain a credit under this chapter for a subsequent taxable year.

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

Sec. 12. (a) To be entitled to a credit for a purchase described in section 4(1) of this chapter, a taxpayer must request the department of commerce to determine:

(1) whether a purchase of an ownership interest in a business located in a qualified area is a qualified investment; and

(2) the percentage credit to be allowed.

The request must be made before a purchase is made.

(b) To be entitled to a credit for an investment described in section 4(2) of this chapter, a taxpayer must request the department of commerce to determine:

(1) whether an investment in a business that locates in a qualified area during the taxable year is a qualified investment; and

(2) the percentage credit to be allowed.

The request must be made before an investment is made.

(c) The department of commerce shall find that a purchase or other investment is a qualified investment if:

(1) the business is viable;

(2) the taxpayer has a legitimate purpose for purchase of the ownership interest or the investment;

(3) the purchase or investment would not be made unless a credit is allowed under this chapter; and

(4) the purchase or investment is critical to the commencement, enhancement, or expansion of business operations in the qualified area and:

(A) in the case of a purchase described in section 4(1) of this chapter, the purchase will not merely transfer ownership, and the purchase proceeds will be used only in business operations in the qualified area; and

(B) in the case of an investment described in section 4(2) of this chapter, the investment will not be made in a business that substantially reduces or ceases its operations at another location in Indiana in order to relocate its operations within the qualified area, as described in section 13 of this chapter.

(d) If the department of commerce finds that a purchase or other investment is a qualified investment, the department of

commerce shall certify the percentage credit to be allowed under this chapter based upon the following:

(1) For a purchase described in section 4(1) of this chapter, a percentage credit of ten percent (10%) may be allowed based on the need of the business for equity financing, as demonstrated by the inability of the business to obtain debt financing.

(2) A percentage credit of two percent (2%) may be allowed for purchases of or investments in business operations in the retail, professional, or warehouse/distribution codes of the SIC Manual (or corresponding sectors in the NAICS Manual).

(3) A percentage credit of five percent (5%) may be allowed for purchases of or investments in business operations in the manufacturing codes of the SIC Manual (or corresponding sectors in the NAICS Manual).

(4) A percentage credit of five percent (5%) may be allowed for purchases of or investments in high technology business operations (as defined in IC 4-4-6.1-1.3).

(5) A percentage credit may be allowed for jobs created during the twelve (12) month period following the purchase of an ownership interest in the business or other investment in the business, as determined under the following table:

JOBS CREATED	PERCENTAGE
Less than 11 jobs	1%
11 to 25 jobs	2%
26 to 40 jobs	3%
41 to 75 jobs	4%
More than 75 jobs	5%

(6) A percentage credit of five percent (5%) may be allowed if fifty percent (50%) or more of the jobs created in the twelve (12) month period following the purchase of an ownership interest in the business or other investment in the business will be reserved for residents in the qualified area.

(7) A percentage credit may be allowed for investments made in real or depreciable personal property, as determined under the following table:

AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT	PERCENTAGE
Less than $25,001	1%
$25,001 to $50,000	2%
$50,001 to $100,000	3%
$100,001 to $200,000	4%
More than $200,000	5%

The total percentage credit may not exceed thirty percent (30%).

(e) In the case of a purchase described in section 4(1) of this chapter, if all or a part of a purchaser's intent is to transfer ownership, the tax credit shall be applied only to that part of the purchase that relates directly to the enhancement or expansion of

business operations in the qualified area.

Sec. 13. (a) This subsection applies to an investment described in section 4(2) of this chapter.

(b) A taxpayer is not entitled to claim the credit provided by this chapter to the extent that the taxpayer invests in a business that substantially reduces or ceases its operations at another location in Indiana in order to relocate its operations within the qualified area, unless:

(1) the business had existing operations in the qualified area; and

(2) the operations relocated to the qualified area are an expansion of the business's operations in the qualified area.

(c) A determination under subsection (b) that a taxpayer is not entitled to the credit provided by this chapter as a result of a business's substantial reduction or cessation of operations applies to credits that would otherwise arise in the taxable year:

(1) in which the substantial reduction or cessation occurs; or

(2) in which the taxpayer proposes to make the investment in the business, if different than the taxable year described in subdivision (1).

Determinations under this section shall be made by the department of state revenue.

Sec. 14. To receive the credit provided by 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 of state revenue. The taxpayer shall submit to the department of state revenue the certification of the percentage credit by the department of commerce and all information that the department of state revenue determines is necessary for the calculation of the credit provided by this chapter and for the determination of whether an investment is a qualified investment.

SECTION 23. IC 36-7-32-11, AS ADDED BY P.L.192-2002(ss), SECTION 187, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 11. (a) After receipt of an application under section 10 of this chapter, and subject to subsection (b), the department of commerce may designate a certified technology park if the department determines that the application demonstrates a firm commitment from at least one (1) business engaged in a high technology activity creating a significant number of jobs and satisfies one (1) or more of the following additional criteria:

(1) A demonstration of significant support from an institution of higher education, ~~or~~ a private research based institute, **or a military research and development or testing facility on an active United States government military base or other military installation** located within, or in the vicinity of, the proposed certified technology park, as evidenced by the following criteria:

(A) Grants of preferences for access to and commercialization

of intellectual property.

(B) Access to laboratory and other facilities owned by or under the control of the institution of higher education or private research based institute.

(C) Donations of services.

(D) Access to telecommunications facilities and other infrastructure.

(E) Financial commitments.

(F) Access to faculty, staff, and students.

(G) Opportunities for adjunct faculty and other types of staff arrangements or affiliations.

(H) Other criteria considered appropriate by the department.

(2) A demonstration of a significant commitment by the institution of higher education, ~~or~~ private research based institute, **or military research and development or testing facility on an active United States government military base or other military installation** to the commercialization of research produced at the certified technology park, as evidenced by the intellectual property and, if applicable, tenure policies that reward faculty and staff for commercialization and collaboration with private businesses.

(3) A demonstration that the proposed certified technology park will be developed to take advantage of the unique characteristics and specialties offered by the public and private resources available in the area in which the proposed certified technology park will be located.

(4) The existence of or proposed development of a business incubator within the proposed certified technology park that exhibits the following types of resources and organization:

(A) Significant financial and other types of support from the public or private resources in the area in which the proposed certified technology park will be located.

(B) A business plan exhibiting the economic utilization and availability of resources and a likelihood of successful development of technologies and research into viable business enterprises.

(C) A commitment to the employment of a qualified full-time manager to supervise the development and operation of the business incubator.

(5) The existence of a business plan for the proposed certified technology park that identifies its objectives in a clearly focused and measurable fashion and that addresses the following matters:

(A) A commitment to new business formation.

(B) The clustering of businesses, technology, and research.

(C) The opportunity for and costs of development of properties under common ownership or control.

(D) The availability of and method proposed for development of infrastructure and other improvements, including telecommunications technology, necessary for the development of the proposed certified technology park.

(E) Assumptions of costs and revenues related to the development of the proposed certified technology park.

(6) A demonstrable and satisfactory assurance that the proposed certified technology park can be developed to principally contain property that is primarily used for, or will be primarily used for, a high technology activity or a business incubator.

(b) The department of commerce may not approve an application that would result in a substantial reduction or cessation of operations in another location in Indiana in order to relocate them within the certified technology park.

SECTION 24. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2005] **IC 6-3-2-1, as amended by this act, and IC 6-3-2-1.5 and IC 6-3.1-11.6, both as added by this act, apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.**

SECTION 25. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004] **IC 6-2.5-4-5, as amended by this act, applies to transactions that occur after June 30, 2004.**

SECTION 26. IC 32-24-1-4, AS ADDED BY P.L.2-2002, SECTION 9, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 4. (a) If the person seeking to acquire the property does not agree with the owner of an interest in the property or with the guardian of an owner concerning the damages sustained by the owner, the person seeking to acquire the property may file a complaint for that purpose with the clerk of the circuit court of the county where the property is located.

(b) The complaint must state the following:

(1) The name of the person seeking to acquire the property. This person shall be named as the plaintiff.

(2) The names of all owners, claimants to, and holders of liens on the property, if known, or a statement that they are unknown. These owners, claimants, and holders of liens shall be named as defendants.

(3) The use the plaintiff intends to make of the property or right sought to be acquired.

(4) If a right-of-way is sought, the location, general route, width, and the beginning and end points of the right-of-way.

(5) A specific description of each piece of property sought to be acquired and whether the property includes the whole or only part of the entire parcel or tract. If property is sought to be acquired by the state or by a county for a public highway or by a municipal corporation for a public use and the acquisition confers benefits on any other property of the owner, a specific description of each piece of property to which the plaintiff alleges the benefits will accrue. Plats of property alleged to be affected may accompany the descriptions.

(6) That the plaintiff has been unable to agree for the purchase of the property with the owner, owners, or guardians, as the case may be, or that the owner is mentally incompetent or less than eighteen (18) years of age and has no legally appointed guardian,

or is a nonresident of Indiana.

(c) All parcels lying in the county and required for the same public use, whether owned by the same parties or not, may be included in the same or separate proceedings at the option of the plaintiff. However, the court may consolidate or separate the proceedings to suit the convenience of parties and the ends of justice. The filing of the complaint **and a lis pendens notice in any eminent domain action under this article** constitutes notice of proceedings to all subsequent purchasers and persons taking encumbrances of the property, who are bound by the notice.

SECTION 27. IC 32-34-1-28, AS AMENDED BY P.L.107-2003, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 28. (a) Except as provided in subsection (e), the attorney general shall publish a notice not later than November 30 of the year immediately following the year in which unclaimed property has been paid or delivered to the attorney general.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), the notice required by subsection (a) must be published at least once each week for two (2) successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in Indiana of the last known address of any person named in the notice.

(c) If the holder:

(1) does not report an address for the apparent owner; or

(2) reports an address outside Indiana;

the notice must be published in the county in which the holder has its principal place of business within Indiana or any other county that the attorney general may reasonably select.

(d) The advertised notice required by this section must be in a form that, in the judgment of the attorney general, will attract the attention of the apparent owner of the unclaimed property and must contain the following information:

(1) The name of each person appearing to be an owner of property that is presumed abandoned, as set forth in the report filed by the holder.

(2) The last known address or location of each person appearing to be an owner of property that is presumed abandoned, if an address or a location is set forth in the report filed by the holder.

(3) A statement explaining that the property of the owner is presumed to be abandoned and has been taken into the protective custody of the attorney general.

(4) A statement that information about the abandoned property and its return to the owner is available, upon request, from the attorney general, to a person having a legal or beneficial interest in the property.

(e) The attorney general is not required to publish the following in the notice:

(1) Any item with a value of less than one hundred dollars ($100).

(2) Information concerning a traveler's check, money order, or any similar instrument.

(3) Property reported as a result of a demutualization of an

insurance company.

SECTION 28. IC 32-34-1-28.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: **Sec. 28.5. (a) The attorney general shall publish a notice not later than November 30 of the year immediately following the year in which unclaimed property as a result of a demutualization of an insurance company has been paid or delivered to the attorney general.**

(b) The notice required by subsection (a) must be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county of Indiana of the last known address of any person named in the notice.

(c) If the holder does not report an address for the apparent owner, the notice must be published in the county in which the holder has its principal place of business within Indiana or any other county that the attorney general may reasonably select.

(d) The advertised notice required by this section must be in a form that, in the judgment of the attorney general, will attract the attention of the apparent owner of the unclaimed property. The advertised notice is not subject to the rate prescribed in IC 5-3-1-1. The rate may not be higher than the rate set in IC 5-3-1-1.

(e) The advertised notice must contain the following information:

(1) The name of each person appearing to be an owner of property that is presumed abandoned, as set forth in the report filed by the holder.

(2) The last known address or location of each person appearing to be an owner of property that is presumed abandoned, if an address or a location is set forth in the report filed by the holder.

(3) A statement explaining that the property of the owner is presumed to be abandoned and has been taken into protective custody of the attorney general.

(4) A statement that information about the abandoned property and its return to the owner is available, upon request, from the attorney general, to a person having a legal or beneficial interest in the property.

(f) The attorney general is not required to include any item with a value of less than one hundred dollars ($100) in the notice.

SECTION 29. IC 6-3.1-19-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.224-2003, SECTION 196, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3. (a) Subject to section 5 of this chapter, a taxpayer is entitled to a credit against the taxpayer's state and local tax liability for a taxable year if the taxpayer makes a qualified investment in that year.

(b) The amount of the credit to which a taxpayer is entitled is the

qualified investment made by the taxpayer during the taxable year multiplied by twenty-five percent (25%).

(c) A taxpayer may assign any part of the credit to which the taxpayer is entitled under this chapter to a lessee of property redeveloped or rehabilitated under section 2 of this chapter. A credit that is assigned under this subsection remains subject to this chapter.

(d) An assignment under subsection (c) must be in writing and both the taxpayer and the lessee must report the assignment on their state tax return for the year in which the assignment is made, in the manner prescribed by the department. The taxpayer may not receive value in connection with the assignment under subsection (c) that exceeds the value of the part of the credit assigned.

(e) If a pass through entity is entitled to a credit under this chapter but does not have state and local tax liability against which the tax credit may be applied, a shareholder, partner, or member of the pass through entity is entitled to a tax credit equal to:

(1) 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.

The credit provided under this subsection is in addition to a tax credit to which a shareholder, partner, or member of a pass through entity is otherwise entitled under this chapter. However, a pass through entity and an individual who is a shareholder, partner, or member of the pass through entity may not claim more than one (1) credit for the same investment.

(f) A taxpayer that is otherwise entitled to a credit under this chapter for a taxable year may claim the credit regardless of whether any income tax incremental amount or gross retail incremental amount has been:

(1) deposited in the incremental tax financing fund established for the community revitalization enhancement district; or

(2) allocated to the district.

SECTION 30. IC 6-3.1-19-5 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5. (a) ~~Except as provided in subsection (b),~~ A taxpayer is not entitled to claim the credit provided by this chapter to the extent that the taxpayer substantially reduces or ceases its operations in Indiana in order to relocate them within the district.

~~(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a taxpayer's substantial reduction or cessation of operations in Indiana in order to relocate operations to a district does not make a taxpayer ineligible for a credit under this chapter if: (1)~~

Determinations under this section shall be made by the department. The department shall adopt a proposed order concerning a taxpayer's eligibility for the credit based on subsection (b) and the following criteria:

(1) A site-specific economic activity, including sales, leasing,

service, manufacturing, production, storage of inventory, or any activity involving permanent full-time or part-time employees, shall be considered a business operation.

(2) With respect to an operation located outside the district (referred to in this section as a "nondistrict operation"), any of the following that occurs during the twelve (12) months before the completion of the physical relocation of all or part of the activity described in subdivision (1) from the nondistrict operation to the district as compared with the twelve (12) months before that twelve (12) months shall be considered a substantial reduction:

(A) A reduction in the average number of full-time or part-time employees of the lesser of one hundred (100) employees or twenty-five percent (25%) of all employees.

(B) A twenty-five percent (25%) reduction in the average number of goods manufactured or produced.

(C) A twenty-five percent (25%) reduction in the average value of services provided.

(D) A ten percent (10%) reduction in the average value of stored inventory.

(E) A twenty-five percent (25%) reduction in the average amount of gross income.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), a taxpayer that would otherwise be disqualified under subsection (a) is eligible for the credit provided by this chapter if the taxpayer meets at least one (1) of the following conditions:

(1) The taxpayer relocates all or part of its nondistrict operation for any of the following reasons:

(A) The lease on property necessary for the nondistrict operation has been involuntarily lost through no fault of the taxpayer.

(B) The space available at the location of the nondistrict operation cannot accommodate planned expansion needed by the taxpayer.

(C) The building for the nondistrict operation has been certified as uninhabitable by a state or local building authority.

(D) The building for the nondistrict operation has been totally destroyed through no fault of the taxpayer.

(E) The renovation and construction costs at the location of the nondistrict operation are more than one and one-half (1 1/2) times the costs of purchase, renovation, and construction of a facility in the district, as certified by three (3) independent estimates.

(F) The taxpayer had existing operations in the district and ~~(2)~~ the **nondistrict** operations relocated to the district are an expansion of the taxpayer's operations in the district.

A taxpayer is eligible for benefits and incentives under clause (C) or (D) only if renovation and construction costs at the location of the nondistrict operation are more than one and one-half (1 1/2) times the cost of purchase, renovation, and construction of a facility in the district. These costs must be certified by three (3) independent estimates.

(2) The taxpayer has not terminated or reduced the pension or health insurance obligations payable to employees or former employees of the nondistrict operation without the consent of the employees.

(c) The department shall cause to be delivered to the taxpayer and to any person who testified before the department in favor of disqualification of the taxpayer a copy of the department's proposed order. The taxpayer and these persons shall be considered parties for purposes of this section.

(d) A party who wishes to appeal the proposed order of the department shall, within ten (10) days after the party's receipt of the proposed order, file written objections with the department. The department shall immediately forward copies of the objections to the director of the budget agency and the director of the department of commerce. A hearing panel composed of the commissioner of the department or the commissioner's designee, the director of the budget agency or the director's designee, and the director of the department of commerce or the director's designee shall set the objections for oral argument and give notice to the parties. A party at its own expense may cause to be filed with the hearing panel a transcript of the oral testimony or any other part of the record of the proceedings. The oral argument shall be on the record filed with the hearing panel. The hearing panel may hear additional evidence or remand the action to the department with instructions appropriate to the expeditious and proper disposition of the action. The hearing panel may adopt the proposed order of the department, may amend or modify the proposed order, or may make such order or determination as is proper on the record. The affirmative votes of at least two (2) members of the hearing panel are required for the hearing panel to take action on any measure. The taxpayer may appeal the decision of the hearing panel to the tax court in the same manner that a final determination of the department may be appealed under IC 33-3-5.

(e) If no objections are filed, the department may adopt the proposed order without oral argument.

~~(c)~~ **(f)** A determination that a taxpayer is not entitled to the credit provided by this chapter as a result of a substantial reduction or cessation of operations applies to credits that would otherwise arise in the taxable year in which the substantial reduction or cessation occurs and in all subsequent years. ~~Determinations under this section shall be~~

~~made by the department of state revenue.~~

SECTION 31. IC 36-7-13-2.4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.178-2002, SECTION 116, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2.4. Except as provided in section 10.7(c) of this chapter, as used in this chapter, "gross retail base period amount" means:

(1) the aggregate amount of state gross retail and use taxes remitted under IC 6-2.5 by the businesses operating in the territory comprising a district during the full state fiscal year that precedes the date on which:

(A) an advisory commission on industrial development adopted a resolution designating the district, in the case of a district that is not described in section 12(c) of this chapter; or

(B) the legislative body of a county or municipality adopts an ordinance designating a district under section 10.5 of this chapter; ~~or~~

(2) an amount equal to:

(A) the aggregate amount of state gross retail and use taxes remitted:

(i) under IC 6-2.5 by the businesses operating in the territory comprising a district; and

(ii) during the month in which an advisory commission on industrial development adopted a resolution designating the district; multiplied by

(B) twelve (12);

in the case of a district that is described in section 12(c) of this chapter; **or**

(3) an amount equal to the amount determined under subdivision (1) or (2); plus:

(A) the aggregate amount of state gross retail and use taxes remitted:

(i) under IC 6-2.5 by the businesses operating in the territory added to the district; and

(ii) during the month in which a petition to modify the district's boundaries is approved by the budget agency under section 12.5 of this chapter; multiplied by

(B) twelve (12);

in the case of a district modified under section 12.5 of this chapter.

SECTION 32. IC 36-7-13-3.2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.178-2002, SECTION 117, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 3.2. Except as provided in section 10.7(d) of this chapter, as used in this chapter, "income tax base period amount" means:

(1) the aggregate amount of state and local income taxes paid by employees employed in the territory comprising a district with respect to wages and salary earned for work in the district for the state fiscal year that precedes the date on which:

(A) an advisory commission on industrial development adopted

a resolution designating the district, in the case of a district that is not described in section 12(c) of this chapter; or

(B) the legislative body of a county or municipality adopts an ordinance designating a district under section 10.5 of this chapter; ~~or~~

(2) an amount equal to:

(A) the aggregate amount of state and local income taxes paid by employees employed in the territory comprising a district with respect to wages and salary earned for work in the district during the month in which an advisory commission on industrial development adopted a resolution designating the district; multiplied by

(B) twelve (12);

in the case of a district that is described in section 12(c) of this chapter; **or**

(3) an amount equal to the amount determined under subdivision (1) or (2); plus:

(A) the aggregate amount of state and local income taxes paid by employees employed in the territory added to the district with respect to wages and salary earned for work in the modified district during the month in which a petition to modify the district's boundaries is approved by the budget agency under section 12.5 of this chapter; multiplied by

(B) twelve (12);

in the case of a district modified under section 12.5 of this chapter.

SECTION 33. IC 36-7-13-10.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.178-2002, SECTION 118, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 10.5. (a) This section applies only to a county that meets the following conditions:

(1) The county's annual rate of unemployment has been above the average annual statewide rate of unemployment during at least three (3) of the preceding five (5) years.

(2) The median income of the county has:

(A) declined over the preceding ten (10) years; or

(B) has grown at a lower rate than the average annual statewide growth in median income during at least three (3) of the preceding five (5) years.

(3) The population of the county (as determined by the legislative body of the county) has declined over the preceding ten (10) years.

(b) Except as provided in section 10.7 of this chapter, in a county described in subsection (a), the legislative body of the county may adopt an ordinance designating an unincorporated part or unincorporated parts of the county as a district, and the legislative body of a municipality located within the county may adopt an ordinance designating a part or parts of the municipality as a district, if the legislative body finds all of the following:

(1) The area to be designated as a district contains a building or buildings that:

(A) have a total of at least fifty thousand (50,000) square feet of usable interior floor space; and

(B) are vacant or will become vacant due to the relocation of the employer or the cessation of operations on the site by the employer.

(2) Significantly fewer persons are employed in the area to be designated as a district than were employed in the area during the year that is ten (10) years previous to the current year.

(3) There are significant obstacles to redevelopment in the area due to any of the following problems:

(A) Obsolete or inefficient buildings.

(B) Aging infrastructure or inefficient utility services.

(C) Utility relocation requirements.

(D) Transportation or access problems.

(E) Topographical obstacles to redevelopment.

(F) Environmental contamination or remediation.

(c) A legislative body adopting an ordinance under subsection (b) shall designate the duration of the district. However, ~~the duration may not exceed~~ **a district must terminate not later than** fifteen (15) years ~~from the time of designation.~~ **after the income tax incremental amount or gross retail incremental amount is first allocated to the district.**

(d) Except as provided in section 10.7 of this chapter, upon adoption of an ordinance designating a district, the legislative body shall submit the ordinance to the budget committee for review and recommendation to the budget agency. **If the budget agency fails to take action on an ordinance designating a district within one hundred twenty (120) days after the date that the ordinance is submitted to the budget committee, the designation of the district by the ordinance is considered approved.**

(e) Except as provided in section 10.7 of this chapter, when considering the designation of a district by an ordinance adopted under this section, the budget committee and the budget agency must make the following findings before approving the designation of the district:

(1) The area to be designated as a district meets the conditions necessary for the designation as a district.

(2) The designation of the district will benefit the people of Indiana by protecting or increasing state and local tax bases and tax revenues for at least the duration of the district.

(f) Except as provided in section 10.7 of this chapter, the income tax incremental amount and the gross retail incremental amount may not be allocated to the district until ~~the budget agency approves~~ the designation of the district by the local ordinance **is approved under this section.**

SECTION 34. IC 36-7-13-12, AS AMENDED BY P.L.224-2003, SECTION 238, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 12. (a) If a municipal or county executive has submitted an application to an advisory commission on industrial

development requesting that an area be designated as a district under this chapter and the advisory commission has compiled and prepared the information required under section 11 of this chapter concerning the area, the advisory commission may adopt a resolution designating the area as a district if it makes the findings described in subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e). In a county described in subsection (c), an advisory commission may designate more than one (1) district under subsection (c).

(b) For an area located in a county having a population of more than one hundred twenty thousand (120,000) but less than one hundred thirty thousand (130,000), an advisory commission may adopt a resolution designating a particular area as a district only after finding all of the following:

(1) The area contains a building or buildings:

(A) with at least one million (1,000,000) square feet of usable interior floor space; and

(B) that is or are vacant or will become vacant due to the relocation of an employer.

(2) At least one thousand (1,000) fewer persons are employed in the area than were employed in the area during the year that is ten (10) years previous to the current year.

(3) There are significant obstacles to redevelopment of the area due to any of the following problems:

(A) Obsolete or inefficient buildings.

(B) Aging infrastructure or inefficient utility services.

(C) Utility relocation requirements.

(D) Transportation or access problems.

(E) Topographical obstacles to redevelopment.

(F) Environmental contamination.

(4) The unit has expended, appropriated, pooled, set aside, or pledged at least one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) for purposes of addressing the redevelopment obstacles described in subdivision (3).

(5) The area is located in a county having a population of more than one hundred twenty thousand (120,000) but less than one hundred thirty thousand (130,000).

(c) For a county having a population of more than one hundred eighteen thousand (118,000) but less than one hundred twenty thousand (120,000), an advisory commission may adopt a resolution designating not more than two (2) areas as districts. An advisory commission may designate an area as a district only after finding the following:

(1) The area meets either of the following conditions:

(A) The area contains a building with at least seven hundred ninety thousand (790,000) square feet, and at least eight hundred (800) fewer people are employed in the area than were employed in the area during the year that is fifteen (15) years previous to the current year.

(B) The area contains a building with at least ~~four hundred forty thousand (440,000)~~ **three hundred eighty-six thousand (386,000)** square feet, and at least four hundred (400) fewer

people are employed in the area than were employed in the area during the year that is fifteen (15) years previous to the current year.

(2) The area is located in or is adjacent to an industrial park.

(3) There are significant obstacles to redevelopment of the area due to any of the following problems:

(A) Obsolete or inefficient buildings.

(B) Aging infrastructure or inefficient utility services.

(C) Utility relocation requirements.

(D) Transportation or access problems.

(E) Topographical obstacles to redevelopment.

(F) Environmental contamination.

(4) The area is located in a county having a population of more than one hundred eighteen thousand (118,000) but less than one hundred twenty thousand (120,000).

(d) For an area located in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand (200,000) but less than three hundred thousand (300,000), an advisory commission may adopt a resolution designating a particular area as a district only after finding all of the following:

(1) The area contains a building or buildings:

(A) with at least one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) square feet of usable interior floor space; and

(B) that is or are vacant or will become vacant.

(2) At least eighteen thousand (18,000) fewer persons are employed in the area at the time of application than were employed in the area before the time of application.

(3) There are significant obstacles to redevelopment of the area due to any of the following problems:

(A) Obsolete or inefficient buildings.

(B) Aging infrastructure or inefficient utility services.

(C) Utility relocation requirements.

(D) Transportation or access problems.

(E) Topographical obstacles to redevelopment.

(F) Environmental contamination.

(4) The unit has expended, appropriated, pooled, set aside, or pledged at least one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) for purposes of addressing the redevelopment obstacles described in subdivision (3).

(5) The area is located in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand (200,000) but less than three hundred thousand (300,000).

(e) For an area located in a county having a population of more than three hundred thousand (300,000) but less than four hundred thousand (400,000), an advisory commission may adopt a resolution designating a particular area as a district only after finding all of the following:

(1) The area contains a building or buildings:

(A) with at least eight hundred thousand (800,000) gross square feet; and

(B) having leasable floor space, at least fifty percent (50%) of which is or will become vacant.

(2) There are significant obstacles to redevelopment of the area due to any of the following problems:

(A) Obsolete or inefficient buildings as evidenced by a decline of at least seventy-five percent (75%) in their assessed valuation during the preceding ten (10) years.

(B) Transportation or access problems.

(C) Environmental contamination.

(3) At least four hundred (400) fewer persons are employed in the area than were employed in the area during the year that is fifteen (15) years previous to the current year.

(4) The area has been designated as an economic development target area under IC 6-1.1-12.1-7.

(5) The unit has appropriated, pooled, set aside, or pledged at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) for purposes of addressing the redevelopment obstacles described in subdivision (2).

(6) The area is located in a county having a population of more than three hundred thousand (300,000) but less than four hundred thousand (400,000).

(f) The advisory commission, or the county or municipal legislative body, in the case of a district designated under section 10.5 of this chapter, shall designate the duration of the district. ~~but the duration may not exceed~~ **However, a district must terminate not later than** fifteen (15) years ~~(at the time of designation).~~ **after the income tax incremental amount or gross retail incremental amount is first allocated to the district.**

(g) Upon adoption of a resolution designating a district, the advisory commission shall submit the resolution to the budget committee for review and recommendation to the budget agency. **If the budget agency fails to take action on a resolution designating a district within one hundred twenty (120) days after the date that the resolution is submitted to the budget committee, the designation of the district by the resolution is considered approved.**

(h) When considering a resolution, the budget committee and the budget agency must make the following findings:

(1) The area to be designated as a district meets the conditions necessary for designation as a district.

(2) The designation of the district will benefit the people of Indiana by protecting or increasing state and local tax bases and tax revenues for at least the duration of the district.

(i) The income tax incremental amount and the gross retail incremental amount may not be allocated to the district until ~~the budget agency approves~~ the resolution **is approved under this section.**

SECTION 35. IC 36-7-13-12.1, AS ADDED BY P.L.224-2003, SECTION 239, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 12.1. (a) If the executive of a city described in section 10.1(a) of this chapter has submitted an application to an advisory commission on industrial development requesting that an area be designated as a district under this chapter and the advisory

commission has compiled and prepared the information required under section 11 of this chapter concerning the area, the advisory commission may adopt a resolution designating the area as a district if it finds the following:

(1) That the redevelopment of the area in the district will:

(A) promote significant opportunities for the gainful employment of its citizens;

(B) attract a major new business enterprise to the area; or

(C) retain or expand a significant business enterprise within the area.

(2) That there are significant obstacles to redevelopment of the area due to any of the following problems:

(A) Obsolete or inefficient buildings.

(B) Aging infrastructure or ineffective utility services.

(C) Utility relocation requirements.

(D) Transportation or access problems.

(E) Topographical obstacles to redevelopment.

(F) Environmental contamination.

(G) Lack of development or cessation of growth.

(H) Deterioration of improvements or character of occupancy, age, obsolescence, or substandard buildings.

(I) Other factors that have impaired values or prevent a normal development of property or use of property.

(b) To address the obstacles identified in subsection (a)(2), the city may make expenditures for:

(1) the acquisition of land;

(2) interests in land;

(3) site improvements;

(4) infrastructure improvements;

(5) buildings;

(6) structures;

(7) rehabilitation, renovation, and enlargement of buildings and structures;

(8) machinery;

(9) equipment;

(10) furnishings;

(11) facilities;

(12) administration expenses associated with such a project;

(13) operating expenses; or

(14) substance removal or remedial action to the area.

(c) In addition to the findings described in subsection (a), an advisory commission must also find that the city described in section 10.1(a) of this chapter has expended, appropriated, pooled, set aside, or pledged at least two hundred fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) for purposes of addressing the redevelopment obstacles described in subsection (a)(2).

(d) The advisory commission shall designate the duration of the district. ~~but the duration may not exceed~~ **However, a district must terminate not later than** fifteen (15) years ~~(at the time of designation).~~ **after the income tax incremental amount or gross**

retail incremental amount is first allocated to the district under this chapter.

(e) Upon adoption of a resolution designating a district, the advisory commission shall submit the resolution to the budget committee for review and recommendation to the budget agency. **If the budget agency fails to take action on a resolution designating a district within one hundred twenty (120) days after the date that the resolution is submitted to the budget committee, the designation of the district by the resolution is considered approved.**

(f) When considering a resolution, the budget committee and the budget agency must make the following findings:

(1) The area to be designated as a district meets the conditions necessary for designation as a district.

(2) The designation of the district will benefit the people of Indiana by protecting or increasing state and local tax bases and tax revenues for at least the duration of the district.

(g) The income tax incremental amount and the gross retail incremental amount may not be allocated to the district until the ~~budget agency approves the~~ resolution **is approved under this section.**

SECTION 36. IC 36-7-13-12.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: **Sec. 12.5. (a) An advisory commission on industrial development that designates a district under section 12 or 12.1 of this chapter or the legislative body of a county or municipality that adopts an ordinance designating a district under section 10.5 of this chapter may petition for permission to modify the boundaries of the district. The petition must be submitted to the budget committee for review and recommendation to the budget agency.**

(b) When considering a petition submitted under subsection (a), the budget committee and the budget agency must make the following findings:

(1) The area to be added to the district, if any, meets the conditions necessary for designation as a district under section 10.5, 12, or 12.1 of this chapter.

(2) The proposed modification of the district will benefit the people of Indiana by protecting or increasing state and local tax bases and tax revenues for at least the duration of the district.

(c) Upon approving a petition submitted under subsection (a), the budget agency shall certify the district's modified boundaries to the department of state revenue.

SECTION 37. IC 36-7-13-13, AS AMENDED BY P.L.224-2003, SECTION 240, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 13. (a) If an advisory commission on industrial development designates a district under section 12 or 12.1 of this chapter or if the legislative body of a county or municipality adopts an ordinance designating a district under section 10.5 of this chapter, the

advisory commission, or the legislative body in the case of a district designated under section 10.5 of this chapter, shall send a certified copy of the resolution or ordinance designating the district to the department of state revenue by certified mail and shall include with the resolution a complete list of the following:

(1) Employers in the district.

(2) Street names and the range of street numbers of each street in the district.

(b) The advisory commission, or the legislative body in the case of a district designated under section 10.5 of this chapter, shall update the list:

(1) before July 1 of each year; **or**

(2) within fifteen (15) days after the date that the budget agency approves a petition to modify the boundaries of the district under section 12.5 of this chapter.

~~(b)~~ **(c)** Not later than sixty (60) days after receiving a copy of the resolution or ordinance designating a district, the department of state revenue shall determine the gross retail base period amount and the income tax base period amount.

(d) Not later than sixty (60) days after receiving a certification of a district's modified boundaries under section 12.5(c) of this chapter, the department shall recalculate the gross retail base period amount and the income tax base period amount for a district modified under section 12.5 of this chapter.

SECTION 38. IC 36-7-13-14 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 14. **(a)** Before the first business day in October of each year, the department shall calculate the income tax incremental amount and the gross retail incremental amount for the preceding state fiscal year for each district designated under this chapter.

(b) Not later than sixty (60) days after receiving a certification of a district's modified boundaries under section 12.5(c) of this chapter, the department shall recalculate the income tax incremental amount and the gross retail incremental amount for the preceding state fiscal year for a district modified under section 12.5 of this chapter.

SECTION 39. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004] **(a) An advisory commission or a legislative body that designated a community revitalization enhancement district before July 1, 2004, may adopt a resolution before July 1, 2005, to amend the duration of the district under IC 36-7-13-10.5, IC 36-7-13-12, or IC 36-7-13-12.1, all as amended by this act, if no income tax incremental amounts or gross retail incremental amounts have been:**

(1) deposited in the incremental tax financing fund established for the community revitalization enhancement district; or

(2) allocated to the district.

(b) If an advisory commission or a legislative body adopts a

resolution under this SECTION to amend the duration of the district, the advisory commission or legislative body shall immediately send a certified copy of the resolution to the budget agency and the department of state revenue by certified mail.

(c) This SECTION expires January 1, 2006.

SECTION 40. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004] **IC 6-3.1-19-3, as amended by this act, applies only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.**

SECTION 41. IC 6-8.1-3-16, AS AMENDED BY P.L.192-2002(ss), SECTION 141, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 16. (a) The department shall prepare a list of all outstanding tax warrants for listed taxes each month. The list shall identify each taxpayer liable for a warrant by name, address, amount of tax, and either Social Security number or employer identification number. Unless the department renews the warrant, the department shall exclude from the list a warrant issued more than ten (10) years before the date of the list. The department shall certify a copy of the list to the bureau of motor vehicles.

(b) The department shall prescribe and furnish tax release forms for use by tax collecting officials. A tax collecting official who collects taxes in satisfaction of an outstanding warrant shall issue to the taxpayers named on the warrant a tax release stating that the tax has been paid. The department may also issue a tax release:

(1) to a taxpayer who has made arrangements satisfactory to the department for the payment of the tax; or

(2) by action of the commissioner under IC 6-8.1-8-2(k).

(c) The department may not issue or renew:

(1) a certificate under IC 6-2.5-8;

(2) a license under IC 6-6-1.1 or IC 6-6-2.5; or

(3) a permit under IC 6-6-4.1;

to a taxpayer whose name appears on the most recent monthly warrant list, unless that taxpayer pays the tax, makes arrangements satisfactory to the department for the payment of the tax, or a release is issued under IC 6-8.1-8-2(k).

(d) The bureau of motor vehicles shall, before issuing the title to a motor vehicle under IC 9-17, determine whether the purchaser's or assignee's name is on the most recent monthly warrant list. If the purchaser's or assignee's name is on the list, the bureau shall enter as a lien on the title the name of the state as the lienholder unless the bureau has received notice from the commissioner under IC 6-8.1-8-2(k). The tax lien on the title:

(1) is subordinate to a perfected security interest (as defined and perfected in accordance with IC 26-1-9.1); and

(2) shall otherwise be treated in the same manner as other title liens.

(e) The commissioner is the custodian of all titles for which the state is the sole lienholder under this section. Upon receipt of the title by the department, the commissioner shall notify the owner of the department's receipt of the title.

(f) The department shall reimburse the bureau of motor vehicles for all costs incurred in carrying out this section.

(g) Notwithstanding IC 6-8.1-8, a person who is authorized to collect taxes, interest, or penalties on behalf of the department under IC 6-3 or IC 6-3.5 may not, except as provided in subsection (h) or (i), receive a fee for collecting the taxes, interest, or penalties if:

(1) the taxpayer pays the taxes, interest, or penalties as consideration for the release of a lien placed under subsection (d) on a motor vehicle title; or

(2) the taxpayer has been denied a certificate or license under subsection (c) within sixty (60) days before the date the taxes, interest, or penalties are collected.

(h) In the case of a sheriff, subsection (g) does not apply if:

(1) the sheriff collects the taxes, interest, or penalties within sixty (60) days after the date the sheriff receives the tax warrant; or

(2) the sheriff collects the taxes, interest, or penalties through the sale or redemption, in a court proceeding, of a motor vehicle that has a lien placed on its title under subsection (d).

(i) In the case of a person other than a sheriff:

(1) subsection (g)(2) does not apply if the person collects the taxes, interests, or penalties within sixty (60) days after the date the commissioner employs the person to make the collection; and

(2) subsection (g)(1) does not apply if the person collects the taxes, interest, or penalties through the sale or redemption, in a court proceeding, of a motor vehicle that has a lien placed on its title under subsection (d).

(j) IC 5-14-3-4, IC 6-8.1-7-1, and any other law exempting information from disclosure by the department does not apply to this subsection. From the list prepared under subsection (a), the department shall compile each month a list of the taxpayers subject to tax warrants that:

(1) were issued at least twenty-four (24) months before the date of the list; and

(2) are for amounts that exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000).

The list compiled under this subsection must identify each taxpayer liable for a warrant by name, address, and amount of tax. The department shall publish the list compiled under this subsection on accessIndiana (as defined in IC 5-21-1-1.5) and make the list available for public inspection and copying under IC 5-14-3. The department or an agent, employee, or officer of the department is immune from liability for the publication of information under this subsection.

(k) The department may not publish a list under subsection (j) that identifies a particular taxpayer unless at least two (2) weeks before the publication of the list the department sends notice to the taxpayer stating that the taxpayer:

(1) is subject to a tax warrant that:

(A) was issued at least twenty-four (24) months before the date of the notice; and

(B) is for an amount that exceeds one thousand dollars ($1,000); and

(2) will be identified on a list to be published on accessIndiana unless a tax release is issued to the taxpayer under subsection (b).

(l) The department may not publish a list under subsection (j) after June 30, 2006.

SECTION 42. IC 34-30-2-16.7 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: **Sec. 16.7. IC 6-8.1-3-16(j) (Concerning the department of state revenue for publishing a list of delinquent taxpayers).**

SECTION 43. IC 4-4-32 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]:

Chapter 32. Twenty-First Century Research and Technology Fund Grant Office

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "office" refers to the grant office established by section 3 of this chapter.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "fund" refers to the Indiana twenty-first century research and technology fund established by IC 4-4-5.1-3.

Sec. 3. The fund board may establish and administer a grant office to assist state agencies, units of local government, public and private colleges and universities, private sector for-profit and nonprofit entities, and other entities in Indiana in researching, developing, and receiving grants and funding from:

(1) the federal government;

(2) private foundations; or

(3) any other source of funding.

Sec. 4. The office may do the following:

(1) Work with and coordinate with state, university, and private entities that are responsible for the identification and acquisition of research and development grants and funds and other sources of assistance to do the following:

(A) Share information.

(B) Leverage skills and assets.

(C) Jointly market their respective programs to the widest possible population in Indiana.

(2) Serve as a repository and clearinghouse for information concerning available research and development grants and funds and other sources of assistance.

Sec. 5. The office may establish and maintain a list of all:

(1) Indiana state and local governmental entities;

(2) public and private colleges and universities; and

(3) private sector for-profit and nonprofit entities;

that are actively seeking research and development money and may benefit from assistance in acquiring research and development funding from a source described in section 3 of this chapter.

Sec. 6. (a) The office may assist potential funding recipients described in section 5 of this chapter in preparing applications and all other documentation to aggressively seek funding.

(b) The office may give priority to assisting the following:

(1) Highly ranked applicants for grants from the fund.

(2) Entities with proposal concepts that the fund board determines are consistent with state strategic objectives.

(3) Opportunities with strong commercial potential for Indiana.

(4) Opportunities that have substantial private entity interest and participation.

Sec. 7. The office may accept:

(1) appropriations from the general assembly; and

(2) gifts and donations from any other source;

to further the activities of the office.

SECTION 44. IC 4-4-5.2 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]:

Chapter 5.2. Emerging Technology Grant Fund

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "board" refers to the Indiana twenty-first century research and technology fund board established by IC 4-4-5.1-6.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "fund" refers to the emerging technology grant fund established by section 5 of this chapter.

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "small business" means a business that satisfies all the following:

(1) The business is independently owned and operated.

(2) The principal office of the business is located in Indiana.

(3) The business satisfies either of the following:

(A) The business has not more than:

(i) one hundred (100) employees; and

(ii) average annual gross receipts of ten million dollars ($10,000,000).

(B) If the business is a manufacturing business, the business does not have more than one hundred (100) employees.

Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "small sized technology based business" means a small business engaged in any of the following:

(1) Life sciences.

(2) Information technology.

(3) Advanced manufacturing.

(4) Logistics.

Sec. 5. (a) The emerging technology grant fund is established to provide grants to match federal grants for small sized technology based businesses to be used to accelerate commercialization of emerging technologies.

(b) The fund consists of appropriations from the general assembly and gifts and grants to the fund.

(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.

(d) The money in the fund at the end of a state fiscal year does not revert to the state general fund but remains in the fund to be used exclusively for purposes of this chapter.

(e) Money in the fund is continuously appropriated for the purposes of this chapter.

Sec. 6. The purpose of the grant program is to do the following:

(1) Assist Indiana businesses to compete nationally for federal research and development awards.

(2) Provide matching grants that focus on small sized technology based businesses in industry sectors vital to Indiana's economic growth.

Sec. 7. (a) The board shall administer the grant program under this chapter.

(b) The board shall award grants to support projects that leverage private sector, federal, and state resources to create new globally competitive commercial products or services that will enhance economic growth and job creation in Indiana.

(c) The board may award grants only to businesses that receive federal grant awards.

(d) In awarding grants, the board shall give preference to proposals from businesses that include other Indiana based organizations. However, the amount of the grant may be measured only against the federal money allocated to the small sized technology based business partner.

(e) The board shall consider the following when making grants under this chapter:

(1) Whether the grant will increase the viability of the applicant's project.

(2) Whether the grant will attract additional federal research, development, and commercialization money.

(3) Whether the grant will assist in accelerating the introduction of technology based products in the market.

(4) Whether the grant will produce additional technology based jobs in Indiana.

(5) Other factors the board considers relevant.

(f) An applicant for a grant under this chapter must be in the process of applying for, have applied for, or have received a federal grant for the proposed project. If the applicant has already

received a federal grant for the proposed project, the start date of the federal award must be after June 30, 2003.

(g) Any federal program may serve as the basis for a grant under this chapter if all the following are satisfied:

(1) The applicant's federal proposal is a response to a nationally competitive federal solicitation.

(2) The federal program provides money to develop, revise, or commercialize a new technology.

(3) The federal program accepts matching funds.

(4) The applicant's federal proposal includes the state as a potential funding source.

Sec. 8. Before July 1 of each year, the board shall establish and publish guidelines determining the following:

(1) Priority industries and technological areas for grants under this chapter.

(2) Matching levels for the different priorities established under subdivision (1). The matching level may not be more than one dollar ($1) for each federal dollar received by an applicant.

(3) The maximum dollar amount that may be awarded for a proposal. The maximum dollar amount may not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) for each business for each proposal.

SECTION 45. IC 36-1-8-5.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.267-2003, SECTION 15, AND P.L.173-2003, SECTION 19, IS AMENDED AND CORRECTED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 5.1. (a) A political subdivision may establish a rainy day fund ~~*to receive transfers of unused and unencumbered funds under: (1) section 5 of this chapter, (2) IC 6-3.5-1.1-21.1, (3) IC 6-3.5-6-17.3, and (4) IC 6-3.5-7-17.3.*~~ *by the adoption of:*

(1) an ordinance, in the case of a county, city, or town; or

(2) a resolution, in the case of any other political subdivision.

(b) An ordinance or a resolution adopted under this section must specify the following:

(1) The purposes of the rainy day fund.

(2) The sources of funding for the rainy day fund, **which may include the following:**

(A) Unused and unencumbered funds under:

(i) section 5 of this chapter;

(ii) IC 6-3.5-1.1-21.1;

(iii) IC 6-3.5-6-17.3; or

(iv) IC 6-3.5-7-17.3.

(B) Any other funding source:

(i) specified in the ordinance or resolution adopted under this section; and

(ii) not otherwise prohibited by law.

~~*(b)*~~ *(c)* The rainy day fund is subject to the same appropriation process as other funds that receive tax money. ~~*Before making an*~~

~~*appropriation from the rainy day fund, the fiscal body shall make a finding that the proposed use of the rainy day fund is consistent with the intent of the fund.*~~

~~*(c)*~~ *(d)* In any fiscal year, a political subdivision may transfer *under section 5 of this chapter* not more than ten percent (10%) of the political subdivision's total *annual* budget for that fiscal year, *adopted under IC 6-1.1-17,* to the rainy day fund.

~~*(d)*~~ *(e) A political subdivision may use only the funding sources specified in* **subsection (b)(2)(A) or in** *the ordinance or resolution establishing the rainy day fund.* ~~*unless*~~ *The political subdivision* ~~*adopts*~~ **may adopt** *a subsequent ordinance or resolution authorizing the use of another funding source.*

(f) The department of local government finance may not reduce the actual or maximum permissible levy of a political subdivision as a result of a balance in the rainy day fund of the political subdivision.

SECTION 46. IC 36-4-1-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 1. (a) Municipalities are classified according to their status and population as follows:

STATUS AND POPULATION	CLASS
Cities of ~~250,000~~ **500,000** or more	First class cities
Cities of 35,000 to ~~249,999~~ **499,999**	Second class cities
Cities of less than 35,000	Third class cities
Other municipalities of any population	Towns

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), a city that attains a population of thirty-five thousand (35,000) remains a second class city even though its population decreases to less than thirty-five thousand (35,000) at the next federal decennial census.

(c) The legislative body of a city to which subsection (b) applies may, by ordinance, adopt third class city status.

SECTION 47. IC 36-9-41 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]:

Chapter 41. Financing of Public Work Projects by Political Subdivisions

Sec. 1. This chapter applies to a public work project that will cost the political subdivision not more than two million dollars ($2,000,000).

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "public work" means a project for the construction of any public building, highway, street, alley, bridge, sewer, drain, or any other public facility that is paid for out of public funds.

Sec. 3. Notwithstanding any other statute, a political subdivision may borrow the money necessary to finance a public work project from a financial institution in Indiana by executing a negotiable note under section 4 of this chapter. The political subdivision shall provide notice of its determination to issue the note under IC 5-3-1. Money borrowed under this chapter is chargeable against the political subdivision's constitutional debt limitation.

Sec. 4. A political subdivision borrowing money under section 3 of this chapter shall execute and deliver to the financial institution the negotiable note of the political subdivision for the sum borrowed. The note must bear interest, with both principal and interest payable in equal or approximately equal installments on January 1 and July 1 each year over a period not exceeding six (6) years.

Sec. 5. (a) The first installment of principal and interest on a note executed under this chapter is due on the next January 1 or July 1 following the first tax collection for which it is possible for the political subdivision to levy a tax under subsection (b).

(b) The political subdivision shall appropriate an amount for and levy a tax each year sufficient to pay the political subdivision's obligation under the note according to its terms.

(c) An obligation of a political subdivision under a note executed under this chapter is a valid and binding obligation of the political subdivision, notwithstanding any tax limitation, debt limitation, bonding limitation, borrowing limitation, or other statute to the contrary.

Sec. 6. If a political subdivision gives notice under section 3 of this chapter of its determination that money should be borrowed under this chapter, not less than ten (10) taxpayers in the political subdivision who disagree with the determination may file a petition in the office of the county auditor not more than thirty (30) days after notice of the determination is given. The petition must state the taxpayers' objections and the reasons why the taxpayers believe the borrowing to be unnecessary or unwise.

Sec. 7. (a) Upon receiving a petition under section 6 of this chapter, the county auditor shall immediately certify a copy of the petition, together with other data necessary to present the questions involved, to the department of local government finance. Upon receipt of the certified petition and other data, the department of local government finance shall fix a time and place for a hearing on the matter.

(b) The hearing shall be held not less than five (5) and not more than thirty (30) days after the department's receipt of the certified petition, and shall be held in the county where the petition arose.

(c) The department of local government finance shall give notice of the hearing by letter to the political subdivision and to the first ten (10) taxpayer petitioners listed on the petition. A copy of the letter shall be sent to each of the first ten (10) taxpayer petitioners at the taxpayer's usual place of residence at least five (5) days before the date of the hearing. In addition, public notice shall be published at least five (5) days before the date of the hearing under IC 5-3-1.

(d) After the hearing under subsection (c), the department of

local government shall issue a final determination concerning the petition.

Sec. 8. A:

(1) taxpayer who signed a petition filed under section 6 of this chapter; or

(2) political subdivision against which a petition is filed under section 6 of this chapter;

may petition the tax court established by IC 33-3-5-1 for judicial review of the final determination of the department of local government finance on the taxpayers' petition. The petition for judicial review must be filed in the tax court not more than forty-five (45) days after the date of the department's final determination.

SECTION 48. IC 6-1.1-12.1-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.4-2000, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 1. For purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Economic revitalization area" means an area which is within the corporate limits of a city, town, or county which has become undesirable for, or impossible of, normal development and occupancy because of a lack of development, cessation of growth, deterioration of improvements or character of occupancy, age, obsolescence, substandard buildings, or other factors which have impaired values or prevent a normal development of property or use of property. The term "economic revitalization area" also includes:

(A) any area where a facility or a group of facilities that are technologically, economically, or energy obsolete are located and where the obsolescence may lead to a decline in employment and tax revenues; and

(B) a residentially distressed area, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

(2) "City" means any city in this state, and "town" means any town incorporated under IC 36-5-1.

(3) "New manufacturing equipment" means any tangible personal property which:

(A) was installed after February 28, 1983, and before January 1, 2006, in an area that is declared an economic revitalization area after February 28, 1983, in which a deduction for tangible personal property is allowed;

(B) is used in the direct production, manufacture, fabrication, assembly, extraction, mining, processing, refining, or finishing of other tangible personal property, including but not limited to use to dispose of solid waste or hazardous waste by converting the solid waste or hazardous waste into energy or other useful products; and

(C) was acquired by its owner for use as described in clause (B) and was never before used by its owner for any purpose in Indiana.

However, notwithstanding any other law, the term includes

tangible personal property that is used to dispose of solid waste or hazardous waste by converting the solid waste or hazardous waste into energy or other useful products and was installed after March 1, 1993, and before March 2, 1996, even if the property was installed before the area where the property is located was designated as an economic revitalization area or the statement of benefits for the property was approved by the designating body.

(4) "Property" means a building or structure, but does not include land.

(5) "Redevelopment" means the construction of new structures in economic revitalization areas, either:

(A) on unimproved real estate; or

(B) on real estate upon which a prior existing structure is demolished to allow for a new construction.

(6) "Rehabilitation" means the remodeling, repair, or betterment of property in any manner or any enlargement or extension of property.

(7) "Designating body" means the following:

(A) For a county that does not contain a consolidated city, the fiscal body of the county, city, or town.

(B) For a county containing a consolidated city, the metropolitan development commission.

(8) "Deduction application" means either:

(A) the application filed in accordance with section 5 of this chapter by a property owner who desires to obtain the deduction provided by section 3 of this chapter; or

(B) the application filed in accordance with section 5.5 of this chapter by a person who desires to obtain the deduction provided by section 4.5 of this chapter.

(9) "Designation application" means an application that is filed with a designating body to assist that body in making a determination about whether a particular area should be designated as an economic revitalization area.

(10) "Hazardous waste" has the meaning set forth in IC 13-11-2-99(a). The term includes waste determined to be a hazardous waste under IC 13-22-2-3(b).

(11) "Solid waste" has the meaning set forth in IC 13-11-2-205(a). However, the term does not include dead animals or any animal solid or semisolid wastes.

(12) "New research and development equipment" means tangible personal property that:

(A) is installed after June 30, 2000, and before January 1, 2006, in an economic revitalization area in which a deduction for tangible personal property is allowed;

(B) consists of:

(i) laboratory equipment;

(ii) research and development equipment;

(iii) computers and computer software;

(iv) telecommunications equipment; or

(v) testing equipment;

(C) is used in research and development activities devoted directly and exclusively to experimental or laboratory research and development for new products, new uses of existing products, or improving or testing existing products; and

(D) is acquired by the property owner for purposes described in this subdivision and was never before used by the owner for any purpose in Indiana.

The term does not include equipment installed in facilities used for or in connection with efficiency surveys, management studies, consumer surveys, economic surveys, advertising or promotion, or research in connection with literacy, history, or similar projects.

(13) "New logistical distribution equipment" means tangible personal property that:

(A) is installed after June 30, 2004, and before January 1, 2006, in an economic revitalization area:

(i) in which a deduction for tangible personal property is allowed; and

(ii) located in a county referred to in section 2.3 of this chapter, subject to section 2.3(c) of this chapter.

(B) consists of:

(i) racking equipment;

(ii) scanning or coding equipment;

(iii) separators;

(iv) conveyors;

(v) fork lifts or lifting equipment (including "walk behinds");

(vi) transitional moving equipment;

(vii) packaging equipment;

(viii) sorting and picking equipment; or

(ix) software for technology used in logistical distribution;

(C) is used for the storage or distribution of goods, services, or information; and

(D) before being used as described in clause (C), was never used by its owner for any purpose in Indiana.

(14) "New information technology equipment" means tangible personal property that:

(A) is installed after June 30, 2004, and before January 1, 2006, in an economic revitalization area:

(i) in which a deduction for tangible personal property is allowed; and

(ii) located in a county referred to in section 2.3 of this chapter, subject to section 2.3(c) of this chapter.

(B) consists of equipment, including software, used in the fields of:

(i) information processing;

(ii) office automation;

(iii) telecommunication facilities and networks;

(iv) informatics;

(v) network administration;

(vi) software development; and

(vii) fiber optics; and

(C) before being installed as described in clause (A), was never used by its owner for any purpose in Indiana.

SECTION 49. IC 6-1.1-12.1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.4-2000, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 2. (a) A designating body may find that a particular area within its jurisdiction is an economic revitalization area. However, the deduction provided by this chapter for economic revitalization areas not within a city or town shall not be available to retail businesses.

(b) In a county containing a consolidated city or within a city or town, a designating body may find that a particular area within its jurisdiction is a residentially distressed area. Designation of an area as a residentially distressed area has the same effect as designating an area as an economic revitalization area, except that the amount of the deduction shall be calculated as specified in section 4.1 of this chapter and the deduction is allowed for not more than five (5) years. In order to declare a particular area a residentially distressed area, the designating body must follow the same procedure that is required to designate an area as an economic revitalization area and must make all the following additional findings or all the additional findings described in subsection (c):

(1) The area is comprised of parcels that are either unimproved or contain only one (1) or two (2) family dwellings or multifamily dwellings designed for up to four (4) families, including accessory buildings for those dwellings.

(2) Any dwellings in the area are not permanently occupied and are:

(A) the subject of an order issued under IC 36-7-9; or

(B) evidencing significant building deficiencies.

(3) Parcels of property in the area:

(A) have been sold and not redeemed under IC 6-1.1-24 and IC 6-1.1-25; or

(B) are owned by a unit of local government.

However, in a city in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand (200,000) but less than three hundred thousand (300,000), the designating body is only required to make one (1) of the additional findings described in this subsection or one (1) of the additional findings described in subsection (c).

(c) In a county containing a consolidated city or within a city or town, a designating body that wishes to designate a particular area a residentially distressed area may make the following additional findings as an alternative to the additional findings described in subsection (b):

(1) A significant number of dwelling units within the area are not permanently occupied or a significant number of parcels in the area are vacant land.

(2) A significant number of dwelling units within the area are:
(A) the subject of an order issued under IC 36-7-9; or
(B) evidencing significant building deficiencies.
(3) The area has experienced a net loss in the number of dwelling units, as documented by census information, local building and demolition permits, or certificates of occupancy, or the area is owned by Indiana or the United States.
(4) The area (plus any areas previously designated under this subsection) will not exceed ten percent (10%) of the total area within the designating body's jurisdiction.

However, in a city in a county having a population of more than two hundred thousand (200,000) but less than three hundred thousand (300,000), the designating body is only required to make one (1) of the additional findings described in this subsection as an alternative to one (1) of the additional findings described in subsection (b).

(d) A designating body is required to attach the following conditions to the grant of a residentially distressed area designation:
(1) The deduction will not be allowed unless the dwelling is rehabilitated to meet local code standards for habitability.
(2) If a designation application is filed, the designating body may require that the redevelopment or rehabilitation be completed within a reasonable period of time.

(e) To make a designation described in subsection (a) or (b), the designating body shall use procedures prescribed in section 2.5 of this chapter.

(f) The property tax deductions provided by sections 3 and 4.5 of this chapter are only available within an area which the designating body finds to be an economic revitalization area.

(g) The designating body may adopt a resolution establishing general standards to be used, along with the requirements set forth in the definition of economic revitalization area, by the designating body in finding an area to be an economic revitalization area. The standards must have a reasonable relationship to the development objectives of the area in which the designating body has jurisdiction. The following three (3) sets of standards may be established:
(1) One (1) relative to the deduction under section 3 of this chapter for economic revitalization areas that are not residentially distressed areas.
(2) One (1) relative to the deduction under section 3 of this chapter for residentially distressed areas.
(3) One (1) relative to the deduction allowed under section 4.5 of this chapter.

(h) A designating body may impose a fee for filing a designation application for a person requesting the designation of a particular area as an economic revitalization area. The fee may be sufficient to defray actual processing and administrative costs. However, the fee charged for filing a designation application for a parcel that contains one (1) or more owner-occupied, single-family dwellings may not exceed the cost of publishing the required notice.

(i) In declaring an area an economic revitalization area, the

designating body may:

(1) limit the time period to a certain number of calendar years during which the area shall be so designated;

(2) limit the type of deductions that will be allowed within the economic revitalization area to either the deduction allowed under section 3 of this chapter or the deduction allowed under section 4.5 of this chapter;

(3) limit the dollar amount of the deduction that will be allowed with respect to new manufacturing equipment, ~~and~~ new research and development equipment, **new logistical distribution equipment, and new information technology equipment** if a deduction under this chapter had not been filed before July 1, 1987, for that equipment;

(4) limit the dollar amount of the deduction that will be allowed with respect to redevelopment and rehabilitation occurring in areas that are designated as economic revitalization areas on or after September 1, 1988; or

(5) impose reasonable conditions related to the purpose of this chapter or to the general standards adopted under subsection (g) for allowing the deduction for the redevelopment or rehabilitation of the property or the installation of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both.~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment.**

To exercise one (1) or more of these powers a designating body must include this fact in the resolution passed under section 2.5 of this chapter.

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a designating body limits the time period during which an area is an economic revitalization area, that limitation does not:

(1) prevent a taxpayer from obtaining a deduction for new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** installed before January 1, 2006, but after the expiration of the economic revitalization area if:

(A) the economic revitalization area designation expires after December 30, 1995; and

(B) the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** was described in a statement of benefits submitted to and approved by the designating body in accordance with section 4.5 of this chapter before the expiration of the economic revitalization area designation; or

(2) limit the length of time a taxpayer is entitled to receive a deduction to a number of years that is less than the number of years designated under section 4 or 4.5 of this chapter.

(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, deductions:

(1) that are authorized under section 3 of this chapter for property in an area designated as an urban development area before March 1, 1983, and that are based on an increase in assessed valuation resulting from redevelopment or rehabilitation that occurs before March 1, 1983; or

(2) that are authorized under section 4.5 of this chapter for new manufacturing equipment installed in an area designated as an urban development area before March 1, 1983;

apply according to the provisions of this chapter as they existed at the time that an application for the deduction was first made. No deduction that is based on the location of property or new manufacturing equipment in an urban development area is authorized under this chapter after February 28, 1983, unless the initial increase in assessed value resulting from the redevelopment or rehabilitation of the property or the installation of the new manufacturing equipment occurred before March 1, 1983.

(l) If property located in an economic revitalization area is also located in an allocation area (as defined in IC 36-7-14-39 or IC 36-7-15.1-26), an application for the property tax deduction provided by this chapter may not be approved unless the commission that designated the allocation area adopts a resolution approving the application.

SECTION 50. IC 6-1.1-12.1-2.3 IS ADDED AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: **Sec. 2.3. (a) This section applies only to:**

(1) a county in which mile markers fourteen (14) through one hundred twenty (120) of Interstate Highway 69 are located as of March 1, 2004; and

(2) a city or town located in a county referred to in subdivision (1).

(b) A designating body may adopt a resolution under section 2.5 of this chapter to authorize a deduction for new logistical distribution equipment or new information technology equipment.

(c) If any amendment to this chapter that takes effect July 1, 2004, applies a deduction under this chapter for new logistical distribution equipment or new information technology equipment to a broader geographic area than the deduction that would apply under a resolution adopted under this section, the more broadly applied deduction controls with respect to the application of the deduction for new logistical distribution equipment or new information technology equipment.

SECTION 51. IC 6-1.1-12.1-4.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.1-2003, SECTION 22, AND AS AMENDED BY P.L.245-2003, SECTION 8, IS CORRECTED AND AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 4.5. (a) For purposes of this section, "personal property" means personal property other than inventory (as defined in IC 6-1.1-3-11(a)).

(b) An applicant must provide a statement of benefits to the designating body. The applicant must provide the completed statement

of benefits form to the designating body before the hearing specified in section 2.5(c) of this chapter or before the installation of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** for which the person desires to claim a deduction under this chapter. The department of local government finance shall prescribe a form for the statement of benefits. The statement of benefits must include the following information:

(1) A description of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** that the person proposes to acquire.

(2) With respect to:

(A) new manufacturing equipment not used to dispose of solid waste or hazardous waste by converting the solid waste or hazardous waste into energy or other useful products; and

(B) new research and development equipment, **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment;**

an estimate of the number of individuals who will be employed or whose employment will be retained by the person as a result of the installation of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** and an estimate of the annual salaries of these individuals.

(3) An estimate of the cost of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both.~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment.**

(4) With respect to new manufacturing equipment used to dispose of solid waste or hazardous waste by converting the solid waste or hazardous waste into energy or other useful products, an estimate of the amount of solid waste or hazardous waste that will be converted into energy or other useful products by the new manufacturing equipment.

The statement of benefits may be incorporated in a designation application. Notwithstanding any other law, a statement of benefits is a public record that may be inspected and copied under IC 5-14-3-3.

(c) The designating body must review the statement of benefits required under subsection (b). The designating body shall determine whether an area should be designated an economic revitalization area or whether the deduction shall be allowed, based on (and after it has made) the following findings:

(1) Whether the estimate of the cost of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** is reasonable for equipment of that type.

(2) With respect to:

(A) new manufacturing equipment not used to dispose of solid

waste or hazardous waste by converting the solid waste or hazardous waste into energy or other useful products; and

(B) new research and development equipment, **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment;**

whether the estimate of the number of individuals who will be employed or whose employment will be retained can be reasonably expected to result from the installation of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both.~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment.**

(3) Whether the estimate of the annual salaries of those individuals who will be employed or whose employment will be retained can be reasonably expected to result from the proposed installation of new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both.~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment.**

(4) With respect to new manufacturing equipment used to dispose of solid waste or hazardous waste by converting the solid waste or hazardous waste into energy or other useful products, whether the estimate of the amount of solid waste or hazardous waste that will be converted into energy or other useful products can be reasonably expected to result from the installation of the new manufacturing equipment.

(5) Whether any other benefits about which information was requested are benefits that can be reasonably expected to result from the proposed installation of new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both.~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment.**

(6) Whether the totality of benefits is sufficient to justify the deduction.

The designating body may not designate an area an economic revitalization area or approve the deduction unless it makes the findings required by this subsection in the affirmative.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (h), an owner of new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** whose statement of benefits is approved after June 30, 2000, is entitled to a deduction from the assessed value of that equipment for the number of years determined by the designating body under subsection (g). Except as provided in subsection (f) and in section 2(i)(3) of this chapter, the amount of the deduction that an owner is entitled to for a particular year equals the product of:

(1) the assessed value of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** in the year of deduction under the appropriate table set forth in subsection (e); multiplied by

(2) the percentage prescribed in the *appropriate* table set forth in subsection (e).

(e) The percentage to be used in calculating the deduction under subsection (d) is as follows:

(1) For deductions allowed over a one (1) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd and thereafter	0%

(2) For deductions allowed over a two (2) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd	50%
3rd and thereafter	0%

(3) For deductions allowed over a three (3) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd	66%
3rd	33%
4th and thereafter	0%

(4) For deductions allowed over a four (4) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd	75%
3rd	50%
4th	25%
5th and thereafter	0%

(5) For deductions allowed over a five (5) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd	80%
3rd	60%
4th	40%
5th	20%
6th and thereafter	0%

(6) For deductions allowed over a six (6) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd	85%
3rd	66%
4th	50%
5th	34%
6th	25%
7th and thereafter	0%

(7) For deductions allowed over a seven (7) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd	85%
3rd	71%
4th	57%
5th	43%

6th	29%
7th	14%
8th and thereafter	0%

(8) For deductions allowed over an eight (8) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd	88%
3rd	75%
4th	63%
5th	50%
6th	38%
7th	25%
8th	13%
9th and thereafter	0%

(9) For deductions allowed over a nine (9) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd	88%
3rd	77%
4th	66%
5th	55%
6th	44%
7th	33%
8th	22%
9th	11%
10th and thereafter	0%

(10) For deductions allowed over a ten (10) year period:

YEAR OF DEDUCTION	PERCENTAGE
1st	100%
2nd	90%
3rd	80%
4th	70%
5th	60%
6th	50%
7th	40%
8th	30%
9th	20%
10th	10%
11th and thereafter	0%

(f) With respect to new manufacturing equipment and new research and development equipment installed before March 2, 2001, the deduction under this section is the amount that causes the net assessed value of the property after the application of the deduction under this section to equal the net assessed value after the application of the deduction under this section that results from computing:

(1) the deduction under this section as in effect on March 1, 2001; and

(2) the assessed value of the property under 50 IAC 4.2, as in effect on March 1, 2001, or, in the case of property subject to IC 6-1.1-8, 50 IAC 5.1, as in effect on March 1, 2001.

(g) For an economic revitalization area designated before July 1, 2000, the designating body shall determine whether a property owner whose statement of benefits is approved after April 30, 1991, is entitled to a deduction for five (5) or ten (10) years. For an economic revitalization area designated after June 30, 2000, the designating body shall determine the number of years the deduction is allowed. However, the deduction may not be allowed for more than ten (10) years. This determination shall be made:

(1) as part of the resolution adopted under section 2.5 of this chapter; or

(2) by resolution adopted within sixty (60) days after receiving a copy of a property owner's certified deduction application from the county auditor. A certified copy of the resolution shall be sent to the county auditor.

A determination about the number of years the deduction is allowed that is made under subdivision (1) is final and may not be changed by following the procedure under subdivision (2).

(h) The owner of new manufacturing equipment that is directly used to dispose of hazardous waste is not entitled to the deduction provided by this section for a particular assessment year if during that assessment year the owner:

(1) is convicted of a violation under IC 13-7-13-3 (repealed), IC 13-7-13-4 (repealed), or IC 13-30-6; or

(2) is subject to an order or a consent decree with respect to property located in Indiana based on a violation of a federal or state rule, regulation, or statute governing the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes that had a major or moderate potential for harm.

SECTION 52. IC 6-1.1-12.1-5.4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.245-2003, SECTION 10, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5.4. (a) A person that desires to obtain the deduction provided by section 4.5 of this chapter must file a certified deduction application on forms prescribed by the department of local government finance with the auditor of the county in which the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** is located. A person that timely files a personal property return under IC 6-1.1-3-7(a) for the year in which the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** is installed must file the application between March 1 and May 15 of that year. A person that obtains a filing extension under IC 6-1.1-3-7(b) for the year in which the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** is installed must file the application between March 1 and the extended due date for that year.

(b) The deduction application required by this section must contain the following information:

(1) The name of the owner of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both.~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment.**

(2) A description of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both.~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment.**

(3) Proof of the date the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** was installed.

(4) The amount of the deduction claimed for the first year of the deduction.

(c) This subsection applies to a deduction application with respect to new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** for which a statement of benefits was initially approved after April 30, 1991. If a determination about the number of years the deduction is allowed has not been made in the resolution adopted under section 2.5 of this chapter, the county auditor shall send a copy of the deduction application to the designating body, and the designating body shall adopt a resolution under section 4.5(g)(2) of this chapter.

(d) A deduction application must be filed under this section in the year in which the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** is installed and in each of the immediately succeeding years the deduction is allowed.

(e) Subject to subsection (i), the county auditor shall:

(1) review the deduction application; and

(2) approve, deny, or alter the amount of the deduction.

Upon approval of the deduction application or alteration of the amount of the deduction, the county auditor shall make the deduction. The county auditor shall notify the county property tax assessment board of appeals of all deductions approved under this section.

(f) If the ownership of new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** changes, the deduction provided under section 4.5 of this chapter continues to apply to that equipment if the new owner:

(1) continues to use the equipment in compliance with any standards established under section 2(g) of this chapter; and

(2) files the deduction applications required by this section.

(g) The amount of the deduction is the percentage under section 4.5 of this chapter that would have applied if the ownership of the property had not changed multiplied by the assessed value of the equipment for the year the deduction is claimed by the new owner.

(h) A person may appeal the determination of the county auditor under subsection (e) by filing a complaint in the office of the clerk of the circuit or superior court not more than forty-five (45) days after the county auditor gives the person notice of the determination.

(i) Before the county auditor acts under subsection (e), the county auditor may request that the township assessor in which the property is located review the deduction application.

SECTION 53. IC 6-1.1-12.1-5.6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.4-2000, SECTION 9, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5.6. (a) This subsection applies to a property owner whose statement of benefits was approved under section 4.5 of this chapter before July 1, 1991. In addition to the requirements of section 5.5(b) of this chapter, a deduction application filed under section 5.5 of this chapter must contain information showing the extent to which there has been compliance with the statement of benefits approved under section 4.5 of this chapter. Failure to comply with a statement of benefits approved before July 1, 1991, may not be a basis for rejecting a deduction application.

(b) This subsection applies to a property owner whose statement of benefits was approved under section 4.5 of this chapter after June 30, 1991. In addition to the requirements of section 5.5(b) of this chapter, a property owner who files a deduction application under section 5.5 of this chapter must provide the county auditor and the designating body with information showing the extent to which there has been compliance with the statement of benefits approved under section 4.5 of this chapter.

(c) Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3 and IC 6-1.1-35-9, the following information is a public record if filed under this section:

(1) The name and address of the taxpayer.

(2) The location and description of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** for which the deduction was granted.

(3) Any information concerning the number of employees at the facility where the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** is located, including estimated totals that were provided as part of the statement of benefits.

(4) Any information concerning the total of the salaries paid to those employees, including estimated totals that were provided as part of the statement of benefits.

(5) Any information concerning the amount of solid waste or hazardous waste converted into energy or other useful products by the new manufacturing equipment.

(6) Any information concerning the assessed value of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or newinformation technology equipment** including estimates that

were provided as part of the statement of benefits.

(d) The following information is confidential if filed under this section:

(1) Any information concerning the specific salaries paid to individual employees by the owner of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both.~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment.**

(2) Any information concerning the cost of the new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both.~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment.**

SECTION 54. IC 6-1.1-12.1-5.8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.256-2003, SECTION 6, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 5.8. In lieu of providing the statement of benefits required by section 3 or 4.5 of this chapter and the additional information required by section 5.1 or 5.6 of this chapter, the designating body may, by resolution, waive the statement of benefits if the designating body finds that the purposes of this chapter are served by allowing the deduction and the property owner has, during the thirty-six (36) months preceding the first assessment date to which the waiver would apply, installed new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** or developed or rehabilitated property at a cost of at least ten million dollars ($10,000,000) as determined by the assessor of the township in which the property is located.

SECTION 55. IC 6-1.1-12.1-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.90-2002, SECTION 125, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 8. (a) Not later than December 31 of each year, the county auditor shall publish the following in a newspaper of general interest and readership and not one of limited subject matter:

(1) A list of the approved deduction applications that were filed under this chapter during that year. The list must contain the following:

(A) The name and address of each person approved for or receiving a deduction that was filed for during the year.

(B) The amount of each deduction that was filed for during the year.

(C) The number of years for which each deduction that was filed for during the year will be available.

(D) The total amount for all deductions that were filed for and granted during the year.

(2) The total amount of all deductions for real property that were in effect under section 3 of this chapter during the year.

(3) The total amount of all deductions for new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** that were in effect under section 4.5 of

this chapter during the year.

(b) The county auditor shall file the information described in subsection (a)(2) and (a)(3) with the department of local government finance not later than December 31 of each year.

SECTION 56. IC 6-1.1-12.1-11.3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.245-2003, SECTION 11, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: Sec. 11.3. (a) This section applies only to the following requirements:

(1) Failure to provide the completed statement of benefits form to the designating body before the hearing required by section 2.5(c) of this chapter.

(2) Failure to submit the completed statement of benefits form to the designating body before the initiation of the redevelopment or rehabilitation or the installation of new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** for which the person desires to claim a deduction under this chapter.

(3) Failure to designate an area as an economic revitalization area before the initiation of the:

(A) redevelopment;

(B) installation of new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment;** or

(C) rehabilitation;

for which the person desires to claim a deduction under this chapter.

(4) Failure to make the required findings of fact before designating an area as an economic revitalization area or authorizing a deduction for new manufacturing equipment, ~~or~~ new research and development equipment, ~~or both,~~ **new logistical distribution equipment, or new information technology equipment** under section 2, 3, or 4.5 of this chapter.

(5) Failure to file a:

(A) timely; or

(B) complete;

deduction application under section 5 or 5.4 of this chapter.

(b) This section does not grant a designating body the authority to exempt a person from filing a statement of benefits or exempt a designating body from making findings of fact.

(c) A designating body may by resolution waive noncompliance described under subsection (a) under the terms and conditions specified in the resolution. Before adopting a waiver under this subsection, the designating body shall conduct a public hearing on the waiver.

SECTION 57. IC 6-1.1-12.1-14 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004]: **Sec. 14. (a) This section does not apply to:**

(1) a deduction under section 3 of this chapter for property

located in a residentially distressed area; or

(2) any other deduction under section 3 or 4.5 of this chapter for which a statement of benefits was approved before July 1, 2004.

(b) A property owner that receives a deduction under section 3 or 4.5 of this chapter is subject to this section only if the designating body, with the consent of the property owner, incorporates this section, including the percentage to be applied by the county auditor for purposes of STEP TWO of subsection (c), into its initial approval of the property owner's statement of benefits and deduction at the time of that approval.

(c) During each year in which a property owner's property tax liability is reduced by a deduction granted under this chapter, the property owner shall pay to the county treasurer a fee in an amount determined by the county auditor. The county auditor shall determine the amount of the fee to be paid by the property owner according to the following formula:

STEP ONE: Determine the additional amount of property taxes that would have been paid by the property owner during the year if the deduction had not been in effect.

STEP TWO: Multiply the amount determined under STEP ONE by the percentage determined by the designating body under subsection (b), which may not exceed fifteen percent (15%). The percentage determined by the designating body remains in effect throughout the term of the deduction and may not be changed.

STEP THREE: Determine the lesser of the STEP TWO product or one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

(d) Fees collected under this section must be distributed to one (1) or more public or nonprofit entities established to promote economic development within the corporate limits of the city, town, or county served by the designating body. The designating body shall notify the county auditor of the entities that are to receive distributions under this section and the relative proportions of those distributions. The county auditor shall distribute fees collected under this section in accordance with the designating body's instructions.

(e) If the designating body determines that a property owner has not paid a fee imposed under this section, the designating body may adopt a resolution terminating the property owner's deduction under section 3 or 4.5 of this chapter. If the designating body adopts such a resolution, the deduction does not apply to the next installment of property taxes owed by the property owner or to any subsequent installment of property taxes.

SECTION 58. IC 6-1.1-4-40 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)]: **Sec. 40. The value of federal**

income tax credits awarded under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code may not be considered in determining the assessed value of low income housing tax credit property.

SECTION 59. THE FOLLOWING ARE REPEALED [EFFECTIVE APRIL 1, 2004]: IC 6-2.5-4-4.5; IC 6-2.5-6-15.

SECTION 60. IC 6-2.5-5-15 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004].

SECTION 61. IC 9-18-9-4 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004].

SECTION 62. [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2004 (RETROACTIVE)] **(a) IC 6-2.5-3-5, as amended by this act, applies only to vehicles, watercraft, and aircraft that are initially titled, registered, or licensed in Indiana after June 30, 2004.**

(b) IC 6-2.5-4-11, as amended by this act, applies only to transactions occurring after March 1, 2004. A retail transaction to which IC 6-2.5-4-11, as amended by this act, applies shall be considered as having occurred after March 1, 2004, if charges are collected for the retail transactions upon original statements and billings dated after March 31, 2004.

(c) IC 6-2.5-8-10, as amended by this act, and the repeal of IC 6-2.5-5-15 by this act apply only to retail transactions occurring after June 30, 2004. A retail transaction shall be considered as having occurred after June 30, 2004, to the extent that delivery of the property or services constituting selling at retail is made after that date to the purchaser or to the place of delivery designated by the purchaser. However, a transaction shall be considered as having occurred before July 1, 2004, to the extent that the agreement of the parties to the transaction was entered into before July 1, 2004, and payment for the property or services furnished in the transaction is made before July 1, 2004, notwithstanding the delivery of the property or services after June 30, 2004.

(d) IC 6-2.5-6-9, as amended by this act, applies only to deductions assigned after June 30, 2004.

(e) IC 6-3-1-3.5, IC 6-3-2-2.5, and IC 6-3-2-2.6, all as amended by this act, apply only to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003.

(f) The following provisions apply to deductions for net operating losses that are claimed after December 31, 2003:

(1) Deductions for net operating losses that are incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2003, and are carried back or carried forward and deducted in taxable years ending before January 1, 2004, must be calculated under IC 6-3-2-2.5 and IC 6-3-2-2.6, both as amended by this act.

(2) Deductions for net operating losses that were incurred in taxable years ending before January 1, 2004, and that are carried forward and deducted in taxable years ending after

December 31, 2003, must be calculated under IC 6-3-2-2.5 and IC 6-3-2-2.6, both as amended by this act.

(3) Deductions for net operating losses that were incurred in taxable years ending before January 1, 2004, and are carried back or carried forward and deducted in taxable years ending before January 1, 2004, must be calculated under the versions of IC 6-3-2-2.5 and IC 6-3-2-2.6 that were in effect in the year the net operating loss was incurred.

(4) Any net operating loss carried forward and deducted in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 2003, shall be reduced by the amount of the net operating loss previously deducted in an earlier taxable year.

(g) IC 6-4.1-1-3, as amended by this act, applies only to an adopting parent who dies after June 30, 2004.

SECTION 63. [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE] **(a) An individual who:**

(1) was employed by Muscatatuck State Developmental Center on November 1, 2002;

(2) retired under the state's retirement incentive program that was effective beginning November 1, 2002, and ending June 14, 2003;

(3) would meet the years of service requirements specified in IC 5-10-8-8(b)(3) and the years of participation requirement specified in IC 5-10-8-8(b)(4) if:

(A) one (1) year of additional service credit is added to the individual's total years of service for every five (5) years of creditable state service; and

(B) pro rated months of additional service credit are added to the individual's total years of service for any additional years of creditable state service;

(4) otherwise meets the requirements of IC 5-10-8-8(b); and

(5) applies for participation in the group health insurance program under IC 5-10-8-8 before December 31, 2005;

is eligible for participation in the group health insurance program available to retired employees under IC 5-10-8-8.

(b) This SECTION expires December 31, 2006.

SECTION 64. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2004] **(a) As used in this SECTION, "committee" refers to the interim study committee on corporate taxation established under subsection (b).**

(b) There is established the interim study committee on corporate taxation. The committee shall study the use of passive investment corporations by companies doing business in Indiana.

(c) The committee shall operate under the policies governing study committees adopted by the legislative council.

(d) The affirmative votes of a majority of the voting members appointed to the committee are required for the committee to take action on any measure, including final reports.

(e) This SECTION expires November 1, 2004.

SECTION 65. **An emergency is declared for this act**.

(Reference is to EHB 1365 as reprinted February 24, 2004.)

Conference Committee Report

on

Engrossed House Bill 1365

Signed by:

_____	_____
Representative Cochran Chairperson	Senator Borst
_____	_____
Representative Espich	Senator Simpson
House Conferees	**Senate Conferees**