

HOUSE BILL No. 1472

DIGEST OF HB 1472 (Updated February 16, 2015 3:35 pm - DI 58)

Citations Affected: IC 4-6; IC 6-2.5; IC 6-3; IC 6-3.1; IC 6-3.5; IC 6-7; IC 6-8.1.

Synopsis: Various tax matters. Specifies that an attorney employed by a state agency is subject to the attorney-client and work product privileges. Specifies that the definition of "storage" for purposes of the use tax does not include temporary storage of property for not more than 180 days for the purpose of the subsequent use of the property solely outside Indiana. Removes the 36 month rolling time limit on filing refund claims for exempt utility purchases exempt from sales and use tax. Amends the sales tax exemption for medical equipment, supplies, and devices to: (1) restate the application of the sales tax exemption for medical equipment, supplies, and devices; and (2) provide a sales tax exemption for food, food ingredients, and dietary supplements that are sold by a licensed practitioner or pharmacist. Amends the sales tax exemption for drugs, insulin, oxygen, blood, or blood plasma to restate the application of the sales tax exemption. Repeals the sales tax exemption for food and food ingredients prescribed as medically necessary by a physician. Amends the definition of "research and development activities" for purposes of the sales tax exemption for research and development equipment and property. Provides guidance on when a retail merchant's certificate may be revoked. Specifies that the calculation of the Indiana research expense income tax credit is partly based on the federal research and development credit allowed under the Internal Revenue Code. Updates references to the Internal Revenue Code. Removes outdated references to earned income tax advance payments. Provides that, when construction of jail facilities are complete and bonds and leases are (Continued next page)

Effective: Upon passage; January 1, 2015 (retroactive); July 1, 2015; January 1, 2016.

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January 14, 2015, read first time and referred to Committee on Ways and Means. February 17, 2015, amended, reported — Do Pass.



Digest Continued

fully paid, the county adjusted gross income tax rate in Marshall County shall be established at a rate such that the revenue from the tax does not exceed the costs of operating and maintaining the jail facilities. Authorizes Tipton County to impose an additional county adjusted gross income tax rate of not more than 0.4%. Provides that revenue from the additional tax rate may be used only to: (1) pay the costs of financing, constructing, acquiring, improving, renovating, remodeling, equipping, operating, or maintaining the county jail and related buildings and parking facilities; and (2) pay bonds issued or leases entered into for those purposes. Specifies that the additional rate may be imposed only until the date on which the last of any bonds issued or leases entered into for those purposes are fully paid. Specifies ownership of cigarette tax stamps. Requires an employer to file annual withholding tax reports (Form WH-3) not later than 31 days after the end of the calendar year. Provides that, if a person is allowed an extension of time by the Internal Revenue Service to file a federal income tax return, the corresponding due dates for the person's Indiana income tax returns are automatically extended for the same period as the federal extension. Provides that a tax judgment may be released and a tax warrant expunged if the commissioner of the department of state revenue determines that the release of the tax judgment and the expungement of the tax warrant are in the best interest of the state. (Under current law, the release of a tax judgment and expungement of à tax warrant are authorized only if the department determines that the filing of the tax warrant was in error.) Aligns the administrative procedures for protesting refund denials and proposed assessments. Permits the department of state revenue to deny an application for a motor carrier in certain situations.



First Regular Session of the 119th General Assembly (2015)

PRINTING CODE. Amendments: Whenever an existing statute (or a section of the Indiana Constitution) is being amended, the text of the existing provision will appear in this style type, additions will appear in this style type, and deletions will appear in this style type.

Additions: Whenever a new statutory provision is being enacted (or a new constitutional provision adopted), the text of the new provision will appear in **this style type**. Also, the word **NEW** will appear in that style type in the introductory clause of each SECTION that adds a new provision to the Indiana Code or the Indiana Constitution.

Conflict reconciliation: Text in a statute in *this style type* or *this style type* reconciles conflicts between statutes enacted by the 2014 Regular Session and 2014 Second Regular Technical Session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE BILL No. 1472

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

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

SECTION 1. IC 4-6-5-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOW	VS
[EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 3. (a) No agency, except	as
provided in this chapter, shall have any right to name, appoint, employed	oy,
or hire any attorney or special or general counsel to represent it	or
perform any legal service in behalf of such the agency and the sta	ate
without the written consent of the attorney general.	

(b) An attorney employed by an agency is subject to IC 34-46-3-1 and Trial Rule 26(B) of the Indiana Rules of Trial Procedure, commonly referred to as the attorney-client and work product privileges, if the requirements to assert the protection and privilege have been satisfied.

SECTION 2. IC 6-2.5-1-21.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: **Sec. 21.5. "Licensed practitioner"**

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1	means an individual who is a doctor, dentist, veterinarian, or other
2	practitioner licensed to prescribe, dispense, and administer drugs
3	to human beings or animals in the course of the practitioner's
4	professional practice of treating patients.
5	SECTION 3. IC 6-2.5-3-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
6	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2016]: Sec. 1. For purposes
7	of this chapter:
8	(a) "Use" means the exercise of any right or power of ownership
9	over tangible personal property.
10	(b) "Storage" means the keeping or retention of tangible personal
11	property in Indiana for any purpose except the subsequent use of that
12	property solely outside Indiana. temporary storage.
13	(c) "A retail merchant engaged in business in Indiana" includes any
14	retail merchant who makes retail transactions in which a person
15	acquires personal property or services for use, storage, or consumption
16	in Indiana and who:
17	(1) maintains an office, place of distribution, sales location,
18	sample location, warehouse, storage place, or other place of
19	business which is located in Indiana and which the retail
20	merchant maintains, occupies, or uses, either permanently or
21	temporarily, either directly or indirectly, and either by the retail
22	merchant or through a representative, agent, or subsidiary;
23	(2) maintains a representative, agent, salesman, canvasser, or
24	solicitor who, while operating in Indiana under the authority of
25	and on behalf of the retail merchant or a subsidiary of the retail
26	merchant, sells, delivers, installs, repairs, assembles, sets up,
27	accepts returns of, bills, invoices, or takes orders for sales of
28	tangible personal property or services to be used, stored, or
29	consumed in Indiana;
30	(3) is otherwise required to register as a retail merchant under
31	IC 6-2.5-8-1; or
32	(4) may be required by the state to collect tax under this article to
33	the extent allowed under the Constitution of the United States and
34	federal law.
35	(d) "Temporary storage" means the keeping or retention of
36	tangible personal property in Indiana for a period of not more than
37	one hundred eighty (180) days and only for the purpose of the
38	subsequent use of that property solely outside Indiana.
39	(d) (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, tangible
40	or intangible property that is:
41	(1) owned or leased by a person that has contracted with a



commercial printer for printing; and

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1	(2) located at the premises of the commercial printer;
2	shall not be considered to be, or to create, an office, a place of
3	distribution, a sales location, a sample location, a warehouse, a storage
4	place, or other place of business maintained, occupied, or used in any
5	way by the person. A commercial printer with which a person has
6	contracted for printing shall not be considered to be in any way a
7	representative, an agent, a salesman, a canvasser, or a solicitor for the
8	person.
9	SECTION 4. IC 6-2.5-5-5.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.137-2012,
10	SECTION 47, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
11	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5.1. (a) As used in this section, "tangible personal
12	property" includes electrical energy, natural or artificial gas, water,
13	steam, and steam heat.
14	(b) Transactions involving tangible personal property are exempt
15	from the state gross retail tax if the person acquiring the property
16	acquires it for direct consumption as a material to be consumed in the
17	direct production of other tangible personal property in the person's
18	business of manufacturing, processing, refining, repairing, mining,
19	agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, or arboriculture. This exemption
20	includes transactions involving acquisitions of tangible personal
21	property used in commercial printing.
22	(c) A refund claim based on the exemption provided by this section
23	for electrical energy, natural or artificial gas, water, steam, and steam
24	heat may not cover transactions that occur more than thirty-six (36)
25	months before the date of the refund claim.
26	SECTION 5. IC 6-2.5-5-18, AS AMENDED BY P.L.265-2013,
27	SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
28	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 18. (a) As used in this section, "legend drug"
29	means a drug (as defined in IC 6-2.5-1-17) that is also a legend
30	drug for purposes of IC 16-18-2-199.
31	(b) As used in this section, "nonlegend drug" means a drug (as
32	defined in IC 6-2.5-1-17) that is not a legend drug.
33	(c) Transactions involving the following are exempt from the
34	state gross retail tax if the end user acquires the property upon a
35	prescription or drug order (as defined in IC 16-42-19-3) that is
36	required by law for the transaction from a licensed practitioner:
37	(a) (1) Sales or rentals of Durable medical equipment (including
38	a repair or a replacement part) that:
39	(A) can withstand repeated use;
40	(B) is exclusively used to serve a medical purpose;
41	(C) is not useful to a person in the absence of an illness or



injury;

1	(D) is not worn in or on the body; and
2	(E) is required to correct or alleviate injury to,
3	malfunction of, or removal of a part of the human body.
4	(2) Mobility enhancing equipment (including a repair or
5	replacement part) that:
6	(A) is exclusively used to provide or increase the ability to
7	move from one (1) place to another and that is appropriate
8	for use either in a home or a motor vehicle;
9	(B) is not used by persons with normal mobility; and
0	(C) does not include any motor vehicle or equipment on a
l 1	motor vehicle normally provided by a motor vehicle
12	manufacturer.
13	(3) Prosthetic devices, including artificial limbs, orthopedic
14	devices, dental prosthetic devices, eyeglasses, and contact lenses
15	(and including a repair or a replacement part) that:
16	(A) are worn in or on the body; and
17	(B) function:
18	(i) as a replacement for a missing body part;
9	(ii) to correct or prevent a medically diagnosed
20	condition; or
21	(iii) to support normal function of an otherwise
22	weakened body part.
23 24	and other medical supplies and devices are exempt from the state gross
24	retail tax, if the sales or rentals are prescribed by a person licensed to
25	issue the prescription.
26	(4) Other medical supplies or devices that are used exclusively
27	for medical treatment of a medically diagnosed condition,
28	including a medically diagnosed condition due to:
29	(A) injury;
30	(B) bodily dysfunction; or
31	(C) surgery.
32	(b) (5) Sales of Hearing aid devices are exempt from the state
33	gross retail tax if the hearing aids are fitted or dispensed by a
34	person licensed or registered for that purpose. In addition, sales
35	of hearing aid parts, attachments, or accessories are exempt from
36	the state gross retail tax. For purposes of this subsection, a
37	hearing aid is a device which is that are worn on the body and
38	which is designed to aid, improve, or correct defective human
39	hearing, including:
10	(A) parts;
11	(B) attachments;
12	(C) batteries; or



1	(D) accessories;
2	reasonably necessary for use of a hearing aid device.
3	(c) Sales of colostomy bags, ileostomy bags, and the medical
4	equipment, supplies, and devices used in conjunction with those bags
5	are exempt from the state gross retail tax.
6	(d) Sales of equipment and devices used to administer insulin are
7	exempt from the state gross retail tax.
8	(6) Legend drugs and nonlegend drugs, if:
9	(A) a registered pharmacist makes the sale to a patient
10	upon the prescription of a practitioner; or
11	(B) a licensed practitioner makes the sale to a patient.
12	(7) A nonlegend drug, if:
13	(A) the nonlegend drug is dispensed upon an original
14	prescription or a drug order (as defined in IC 16-42-19-3);
15	and
16	(B) the ultimate user of the drug is a person confined to a
17	hospital or health care facility.
18	(8) Food, food ingredients, and dietary supplements that are
19	sold by a licensed practitioner or pharmacist.
20	(d) Transactions involving the following are exempt from the
21	state gross retail tax if the patient acquires the property for the
22	patient's own use without a prescription or drug order:
23	(1) Hearing aid devices that are:
24	(A) worn on the body and designed to aid, improve, or
25	correct defective human hearing, including:
26	(i) parts;
27	(ii) attachments;
28	(iii) batteries; or
29	(iv) accessories;
30	reasonably necessary for the use of a hearing aid device;
31	and
32	(B) fitted or dispensed by a person licensed or registered
33	for that purpose.
34	(2) Colostomy bags, ileostomy bags, and the medical
35	equipment, supplies, and devices used in conjunction with
36	those bags.
37	(3) Devices and equipment used to administer insulin.
38	(4) Insulin, oxygen, blood, and blood plasma, if purchased for
39	medical purposes.
40	SECTION 6. IC 6-2.5-5-19 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
41	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 19. (a) As used in this
42	section, "legend drug" means a drug as defined in IC 6-2.5-1-17 that is



1	also a legend drug for purposes of IC 16-18-2-199.
2	(b) As used in this section, "nonlegend drug" means a drug (as
3	defined in IC 6-2.5-1-17) that is not a legend drug.
4	(c) Sales of legend drugs and sales of nonlegend drugs are exempt
5	from the state gross retail tax if:
6	(1) a registered pharmacist makes the sale upon the prescription
7	of a practitioner who is licensed to prescribe, dispense, and
8	administer those drugs to human beings or animals in the course
9	of his professional practice; or
10	(2) the licensed practitioner makes the sales.
11	(d) Sales of a nonlegend drug are exempt from the state gross retail
12	tax, if:
13	(1) the nonlegend drug is dispensed upon an original prescription
14	or a drug order (as defined in IC 16-42-19-3); and
15	(2) the ultimate user of the drug is a person confined to a hospital
16	or health care facility.
17	(e) Sales of insulin, oxygen, blood, or blood plasma are exempt from
18	the state gross retail tax, if the purchaser purchases the insulin, oxygen,
19	blood, or plasma for medical purposes.
20	(f) Sales of drugs, insulin, oxygen, blood, and blood plasma are
21	exempt from the state gross retail tax if:
22	(1) the purchaser is a practitioner licensed to prescribe, dispense,
23	and administer drugs to human beings or animals; and
24	(2) the purchaser buys the items for:
25	(c) Transactions involving drugs, insulin, oxygen, blood, and
26	blood plasma are exempt from the state gross retail tax if
27	purchased by a licensed practitioner (as defined in IC 6-2.5-1-21.5)
28	or a health care facility (as defined in IC 16-18-2-161(a)) for the
29	purpose of:
30	(A) (1) direct consumption in his practice; treating patients; or
31	(B) (2) resale to a patient that the practitioner is treating, in the
32	case of sales of legend or nonlegend drugs.
33	SECTION 7. IC 6-2.5-5-21.5 IS REPEALED [EFFECTIVE JULY
34	1, 2015]. Sec. 21.5. Sales of food and food ingredients prescribed as
35	medically necessary by a physician licensed to practice medicine in
36	Indiana are exempt from the state gross retail tax if:
37	(1) a registered pharmacist makes the sale upon the prescription
38	of a practitioner who is licensed to practice medicine in Indiana;
39	Of
40	(2) the licensed practitioner makes the sale of the food and food
41	ingredients described in this section.
42	SECTION 8. IC 6-2.5-5-40, AS AMENDED BY P.L.288-2013,



1	SECTION 29, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
2	JANUARY 1, 2016]: Sec. 40. (a) As used in this section, "research and
3	development activities" includes design, refinement, and testing of
4	prototypes of new or improved commercial products before sales
5	have begun for the purpose of determining facts, theories, or
6	principles, or for the purpose of increasing scientific knowledge
7	that may lead to new or enhanced products. The term does not
8	include any of the following:
9	(1) Efficiency surveys.
10	(2) Management studies.
11	(3) Consumer surveys.
12	(4) Economic surveys.
13	(5) Advertising or promotions.
14	(6) Research in connection with nontechnical activities,
15	including literary, historical, social sciences, economics,
16	humanities, psychology, or similar projects.
17	(7) Testing for purposes of quality control.
18	(8) Market and sales research.
19	(9) Product market testing, including product testing by
20	product consumers or through consumer surveys for
21	evaluation of consumer product performance or consumer
21 22 23	product usability.
23	(10) The acquisition, investigation, or evaluation of another's
24	patent, model, process, or product for the purpose of
25	investigating or evaluating the value of a potential investment.
25 26	(11) The providing of sales services or any other service,
27	whether technical or nontechnical in nature.
28	(b) As used in this section, "research and development equipment"
29	means tangible personal property that:
30	(1) consists of or is a combination of:
31	(A) laboratory equipment;
32	(B) computers;
33	(C) computer software;
34	(D) telecommunications equipment; or
35	(E) testing equipment;
36	(2) has not previously been used in Indiana for any purpose; and
37	(3) is acquired by the purchaser for the purpose of research and
38	development activities devoted directly to experimental or
39	laboratory research and development for:
40	(A) new products;
41	(B) new uses of existing products; or
42	(C) improving or testing existing products.



1	(c) As used in this section, "research and development property"
2	means tangible personal property that:
3	(1) has not previously been used in Indiana for any purpose; and
4	(2) is acquired by the purchaser for the purpose of research and
5	development activities devoted to experimental or laboratory
6	research and development for:
7	(A) new products;
8	(B) new uses of existing products; or
9	(C) improving or testing existing products.
10	(d) For purposes of subsection (c)(2), a research and
11	development activity is devoted to experimental or laboratory
12	research and development if the activity is considered essential and
13	integral to experimental or laboratory research and development.
14	The term does not include activities incidental to experimental or
15	laboratory research and development.
16	(e) For purposes of subsection (c)(2), an activity is not
17	considered to be devoted to experimental or laboratory research
18	and development if the activity involves:
19	(1) heating, cooling, or illumination of office buildings;
20	(2) capital improvements to real property;
21	(3) janitorial services;
22	(4) personnel services or accommodations;
23	(5) inventory control functions;
24	(6) management or supervisory functions;
25	(7) marketing;
26	(8) training;
27	(9) accounting or similar administrative functions; or
28	(10) any other function that is incidental to experimental or
29	laboratory research and development.
30	(d) (f) A retail transaction:
31	(1) involving research and development equipment; and
32	(2) occurring after June 30, 2007, and before July 1, 2013;
33	is exempt from the state gross retail tax.
34	(e) (g) A retail transaction:
35	(1) involving research and development property; and
36	(2) occurring after June 30, 2013;
37	is exempt from the state gross retail tax.
38	(f) (h) The exemption provided by subsection (e) (g) applies
39	regardless of whether the person that acquires the research and
40	development property is a manufacturer or seller of the new or existing
41	products specified in subsection (c)(2).
42	(g) (i) For purposes of this section, a retail transaction shall be



considered as having occurred after June 30, 2013, to the extent that delivery of the property 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, 2013, to the extent that the agreement of the parties to the transaction is entered into before July 1, 2013, and payment for the property furnished in the transaction is made before July 1, 2013, notwithstanding the delivery of the property after June 30, 2013. This subsection expires January 1, 2017.

SECTION 9. IC 6-2.5-8-7, AS AMENDED BY P.L.196-2013, SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1,2015]: Sec. 7. (a) The department may, for good cause, revoke a certificate issued under section 1, 3, or 4 of this chapter. However, the department must give the certificate holder at least five (5) days notice before it revokes the certificate under this subsection. Good cause for revocation may include the following:

- (1) Sale or solicitation of a sale involving a synthetic drug (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-321) or a synthetic drug lookalike substance (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-321.5).
- (2) Failure to collect sales tax on a sale involving a synthetic drug or a synthetic drug lookalike substance.
- (1) Failure to file a return required under this chapter or for any tax collected for the state in trust.
- (2) Being charged with a violation of any provision under IC 35.
- (3) Being subject to a court order under IC 7.1-2-6-7, IC 32-30-6-8, IC 32-30-7, or IC 32-30-8.

The department may revoke a certificate before a criminal adjudication or without a criminal prosecution being filed. If the department gives notice of an intent to revoke based on an alleged violation of subdivision subdivisions (1) or (2) through (3), the department shall hold a public hearing to determine whether good cause exists. If the department finds in a public hearing by a preponderance of the evidence that a person has committed a violation described in subdivision subdivisions (1) or (2) through (3), the department shall proceed in accordance with subsection (i) (if the violation resulted in a criminal conviction) or subsection (j) (if the violation resulted in a judgment for an infraction).

- (b) The department shall revoke a certificate issued under section 1, 3, or 4 of this chapter if, for a period of three (3) years, the certificate holder fails to:
 - (1) file the returns required by IC 6-2.5-6-1; or



1 2	(2) report the collection of any state gross retail or use tax on the returns filed under IC 6-2.5-6-1.
3	
<i>3</i>	However, the department must give the certificate holder at least five (5) days notice before it revokes the certificate.
5	(c) The department may, for good cause, revoke a certificate issued
6	under section 1 of this chapter after at least five (5) days notice to the
7	certificate holder if:
8	(1) the certificate holder is subject to an innkeeper's tax under
9	IC 6-9; and
10	(2) a board, bureau, or commission established under IC 6-9 files
11	a written statement with the department.
12	(d) The statement filed under subsection (c) must state that:
13	(1) information obtained by the board, bureau, or commission
14	under IC 6-8.1-7-1 indicates that the certificate holder has not
15	complied with IC 6-9; and
16	(2) the board, bureau, or commission has determined that
17	significant harm will result to the county from the certificate
18	holder's failure to comply with IC 6-9.
19	(e) The department shall revoke or suspend a certificate issued
20	under section 1 of this chapter after at least five (5) days notice to the
21	certificate holder if:
22	(1) the certificate holder owes taxes, penalties, fines, interest, or
23	costs due under IC 6-1.1 that remain unpaid at least sixty (60)
24	days after the due date under IC 6-1.1; and
25	(2) the treasurer of the county to which the taxes are due requests
26	the department to revoke or suspend the certificate.
27	(f) The department shall reinstate a certificate suspended under
28	subsection (e) if the taxes and any penalties due under IC 6-1.1 are paid
29	or the county treasurer requests the department to reinstate the
30	certificate because an agreement for the payment of taxes and any
31	penalties due under IC 6-1.1 has been reached to the satisfaction of the
32	county treasurer.
33	(g) The department shall revoke a certificate issued under section
34	1 of this chapter after at least five (5) days notice to the certificate
35	holder if the department finds in a public hearing by a preponderance
36	of the evidence that the certificate holder has violated IC 35-45-5-3,
37	IC 35-45-5-3.5, or IC 35-45-5-4.
38	(h) If a person makes a payment for the certificate under section 1
39	or 3 of this chapter with a check, credit card, debit card, or electronic
40	funds transfer, and the department is unable to obtain payment of the

check, credit card, debit card, or electronic funds transfer for its full

face amount when the check, credit card, debit card, or electronic funds



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1	transfer is presented for payment through normal banking channels, the
2	department shall notify the person by mail that the check, credit card,
3	debit card, or electronic funds transfer was not honored and that the
4	person has five (5) days after the notice is mailed to pay the fee in cash,
5	by certified check, or other guaranteed payment. If the person fails to
6	make the payment within the five (5) day period, the department shall
7	revoke the certificate.
8	(i) If the department finds in a public hearing by a preponderance of
9	the evidence that a person has a conviction for a violation of
10	IC 35-48-4-10.5 and the conviction involved the sale of or the offer to
11	sell, in the normal course of business, a synthetic drug or a synthetic
12	drug lookalike substance by a retail merchant in a place of business for
13	which the retail merchant has been issued a registered retail merchant
14	certificate under section 1 of this chapter, the department:
15	(1) shall suspend the registered retail merchant certificate for the
16	place of business for one (1) year; and
17	(2) may not issue another retail merchant certificate under section
18	1 of this chapter for one (1) year to any person:
19	(A) that:
20	(i) applied for; or
21	(ii) made a retail transaction under;
22	the retail merchant certificate suspended under subdivision
23	(1); or
24	(B) that:
25	(i) owned or co-owned, directly or indirectly; or
26	(ii) was an officer, a director, a manager, or a partner of;
27	the retail merchant that was issued the retail merchant
28	certificate suspended under subdivision (1).
29	(j) If the department finds in a public hearing by a preponderance of
30	the evidence that a person has a judgment for a violation of
31	IC 35-48-4-10.5 as an infraction and the violation involved the sale of
32	or the offer to sell, in the normal course of business, a synthetic drug
33	or a synthetic drug lookalike substance by a retail merchant in a place
34	of business for which the retail merchant has been issued a registered
35	retail merchant certificate under section 1 of this chapter, the
36	department:
37	(1) may suspend the registered retail merchant certificate for the
38	place of business for six (6) months; and
39	(2) may withhold issuance of another retail merchant certificate
40	under section 1 of this chapter for six (6) months to any person:
41	(A) that:
42	(i) applied for; or



1	(ii) made a retail transaction under;
2	the retail merchant certificate suspended under subdivision
3	(1); or
4	(B) that:
5	(i) owned or co-owned, directly or indirectly; or
6	(ii) was an officer, a director, a manager, or a partner of;
7	the retail merchant that was issued the retail merchant
8	certificate suspended under subdivision (1).
9	SECTION 10. IC 6-3-1-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.205-2013,
10	SECTION 81, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
11	JANUARY 1, 2015 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 11. (a) The term "Internal
12	Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of the
13	United States as amended and in effect on January 1, 2013.
14	(b) Whenever the Internal Revenue Code is mentioned in this
15	article, the particular provisions that are referred to, together with all
16	the other provisions of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January
17	1, 2011, 2015, that pertain to the provisions specifically mentioned,
18	shall be regarded as incorporated in this article by reference and have
19	the same force and effect as though fully set forth in this article. To the
20	extent the provisions apply to this article, regulations adopted under
21	Section 7805(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and in effect on January
22	1, 2011, 2015, shall be regarded as rules adopted by the department
23	under this article, unless the department adopts specific rules that
24	supersede the regulation.
25	(c) An amendment to the Internal Revenue Code made by an act
26	passed by Congress before January 1, 2013, 2015, that is effective for
27	any taxable year that began before January 1, 2013, 2015, and that
28	affects:
29	(1) individual adjusted gross income (as defined in Section 62 of
30	the Internal Revenue Code);
31	(2) corporate taxable income (as defined in Section 63 of the
32	Internal Revenue Code);
33	(3) trust and estate taxable income (as defined in Section 641(b)
34	of the Internal Revenue Code);
35	(4) life insurance company taxable income (as defined in Section
36	801(b) of the Internal Revenue Code);
37	(5) mutual insurance company taxable income (as defined in
38	Section 821(b) of the Internal Revenue Code); or
39	(6) taxable income (as defined in Section 832 of the Internal
40	Revenue Code);
41	is also effective for that same taxable year for purposes of determining
42	adjusted gross income under section 3.5 of this chapter.



- (d) This subsection applies to a taxable year ending before January 1, 2013. The following provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that were amended by the Tax Relief Act, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312) are treated as though they were not amended by the Tax Relief Act, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312):
 - (1) Section 1367(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code pertaining to an adjustment of basis of the stock of shareholders.
 - (2) Section 871(k)(1)(C) and 871(k)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code pertaining the treatment of certain dividends of regulated investment companies.
 - (3) Section 897(h)(4)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code pertaining to regulated investment companies qualified entity treatment
 - (4) Section 512(b)(13)(E)(iv) of the Internal Revenue Code pertaining to the modification of tax treatment of certain payments to controlling exempt organizations.
 - (5) Section 613A(c)(6)(H)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code pertaining to the limitations on percentage depletion in the case of oil and gas wells.
 - (6) Section 451(i)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code pertaining to special rule for sales or dispositions to implement Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or state electric restructuring policy for qualified electric utilities.
 - (7) Section 954(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code pertaining to the look-through treatment of payments between related controlled foreign corporation under foreign personal holding company rules.

The department shall develop forms and adopt any necessary rules under IC 4-22-2 to implement this subsection.

SECTION 11. IC 6-3-4-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.158-2013, SECTION 86, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 8. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), every employer making payments of wages subject to tax under this article, regardless of the place where such payment is made, who is required under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to withhold, collect, and pay over income tax on wages paid by such employer to such employee, shall, at the time of payment of such wages, deduct and retain therefrom the amount prescribed in withholding instructions issued by the department. The department shall base its withholding instructions on the adjusted gross income tax rate for persons, on the



total rates of any income taxes that the taxpayer is subject to under IC 6-3.5, and on the total amount of exclusions the taxpayer is entitled to under IC 6-3-1-3.5(a)(3) and IC 6-3-1-3.5(a)(4). However, the withholding instructions on the adjusted gross income of a nonresident alien (as defined in Section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code) are to be based on applying not more than one (1) withholding exclusion, regardless of the total number of exclusions that IC 6-3-1-3.5(a)(3) and IC 6-3-1-3.5(a)(4) permit the taxpayer to apply on the taxpayer's final return for the taxable year. Such employer making payments of any wages:

- (1) shall be liable to the state of Indiana for the payment of the tax required to be deducted and withheld under this section and shall not be liable to any individual for the amount deducted from the individual's wages and paid over in compliance or intended compliance with this section; and
- (2) shall make return of and payment to the department monthly of the amount of tax which under this article and IC 6-3.5 the employer is required to withhold.
- (b) An employer shall pay taxes withheld under subsection (a) during a particular month to the department no later than thirty (30) days after the end of that month. However, in place of monthly reporting periods, the department may permit an employer to report and pay the tax for a calendar year reporting period, if the average monthly amount of all tax required to be withheld by the employer in the previous calendar year does not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000). An employer using a reporting period (other than a monthly reporting period) must file the employer's return and pay the tax for a reporting period no later than the last day of the month immediately following the close of the reporting period.
- (c) For purposes of determining whether an employee is subject to taxation under IC 6-3.5, an employer is entitled to rely on the statement of an employee as to the employee's county of residence as represented by the statement of address in forms claiming exemptions for purposes of withholding, regardless of when the employee supplied the forms. Every employee shall notify the employee's employer within five (5) days after any change in the employee's county of residence.
- (d) A county that makes payments of wages subject to tax under this article:
 - (1) to a precinct election officer (as defined in IC 3-5-2-40.1); and
 - (2) for the performance of the duties of the precinct election officer imposed by IC 3 that are performed on election day;

is not required, at the time of payment of the wages, to deduct and



retain from the wages the amount prescribed in withholding instructions issued by the department.

- (e) Every employer shall, at the time of each payment made by the employer to the department, deliver to the department a return upon the form prescribed by the department showing:
 - (1) the total amount of wages paid to the employer's employees;
 - (2) the amount deducted therefrom in accordance with the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (3) the amount of adjusted gross income tax deducted therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this section;
 - (4) the amount of income tax, if any, imposed under IC 6-3.5 and deducted therefrom in accordance with this section; and
 - (5) any other information the department may require.
- Every employer making a declaration of withholding as provided in this section shall furnish the employer's employees annually, but not later than thirty (30) days after the end of the calendar year, a record of the total amount of adjusted gross income tax and the amount of each income tax, if any, imposed under IC 6-3.5, withheld from the employees, on the forms prescribed by the department. In addition, the employer shall file Form WH-3 annual withholding tax reports with the department not later than thirty-one (31) days after the end of the calendar year.
- (f) All money deducted and withheld by an employer shall immediately upon such deduction be the money of the state, and every employer who deducts and retains any amount of money under the provisions of this article shall hold the same in trust for the state of Indiana and for payment thereof to the department in the manner and at the times provided in this article. Any employer may be required to post a surety bond in the sum the department determines to be appropriate to protect the state with respect to money withheld pursuant to this section.
- (g) The provisions of IC 6-8.1 relating to additions to tax in case of delinquency and penalties shall apply to employers subject to the provisions of this section, and for these purposes any amount deducted or required to be deducted and remitted to the department under this section shall be considered to be the tax of the employer, and with respect to such amount the employer shall be considered the taxpayer. In the case of a corporate or partnership employer, every officer, employee, or member of such employer, who, as such officer, employee, or member is under a duty to deduct and remit such taxes, shall be personally liable for such taxes, penalties, and interest.
 - (h) Amounts deducted from wages of an employee during any



calendar year in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be considered to be in part payment of the tax imposed on such employee for the employee's taxable year which begins in such calendar year, and a return made by the employer under subsection (b) shall be accepted by the department as evidence in favor of the employee of the amount so deducted from the employee's wages. Where the total amount so deducted exceeds the amount of tax on the employee as computed under this article and IC 6-3.5, the department shall, after examining the return or returns filed by the employee in accordance with this article and IC 6-3.5, refund the amount of the excess deduction. However, under rules promulgated by the department, the excess or any part thereof may be applied to any taxes or other claim due from the taxpayer to the state of Indiana or any subdivision thereof. No refund shall be made to an employee who fails to file the employee's return or returns as required under this article and IC 6-3.5 within two (2) years from the due date of the return or returns. In the event that the excess tax deducted is less than one dollar (\$1), no refund shall be made.

- (i) This section shall in no way relieve any taxpayer from the taxpayer's obligation of filing a return or returns at the time required under this article and IC 6-3.5, and, should the amount withheld under the provisions of this section be insufficient to pay the total tax of such taxpayer, such unpaid tax shall be paid at the time prescribed by section 5 of this chapter.
- (j) Notwithstanding subsection (b), an employer of a domestic service employee that enters into an agreement with the domestic service employee to withhold federal income tax under Section 3402 of the Internal Revenue Code may withhold Indiana income tax on the domestic service employee's wages on the employer's Indiana individual income tax return in the same manner as allowed by Section 3510 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (k) To the extent allowed by Section 1137 of the Social Security Act, an employer of a domestic service employee may report and remit state unemployment insurance contributions on the employee's wages on the employer's Indiana individual income tax return in the same manner as allowed by Section 3510 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- (l) A person who knowingly fails to remit trust fund money as set forth in this section commits a Level 6 felony.

SECTION 12. IC 6-3.1-4-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.193-2005, SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. As used in this chapter:

"Base amount" means base amount (as defined in Section 41(c) of the Internal Revenue Code) as in effect on January 1, 2001), modified



by considering only Indiana qualified research expenses and gross receipts attributable to Indiana in the calculation of the taxpayer's:

- (1) fixed base percentage; and
- (2) average annual gross receipts.

"Indiana qualified research expense" means qualified research expense that is incurred for research conducted in Indiana.

"Qualified research expense" means qualified research expense (as defined in Section 41(b) of the Internal Revenue Code). as in effect on January 1, 2001).

"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.

"Research expense tax credit" means a credit provided under this chapter against any tax otherwise due and payable under IC 6-3.

"Taxpayer" means an individual, a corporation, a limited liability company, a limited liability partnership, a trust, or a partnership that has any tax liability under IC 6-3 (adjusted gross income tax).

SECTION 13. IC 6-3.1-4-4 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 4. The provisions of Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2001, and the regulations promulgated in respect to those provisions and in effect on January 1, 2001, are applicable to the interpretation and administration by the department of the credit provided by this chapter, including the allocation and pass through of the credit to various taxpayers and the transitional rules for determination of the base period.

SECTION 14. IC 6-3.1-21-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.229-2011, SECTION 87, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 6. (a) Except as provided by subsection (b), an individual who is eligible for an earned income tax credit under Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code as it existed before being amended by the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312), is eligible for a credit under this chapter equal to nine percent (9%) of the amount of the federal earned income tax credit that the individual:

- (1) is eligible to receive in the taxable year; and
- (2) claimed for the taxable year;

under Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code as it existed before being amended by the Tax Relief. Unemployment Insurance



1	Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-312).
2	(b) In the case of a nonresident taxpayer or a resident taxpayer
3	residing in Indiana for a period of less than the taxpayer's entire taxable
4	year, the amount of the credit is equal to the product of:
5	(1) the amount determined under subsection (a); multiplied by
6	(2) the quotient of the taxpayer's income taxable in Indiana
7	divided by the taxpayer's total income.
8	(c) If the credit amount exceeds the taxpayer's adjusted gross
9	income tax liability for the taxable year, the excess less any advance
10	payments of the credit made by the taxpayer's employer under
11	IC 6-3-4-8 that reduce the excess, shall be refunded to the taxpayer.
12	SECTION 15. IC 6-3.1-21-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.172-2011,
13	SECTION 65, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
14	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 8. To obtain a credit under this chapter, a taxpayer
15	must claim the advance payment or credit in the manner prescribed by
16	the department of state revenue. The taxpayer shall submit to the
17	department of state revenue all information that the department of state
18	revenue determines is necessary for the calculation of the credit
19	provided by this chapter.
20	SECTION 16. IC 6-3.5-1.1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.261-2013,
21	SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
22	UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 2. (a) The county council of any county in
23	which the county option income tax will not be in effect on December
24	1 of a year under an ordinance adopted during a previous calendar year
25	may impose the county adjusted gross income tax on the adjusted gross
26	income of county taxpayers of its county.
27	(b) Except as provided in section 2.3, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5,
28	3.6, 24, 25, or 26 of this chapter, the county adjusted gross income tax
29	may be imposed at a rate of one-half of one percent (0.5%),
30	three-fourths of one percent (0.75%), or one percent (1%) on the
31	adjusted gross income of resident county taxpayers of the county. Any
32	county imposing the county adjusted gross income tax must impose the
33	tax on the nonresident county taxpayers at a rate of one-fourth of one
34	percent (0.25%) on their adjusted gross income. If the county council
35	elects to decrease the county adjusted gross income tax, the county
36	council may decrease the county adjusted gross income tax rate in
37	increments of one-tenth of one percent (0.1%).
38	(c) To impose the county adjusted gross income tax, the county
39	council must adopt an ordinance. The ordinance must substantially
40	state the following:
41	"The County Council imposes the county adjusted
42	gross income tax on the county taxpayers of County.



1	The county adjusted gross income tax is imposed at a rate of
2	percent (%) on the resident county taxpayers of the
3	county and one-fourth of one percent (0.25%) on the nonresident
4	county taxpayers of the county.".
5	(d) The auditor of a county shall record all votes taken on
6	ordinances presented for a vote under the authority of this section and,
7	not more than ten (10) days after the vote, send a certified copy of the
8	results to the commissioner of the department, the director of the
9	budget agency, and the commissioner of the department of local
10	government finance in an electronic format approved by the director of
11	the budget agency.
12	(e) If the county adjusted gross income tax had previously been
13	adopted by a county under IC 6-3.5-1 (before its repeal on March 15,
14	1983) and that tax was in effect at the time of the enactment of this
15	chapter, then the county adjusted gross income tax continues in that
16	county at the rates in effect at the time of enactment until the rates are
17	modified or the tax is rescinded in the manner prescribed by this
18	chapter. If a county's adjusted gross income tax is continued under this
19	subsection, then the tax shall be treated as if it had been imposed under
20	this chapter and is subject to rescission or reduction as authorized in
21	this chapter.
22	SECTION 17. IC 6-3.5-1.1-2.8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.119-2012,
23	SECTION 39, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
24	UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 2.8. (a) This section applies to the following
25	counties:
26	(1) Elkhart County.
27	(2) Marshall County.
28	(b) The county council may, by ordinance, determine that additional
29	county adjusted gross income tax revenue is needed in the county to:
30	(1) finance, construct, acquire, improve, renovate, or equip:
31	(A) jail facilities;
32	(B) juvenile court, detention, and probation facilities;
33	(C) other criminal justice facilities; and
34	(D) related buildings and parking facilities;
35	located in the county, including costs related to the demolition of
36	existing buildings and the acquisition of land; and
37	(2) repay bonds issued or leases entered into for the purposes
38	described in subdivision (1).
39	(c) The county council may, by ordinance, determine that additional
40	county adjusted gross income tax revenue is needed in the county to
41	operate or maintain:
42	(1) jail facilities;



1	(2) juvenile court, detention, and probation facilities;
2	(3) other criminal justice facilities; and
3	(4) related buildings and parking facilities;
4	located in the county. A county council of a county named in
5	subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) may make a determination under both this
6	subsection and subsection (b).
7	(d) In addition to the rates permitted by section 2 of this chapter, the
8	county council may impose the county adjusted gross income tax at a
9	rate of:
10	(1) fifteen-hundredths percent (0.15%);
11	(2) two-tenths percent (0.2%); or
12	(3) twenty-five hundredths percent (0.25%);
13	on the adjusted gross income of county taxpayers if the county council
14	makes a finding and determination set forth in subsection (b) or (c).
15	The tax rate may not be imposed at a rate greater than is necessary to
16	carry out the purposes described in subsections (b) and (c), as
17	applicable.
18	(e) This subsection applies only to Elkhart County. If the county
19	council imposes the tax under this section to pay for the purposes
20	described in both subsections (b) and (c), when:
21	(1) the financing, construction, acquisition, improvement,
22	renovation, and equipping described in subsection (b) are
23	completed; and
24	(2) all bonds issued (including any refunding bonds) or leases
25	entered into to finance the construction, acquisition,
26	improvement, renovation, and equipping described in subsection
27	(b) are fully paid;
28	the county council shall, subject to subsection (d), establish a tax rate
29	under this section by ordinance such that the revenue from the tax does
30	not exceed the costs of operating and maintaining the jail facilities
31	referred to in subsection (b)(1)(A).
32	(f) The tax imposed under this section may be imposed only until
33	the last of the following dates:
34	(1) The date on which the financing, construction, acquisition,
35	improvement, renovation, and equipping described in subsection
36	(b) are completed.
37	(2) The date on which the last of any bonds issued (including any
38	refunding bonds) or leases entered into to finance the
39	construction, acquisition, improvement, renovation, and
40	equipping described in subsection (b) are fully paid.
41	(3) If the county imposing the tax under this section is Elkhart

County, The date on which an ordinance adopted under



1	subsection (c) is rescinded.
2	(g) The term of the bonds issued (including any refunding bonds) or
3	a lease entered into under subsection (b)(2) may not exceed twenty (20)
4	years.
5	(h) The county treasurer shall establish a criminal justice facilities
6	revenue fund to be used only for purposes described in this section.
7	County adjusted gross income tax revenues derived from the tax rate
8	imposed under this section shall be deposited in the criminal justice
9	facilities revenue fund before making a certified distribution under
10	section 11 of this chapter.
11	(i) County adjusted gross income tax revenues derived from the tax
12	rate imposed under this section:
13	(1) may be used only for the purposes described in this section;
14	(2) may not be considered by the department of local government
15	finance in determining the county's maximum permissible
16	property tax levy limit under IC 6-1.1-18.5; and
17	(3) may be pledged to the repayment of bonds issued or leases
18	entered into for any or all the purposes described in subsection
19	(b).
20	(j) Notwithstanding any other law, money remaining in the criminal
21	justice facilities revenue fund established under subsection (h) after the
22	tax imposed by this section is terminated under subsection (f) shall be
23	transferred to the county highway fund to be used for construction,
24	resurfacing, restoration, and rehabilitation of county highways, roads,
25	and bridges.
26	SECTION 18. IC 6-3.5-1.1-3.4 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA
27	CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS
28	[EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 3.4. (a) This section applies
29	only to Tipton County.
30	(b) The county council may, by ordinance, determine that
31	additional county adjusted gross income tax revenue is needed in
32	the county to:
33	(1) finance, construct, acquire, improve, renovate, remodel,
34	equip, operate, or maintain the county jail and related
35	buildings and parking facilities, including costs related to the
36	demolition of existing buildings, the acquisition of land, and
37	any other reasonably related costs; and
38	(2) repay bonds issued or leases entered into for constructing,
39	acquiring, improving, renovating, remodeling, equipping,
40	operating, and maintaining the county jail and related
41	buildings and parking facilities, including costs related to the

demolition of existing buildings, the acquisition of land, and



1	any other reasonably related costs.
2	(c) In addition to the rates permitted by section 2 of thi
3	chapter, the county council may impose the county adjusted gros
4	income tax at a rate of:
5	(1) fifteen-hundredths percent (0.15%);
6	(2) two-tenths percent (0.2%);
7	(3) twenty-five hundredths percent (0.25%);
8	(4) three-tenths percent (0.3%);
9	(5) thirty-five hundredths percent (0.35%); or
10	(6) four-tenths percent (0.4%);
11	on the adjusted gross income of county taxpayers if the county
12	council makes the determination set forth in subsection (b). The tax
13	imposed under this section may be imposed only until the later o
14	the date on which the financing, constructing, acquisition
15	improvement, renovation, remodeling, and equipping described in
16	subsection (b) are completed or the date on which the last of any
17	bonds issued or leases entered into to finance the construction
18	acquisition, improvement, renovation, remodeling, equipping
19	operating, and maintaining described in subsection (b) are fully
20	paid. The term of the bonds issued (including any refunding bonds
21	or a lease entered into under subsection (b)(2) may not exceed
22	twenty (20) years.
23	(d) If the county council makes a determination unde
24	subsection (b), the county council may adopt a tax rate under
25	subsection (c). The tax rate may not be imposed at a rate greate
26	than is necessary to pay the costs of financing, constructing
27	acquiring, improving, renovating, remodeling, equipping
28	operating, and maintaining the county jail and related building
29	and parking facilities, including costs related to the demolition o
30	existing buildings, the acquisition of land, and any othe
31	reasonably related costs.
32	(e) The county treasurer shall establish a county jail revenue
33	fund to be used only for the purposes described in this section
34	County adjusted gross income tax revenues derived from the ta
35	rate imposed under this section shall be deposited in the county jai
36	revenue fund before making a certified distribution under section
37	11 of this chapter.
38	(f) County adjusted gross income tax revenues derived from the
39	tax rate imposed under this section:

(1) may be used only for the purposes described in this

(2) may not be considered by the department of local



40 41

1	government finance in determining the county's maximum
2	permissible ad valorem property tax levy limit under
3	IC 6-1.1-18.5; and
4	(3) may be pledged to the repayment of bonds issued or leases
5	entered into for the purposes described in subsection (b).
6	(g) Tipton County possesses unique governmental and economic
7	development challenges due to:
8	(1) the county's heavy agricultural base;
9	(2) deficiencies in the current county jail, including:
0	(A) overcrowding;
l 1	(B) lack of program and support space for efficient jail
12	operations;
13	(C) inadequate line of sight supervision of inmates, due to
14	current jail configuration;
15	(D) lack of adequate housing for an increasing female
16	inmate population and inmates with special needs;
17	(E) lack of adequate administrative space; and
8	(F) increasing maintenance demands and costs resulting
9	from the age of facilities;
20	(3) the presence of a large industrial employer that offers the
21	opportunity to expand the income tax base; and
22	(4) the presence of the historic Tipton County jail and
23	sheriff's home, listed on the National Register of Historic
24	Places.
25	The use of county adjusted gross income tax revenue as provided
26	in this section is necessary for the county to provide adequate jail
27	facilities in the county and to maintain low property tax rates
28	essential to economic development. The use of county adjusted
29	gross income tax revenues as provided in this section to pay any
30	bonds issued or leases entered into to finance the construction,
31	acquisition, improvement, renovation, remodeling, equipping,
32	operating, and maintaining described in subsection (b), rather than
33	the use of property taxes, promotes those purposes.
34	(h) Notwithstanding any other law, funds accumulated from the
35	county adjusted gross income tax imposed under this section after:
36	(1) the redemption of bonds issued; or
37	(2) the final payment of lease rentals due under a lease
38	entered into under this section;
39	shall be transferred to the county rainy day fund under
10	IC 36-1-8-5.1.
11	SECTION 19. IC 6-3.5-1.1-10, AS AMENDED BY P.L.137-2012,
12	SECTION 70, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE



1	UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 10. (a) One-twelfth (1/12) of each adopting
2	county's certified distribution for a calendar year shall be distributed
3	from its account established under section 8 of this chapter to the
4	appropriate county treasurer on the first regular business day of each
5	month of that calendar year.
6	(b) Except for:
7	(1) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of:
8	(A) financing, constructing, acquiring, improving, renovating,
9	equipping, operating, or maintaining facilities and buildings;
10	(B) debt service on bonds; or
l 1	(C) lease rentals;
12	under section 2.3 of this chapter;
13	(2) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of operating a jail
14	and juvenile detention center under section 2.5 of this chapter;
15	(3) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of:
16	(A) financing, constructing, acquiring, improving, renovating,
17	equipping, operating, or maintaining facilities and buildings;
18	(B) debt service on bonds; or
19	(C) lease rentals;
20	under section 2.8 of this chapter;
21	(4) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of construction,
22	improvement, renovation, or remodeling of a jail and related
23	buildings and parking structures under section 2.7, 2.9, or 3.3 of
23 24 25	this chapter;
	(5) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of operating and
26	maintaining a jail and justice center under section 3.5(d) of this
27	chapter;
28	(6) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of constructing,
29	acquiring, improving, renovating, or equipping a county
30	courthouse under section 3.6 of this chapter; or
31	(7) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of:
32	(A) financing, constructing, acquiring, improving,
33	renovating, remodeling, equipping, operating, or
34	maintaining a county jail and related buildings and
35	facilities;
36	(B) debt service; or
37	(C) lease rentals;
38	under section 3.4 of this chapter; or
39	(7) (8) revenue attributable to a tax rate under section 24, 25, or
10	26 of this chapter;
11 12	distributions made to a county treasurer under subsection (a) shall be
12	treated as though they were property taxes that were due and payable



1	during that same calendar year. Except as provided by sections 24, 25,
2	and 26 of this chapter, the certified distribution shall be distributed and
3	used by the taxing units and school corporations as provided in sections
4	11 through 15 of this chapter.
5	(c) All distributions from an account established under section 8 of
6	this chapter shall be made by warrants issued by the auditor of the state
7	to the treasurer of the state ordering the appropriate payments.
8	SECTION 20. IC 6-3.5-1.1-11, AS AMENDED BY P.L.77-2011,
9	SECTION 7, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
10	UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 11. (a) Except for:
11	(1) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of:
12	(A) financing, constructing, acquiring, improving, renovating
13	equipping, operating, or maintaining facilities and buildings;
14	(B) debt service on bonds; or
15	(C) lease rentals;
16	under section 2.3 of this chapter;
17	(2) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of operating a jail
18	and juvenile detention center under section 2.5 of this chapter;
19	(3) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of:
20	(A) financing, constructing, acquiring, improving, renovating
21	equipping, operating, or maintaining facilities and buildings;
22	(B) debt service on bonds; or
23	(C) lease rentals;
24	under section 2.8 of this chapter;
24 25	(4) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of construction.
26	improvement, renovation, or remodeling of a jail and related
27	buildings and parking structures under section 2.7, 2.9, or 3.3 of
28	this chapter;
29	(5) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of operating and
30	maintaining a jail and justice center under section 3.5(d) of this
31	chapter;
32	(6) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of constructing
33	acquiring, improving, renovating, or equipping a county
34	courthouse under section 3.6 of this chapter; or
35	(7) revenue that must be used to pay the costs of:
36	(A) financing, constructing, acquiring, improving
37	renovating, remodeling, equipping, operating, or
38	maintaining a county jail and related buildings and
39	facilities;
40	(B) debt service; or
41	(C) lease rentals;
12	under section 3.4 of this chanter: or



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1 2	(7) (8) revenue attributable to a tax rate under section 24, 25, 26 of this chapter;	, or
3	the certified distribution received by a county treasurer shall, in	the
4	manner prescribed in this section, be allocated, distributed, and us	
5	by the civil taxing units and school corporations of the county	
6	certified shares and property tax replacement credits.	
7	(b) Before August 10 of each calendar year, each county audi	itor
8	shall determine the part of the certified distribution for the n	
9	succeeding calendar year that will be allocated as property	
10	replacement credits and the part that will be allocated as certif	ied
11	shares. The percentage of a certified distribution that will be alloca	ted
12	as property tax replacement credits or as certified shares depends up	on
13	the county adjusted gross income tax rate for resident county taxpay	ers
14	in effect on December 1 of the calendar year that precedes the year	
15	which the certified distribution will be received by two (2) years. T	Γhe
16	percentages are set forth in the following table:	
17	PROPERTY	
18	COUNTY TAX	
19	ADJUSTED GROSS REPLACEMENT CERTIFIED	
20	INCOME TAX RATE CREDITS SHARES	
21	0.5% 50% 50%	
22	0.75% 33 1/3% 66 2/3%	
23	1% 25% 75%	
24	(c) The part of a certified distribution that constitutes property	
25	replacement credits shall be distributed as provided under sections	12,
26 27	13, and 14 of this chapter. (d) The part of a partified distribution that constitutes contif	
28	(d) The part of a certified distribution that constitutes certified charge shall be distributed as provided by section 15 of this shorter	
28 29	shares shall be distributed as provided by section 15 of this chapte SECTION 21. IC 6-3.5-7-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.153-20	
30	SECTION 21. IC 6-3.5-7-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.153-20 SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTI	-
31	UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (
$\mathcal{I}_{\mathbf{I}}$	of on Passage, sec. 3. (a) except as provided in subsection ((U),

the county economic development income tax may be imposed on the adjusted gross income of county taxpayers. Except as provided in

section 26(m) of this chapter, the entity that may impose the tax is: (1) the county income tax council (as defined in IC 6-3.5-6-1) if the county option income tax is in effect on October 1 of the year the county economic development income tax is imposed;

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(2) the county council if the county adjusted gross income tax is in effect on October 1 of the year the county economic development tax is imposed; or

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(3) the county income tax council or the county council, whichever acts first, for a county not covered by subdivision (1)



1	or (2).
2	To impose the county economic development income tax, a county
3	income tax council shall use the procedures set forth in IC 6-3.5-6
4	concerning the imposition of the county option income tax.
5	(b) Except as provided in this section and section 28 of this chapter,
6	the county economic development income tax may be imposed at a rate
7	of:
8	(1) one-tenth percent (0.1%);
9	(2) two-tenths percent (0.2%) ;
10	(3) twenty-five hundredths percent (0.25%);
11	(4) three-tenths percent (0.3%);
12	(5) thirty-five hundredths percent (0.35%);
13	(6) four-tenths percent (0.4%);
14	(7) forty-five hundredths percent (0.45%); or
15	(8) five-tenths percent (0.5%);
16	on the adjusted gross income of county taxpayers.
17	(c) Except as provided in this section, the county economic
18	development income tax rate plus the county adjusted gross income tax
19	rate, if any, that are in effect on January 1 of a year may not exceed one
20	and twenty-five hundredths percent (1.25%). Except as provided in this
21	section, the county economic development tax rate plus the county
22	option income tax rate, if any, that are in effect on January 1 of a year
23	may not exceed one percent (1%).
24	(d) To impose, increase, decrease, or rescind the county economic
25	development income tax, the appropriate body must adopt an
26	ordinance.
27	(e) The ordinance to impose the tax must substantially state the
28	following:
29	"The County imposes the county economic
30	development income tax on the county taxpayers of
31	County. The county economic development income tax is imposed at
32	a rate of percent (%) on the county taxpayers of the
33	county.".
34	(f) The auditor of a county shall record all votes taken on ordinances
35	presented for a vote under the authority of this chapter and shall, not
36	more than ten (10) days after the vote, send a certified copy of the
37	results to the commissioner of the department, the director of the
38	budget agency, and the commissioner of the department of local
39	government finance in an electronic format approved by the director of
40	the budget agency.
41	(g) For Jackson County, except as provided in subsection (o), the
42	county economic development income tax rate plus the county adjusted
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1	gross income tax rate that are in effect on January 1 of a year may no
2	exceed one and thirty-five hundredths percent (1.35%) if the county has
3	imposed the county adjusted gross income tax at a rate of one and
4	one-tenth percent (1.1%) under IC 6-3.5-1.1-2.5.
5	(h) For Pulaski County, except as provided in subsection (o), the
6	county economic development income tax rate plus the county adjusted
7	gross income tax rate that are in effect on January 1 of a year may no
8	exceed one and fifty-five hundredths percent (1.55%).
9	(i) For Wayne County, except as provided in subsection (o), the
10	county economic development income tax rate plus the county adjusted
11	gross income tax rate that are in effect on January 1 of a year may no
12	exceed one and five-tenths percent (1.5%).
13	(j) This subsection applies to Randolph County. Except as provided
14	in subsection (o), in addition to the rates permitted under subsection
15	(b):
16	(1) the county economic development income tax may be imposed
17	at a rate of twenty-five hundredths percent (0.25%); and
18	(2) the sum of the county economic development income tax rate
19	and the county adjusted gross income tax rate that are in effect or
20	January 1 of a year may not exceed one and five-tenths percent
21	(1.5%);
22	if the county council makes a determination to impose rates under this
23	subsection and section 22.5 of this chapter.
24	(k) For Daviess County, except as provided in subsection (o), the
25	county economic development income tax rate plus the county adjusted
26	gross income tax rate that are in effect on January 1 of a year may no
27	exceed one and five-tenths percent (1.5%).
28	(l) For:
29	(1) Elkhart County; or
30	(2) Marshall County;
31	except as provided in subsection (o), the county economic developmen
32	income tax rate plus the county adjusted gross income tax rate that are
33	in effect on January 1 of a year may not exceed one and five-tenths
34	percent (1.5%).
35	(m) For Union County, except as provided in subsection (o), the
36	county economic development income tax rate plus the county adjusted
37	gross income tax rate that are in effect on January 1 of a year may no
38	exceed one and five-tenths percent (1.5%).
39	(n) This subsection applies to Knox County. Except as provided in
40	subsection (o), in addition to the rates permitted under subsection (b)
41	(1) the county economic development income tax may be imposed
42	at a rate of twenty-five hundredths percent (0.25%); and



1	(2) the sum of the county economic development income tax rate
2	and:
3	(A) the county adjusted gross income tax rate that are in effect
4	on January 1 of a year may not exceed one and five-tenths
5	percent (1.5%); or
6	(B) the county option income tax rate that are in effect on
7	January 1 of a year may not exceed one and twenty-five
8	hundredths percent (1.25%);
9	if the county council makes a determination to impose rates under this
10	subsection and section 24 of this chapter.
11	(o) This subsection applies to a county in which an adopting entity
12	approves the use of the certified distribution for property tax relief
13	under section 26(c) and 26(e) of this chapter or to a county in which the
14	county fiscal body approves the use of the certified distribution to fund
15	a public transportation project under section 26(m) of this chapter. In
16	addition:
17	(1) the county economic development income tax may be imposed
18	at a rate that exceeds by not more than twenty-five hundredths
19	percent (0.25%) the maximum rate that would otherwise apply
20	under this section; and
21	(2) the:
22	(A) county economic development income tax; and
23	(B) county option income tax or county adjusted gross income
24	tax;
25	may be imposed at combined rates that exceed by not more than
26	twenty-five hundredths percent (0.25%) the maximum combined
27	rates that would otherwise apply under this section.
28	Except as provided in section 5.5 of this chapter, the additional rate
29	imposed under this subsection may not exceed the amount necessary
30	to mitigate the increased ad valorem property taxes on homesteads (as
31	defined in IC 6-1.1-20.9-1 (repealed) before January 1, 2009, or
32	IC 6-1.1-12-37 after December 31, 2008) or residential property (as
33	defined in section 26 of this chapter), as appropriate under the
34	ordinance adopted by the adopting body in the county, resulting from
35	the deduction of the assessed value of inventory in the county under
36	IC 6-1.1-12-41 or IC 6-1.1-12-42 or from the exclusion in 2008 of
37	inventory from the definition of personal property in IC 6-1.1-1-11.
38	(p) If the county economic development income tax is imposed as
39	authorized under subsection (o) at a rate that exceeds the maximum
40	rate that would otherwise apply under this section, the certified

distribution must be used for a purpose provided in section 26 of this

chapter to the extent that the certified distribution results from the



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1	difference between:
2	(1) the actual county economic development tax rate; and
3	(2) the maximum rate that would otherwise apply under this
4	section.
5	(q) This subsection applies only to a county described in section 27
6	of this chapter. Except as provided in subsection (o), in addition to the
7	rates permitted by subsection (b), the:
8	(1) county economic development income tax may be imposed at
9	a rate of twenty-five hundredths percent (0.25%); and
10	(2) county economic development income tax rate plus the county
11	option income tax rate that are in effect on January 1 of a year
12	may equal up to one and twenty-five hundredths percent (1.25%);
13	if the county council makes a determination to impose rates under this
14	subsection and section 27 of this chapter.
15	(r) Except as provided in subsection (o), the county economic
16	development income tax rate plus the county adjusted gross income tax
17	rate that are in effect on January 1 of a year may not exceed one and
18	five-tenths percent (1.5%) if the county has imposed the county
19	adjusted gross income tax under IC 6-3.5-1.1-3.3.
20	(s) This subsection applies to Howard County. Except as provided
21	in subsection (o), the sum of the county economic development income
22	tax rate and the county option income tax rate that are in effect on
23	January 1 of a year may not exceed one and twenty-five hundredths
24	percent (1.25%).
25	(t) This subsection applies to Scott County. Except as provided in
26	subsection (o), the sum of the county economic development income
27	tax rate and the county option income tax rate that are in effect on
28	January 1 of a year may not exceed one and twenty-five hundredths
29	percent (1.25%).
30	(u) This subsection applies to Jasper County. Except as provided in
31	subsection (o), the sum of the county economic development income
32	tax rate and the county adjusted gross income tax rate that are in effect
33	on January 1 of a year may not exceed one and five-tenths percent
34	(1.5%).
35	(v) An additional county economic development income tax rate
36	imposed under section 28 of this chapter may not be considered in
37	calculating any limit under this section on the sum of:
38	(1) the county economic development income tax rate plus the
39	county adjusted gross income tax rate; or
40	(2) the county economic development tax rate plus the county



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option income tax rate.

(w) The income tax rate limits imposed by subsection (c) or (x) or

any other provision of this chapter do not apply to:

- (1) a county adjusted gross income tax rate imposed under IC 6-3.5-1.1-24, IC 6-3.5-1.1-25, or IC 6-3.5-1.1-26; or
- (2) a county option income tax rate imposed under IC 6-3.5-6-30, IC 6-3.5-6-31, or IC 6-3.5-6-32.

For purposes of computing the maximum combined income tax rate under subsection (c) or (x) or any other provision of this chapter that may be imposed in a county under IC 6-3.5-1.1, IC 6-3.5-6, and this chapter, a county's county adjusted gross income tax rate or county option income tax rate for a particular year does not include the county adjusted gross income tax rate imposed under IC 6-3.5-1.1-24, IC 6-3.5-1.1-25, or IC 6-3.5-1.1-26 or the county option income tax rate imposed under IC 6-3.5-6-30, IC 6-3.5-6-31, or IC 6-3.5-6-32.

- (x) This subsection applies to Monroe County. Except as provided in subsection (o), if an ordinance is adopted under IC 6-3.5-6-33, the sum of the county economic development income tax rate and the county option income tax rate that are in effect on January 1 of a year may not exceed one and twenty-five hundredths percent (1.25%).
- (y) This subsection applies to Perry County. Except as provided in subsection (o), if an ordinance is adopted under section 27.5 of this chapter, the county economic development income tax rate plus the county option income tax rate that is in effect on January 1 of a year may not exceed one and seventy-five hundredths percent (1.75%).
- (z) This subsection applies to Starke County. Except as provided in subsection (o), if an ordinance is adopted under section 27.6 of this chapter, the county economic development income tax rate plus the county adjusted gross income tax rate that is in effect on January 1 of a year may not exceed two percent (2%).
- (aa) This subsection applies to Tipton County. Except as provided in subsection (o), the sum of the county economic development income tax rate and the county adjusted gross income tax rate that are in effect on January 1 of a year may not exceed one and sixty-five hundredths percent (1.65%).

SECTION 22. IC 6-7-1-17, AS AMENDED BY P.L.131-2008, SECTION 23, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 17. (a) Distributors who hold certificates and retailers shall be agents of the state in the collection of the taxes imposed by this chapter and the amount of the tax levied, assessed, and imposed by this chapter on cigarettes sold, exchanged, bartered, furnished, given away, or otherwise disposed of by distributors or to retailers. Distributors who hold certificates shall be agents of the department to affix the required stamps and shall be entitled to



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1	purchase the stamps from the department at a discount of one and
2	two-tenths cents (\$0.012) per individual package of cigarettes as
3	compensation for their labor and expense.
4	(b) The department may permit distributors who hold certificates
5	and who are admitted to do business in Indiana to pay for revenue
6	stamps within thirty (30) days after the date of purchase. However, the
7	privilege is extended upon the express condition that:
8	(1) except as provided in subsection (c), a bond or letter of credit
9	satisfactory to the department, in an amount not less than the sales
10	price of the stamps, is filed with the department;
11	(2) proof of payment is made of all property taxes, excise taxes,
12	and listed taxes (as defined in IC 6-8.1-1-1) for which any such
13	distributor may be liable; and
14	(3) payment for the revenue stamps must be made by electronic
15	funds transfer (as defined in IC 4-8.1-2-7).

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

- (c) If a distributor has at least five (5) consecutive years of good credit standing with the state, the distributor shall not be required to post a bond or letter of credit under subsection (b).
- (d) A revenue stamp purchased by a distributor under this section remains the property of the state of Indiana with a value equivalent to the stamp's face value, until payment has been made in full, regardless of whether the stamp is affixed to a package of cigarettes.

SECTION 23. IC 6-8.1-4-5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A NEW SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 5. (a) The department may deny an application described in section 4(c) of this chapter if the applicant has had a registration revoked under section 4(f) of this chapter or any other applicable statute.

- (b) The department may deny an application described in section 4(c) of this chapter if the applicant's business is operated, managed, or otherwise controlled by or affiliated with a person, including the applicant, a relative, a family member, a responsible officer, or a shareholder, whom the department has determined is covered by any of the following:
 - (1) Has failed to file all tax returns or information reports with the department required under this title, IC 8, or IC 9.
 - (2) Has failed to pay all taxes, penalties, and interest required



1	to the department under this title, IC 8, or IC 9.
2	(3) Has failed to pay any registration or license plate fees for
3	vehicles that were at any point owned or operated by the
4	person or for which the person was responsible for payment.
5	(4) Has failed to return a license plate for which a fee was not
6	paid as described in subdivision (3) to the department.
7	(5) Has an unsatisfactory safety rating under 49 CFR Part
8	385.
9	(6) Has multiple violations of IC 9 or a rule adopted under
10	IC 9.
11	(c) The department may deny any application described in
12	section 4(c) of this chapter if the applicant is a motor carrier whose
13	business is operated, managed, or otherwise controlled by or
14	affiliated with a person, including an owner, a relative, a family
15	member, a responsible officer, or a shareholder, whom the
16	department has determined is covered by any item listed in
17	subsection (b).
18	(d) If the applicant has altered a cab card or permit, the
19	department shall bill the carrier automatically for the violation.
20	SECTION 24. IC 6-8.1-5-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.172-2011,
21	SECTION 86, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
22	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) As used in this section, "letter of findings"
23	includes a supplemental letter of findings.
24	(b) If the department reasonably believes that a person has not
25	reported the proper amount of tax due, the department shall make a
26	proposed assessment of the amount of the unpaid tax on the basis of the
27	best information available to the department. The amount of the
28	assessment is considered a tax payment not made by the due date and
29	is subject to IC 6-8.1-10 concerning the imposition of penalties and
30	interest. The department shall send the person a notice of the proposed
31	assessment through the United States mail.
32	(c) If the person has a surety bond guaranteeing payment of the tax
33	for which the proposed assessment is made, the department shall
34	furnish a copy of the proposed assessment to the surety. The notice of
35	proposed assessment is prima facie evidence that the department's
36	claim for the unpaid tax is valid. The burden of proving that the
37	proposed assessment is wrong rests with the person against whom the
38	proposed assessment is made.
39	(d) The notice shall state that the person has forty-five (45) days
40	from the date the notice is mailed, if the notice was mailed before
41	January 1, 2011, and sixty (60) days from the date the notice is mailed,

if the notice was mailed after December 31, 2010, to pay the



1 assessment or to file a written protest. If the person files a protest and 2 requires a hearing on the protest, the department shall: 3 (1) set the hearing at the department's earliest convenient time; 4 5 (2) notify the person by United States mail of the time, date, and 6 location of the hearing. (e) The department may hold the hearing at the location of its choice 7 8 within Indiana if that location complies with IC 6-8.1-3-8.5. 9 (f) No later than sixty (60) days After conducting a hearing on a 10 protest, or after making a decision on a protest when no hearing is 11 requested, the department shall issue a letter of findings and shall send 12 a copy of the letter through the United States mail to the person who 13 filed the protest and to the person's surety, if the surety was notified of 14 the proposed assessment under subsection (b). The department may 15 continue the hearing until a later date if the taxpayer presents additional information at the hearing or the taxpayer requests an 16 17 opportunity to present additional information after the hearing. (g) A person that disagrees with a decision in a letter of findings 18 19 may request a rehearing not more than thirty (30) days after the date on 20 which the letter of findings is issued by the department. The 21 department shall consider the request and may grant the rehearing if the 22 department reasonably believes that a rehearing would be in the best 23 interests of the taxpayer and the state. 24 (h) If a person disagrees with a decision in a letter of findings, the 25 person may appeal the decision to the tax court. However, the tax court does not have jurisdiction to hear an appeal that is filed more than sixty 26 27 (60) ninety (90) days after the date on which: 28 (1) the letter of findings is issued by the department, if the person 29 does not make a timely request for a rehearing under subsection 30 (g) on the letter of findings; or 31 (2) the department issues a denial of the person's timely request 32 for a rehearing under subsection (g) on the letter of findings. However, the ninety (90) day period may be extended by written 33 34 agreement between the person and the department. The extension 35 may not be longer than ninety (90) days. The extension agreement 36 must specify the new termination date and the agreement of the 37 person to preserve all records through the new termination date. 38 (i) The tax court shall hear an appeal under subsection (h) de novo 39 and without a jury. The tax court may do the following: 40 (1) Uphold or deny any part of the assessment that is appealed.

(2) Assess the court costs in a manner that the court believes to be



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equitable.

1	(3) Enjoin the collection of a listed tax under IC 33-26-6-2.
2	(j) The department shall demand payment, as provided in
3	IC 6-8.1-8-2(a), of any part of the proposed tax assessment, interest,
4	and penalties that it finds owing because:
5	(1) the person failed to properly respond within the forty-five (45)
6	day period;
7	(2) the person requested a hearing but failed to appear at that
8	hearing; or
9	(3) after consideration of the evidence presented in the protest or
10	hearing, the department finds that the person still owes tax.
11	(k) The department shall make the demand for payment in the
12	manner provided in IC 6-8.1-8-2.
13	(l) Subsection (b) does not apply to a motor carrier fuel tax return.
14	SECTION 25. IC 6-8.1-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.190-2014,
15	SECTION 26, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
16	JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) This subsection does not apply to a person's
17	Indiana adjusted gross income tax return or a person's financial
18	institutions tax return. If a person responsible for filing a tax return is
19	unable to file the return by the appropriate due date, the person may
20	petition the department, before that due date, for a filing extension.
21	When the department receives the petition, the department shall grant
22	the person a sixty (60) day extension.
23	(b) If a person responsible for filing a tax return has received an
24	extension of the due date and is still unable to file the return by the
25	extended due date, the person may petition the department for another
26	extension. The person must include in the petition a statement of the
27	reasons for the person's inability to file the return by the due date. If the
28	department finds that the person's petition is proper and that the person
29	has good cause for requesting the extension, the department may
30	extend the person's due date for any period that the department deems
31	reasonable under the circumstances. The department may allow
32	additional, successive extensions if the person properly petitions for the
33	extension before the end of the person's current extension period.
34	(c) The following apply only to a person's Indiana adjusted gross
35	income tax return or a person's financial institutions tax return:
36	(1) If the Internal Revenue Service allows a person an extension
37	on the person's federal income tax return, the corresponding due
38	dates for the person's Indiana income tax returns are automatically
39	extended for the same period as the federal extension. plus thirty

(2) If a person petitions the department for a filing extension for

the person's Indiana adjusted gross income tax return or financial



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(30) days.

institutions tax return without obtaining an extension for filing the person's federal income tax return, the department shall extend the person's due date for the person's Indiana adjusted gross income tax return or financial institutions tax return for the same period that the person would have been allowed under subdivision (1) if the person had been granted an extension by the Internal Revenue Service.

- (d) A person submitting a petition for an extension under this section is not required to include any payment of tax with the petition. However, a person obtaining an extension under this section must pay at least ninety percent (90%) of the tax that is reasonably expected to be due on the original due date by that due date, or the person may be subject to the penalties imposed for failure to pay the tax.
- (e) Any tax that remains unpaid during an extension period accrues interest at a rate established under IC 6-8.1-10-1 from the original due date, but that tax will not accrue any late payment penalties until the extension period has ended. Any penalties must be determined based on the amount of tax not paid on or before the end of the extension period after application of payments provided under IC 6-8.1-8-1.5 and determined as of the deadline of the extension period.

SECTION 26. IC 6-8.1-8-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.293-2013(ts), SECTION 30, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in IC 6-8.1-5-3 and sections 16 and 17 of this chapter, the department must issue a demand notice for the payment of a tax and any interest or penalties accrued on the tax, if a person files a tax return without including full payment of the tax or if the department, after ruling on a protest, finds that a person owes the tax before the department issues a tax warrant. The demand notice must state the following:

- (1) That the person has ten (10) days from the date the department mails the notice to either pay the amount demanded or show reasonable cause for not paying the amount demanded.
- (2) The statutory authority of the department for the issuance of a tax warrant.
- (3) The earliest date on which a tax warrant may be filed and recorded.
- (4) The statutory authority for the department to levy against a person's property that is held by a financial institution.
- (5) The remedies available to the taxpayer to prevent the filing and recording of the judgment.

If the department files a tax warrant in more than one (1) county, the department is not required to issue more than one (1) demand notice.



(b) If the person does not pay the amount demanded or show
reasonable cause for not paying the amount demanded within the ten
(10) day period, the department may issue a tax warrant for the amount
of the tax, interest, penalties, collection fee, sheriff's costs, clerk's costs,
and fees established under section 4(b) of this chapter when applicable.
When the department issues a tax warrant, a collection fee of ten
percent (10%) of the unpaid tax is added to the total amount due.

- (c) When the department issues a tax warrant, it may not file the warrant with the circuit court clerk of any county in which the person owns property until at least twenty (20) days after the date the demand notice was mailed to the taxpayer. The department may also send the warrant to the sheriff of any county in which the person owns property and direct the sheriff to file the warrant with the circuit court clerk:
 - (1) at least twenty (20) days after the date the demand notice was mailed to the taxpayer; and
 - (2) no later than five (5) days after the date the department issues the warrant.
- (d) When the circuit court clerk receives a tax warrant from the department or the sheriff, the clerk shall record the warrant by making an entry in the judgment debtor's column of the judgment record, listing the following:
 - (1) The name of the person owing the tax.
 - (2) The amount of the tax, interest, penalties, collection fee, sheriff's costs, clerk's costs, and fees established under section 4(b) of this chapter when applicable.
 - (3) The date the warrant was filed with the clerk.
- (e) When the entry is made, the total amount of the tax warrant becomes a judgment against the person owing the tax. The judgment creates a lien in favor of the state that attaches to all the person's interest in any:
 - (1) chose in action in the county; and
- (2) real or personal property in the county; excepting only negotiable instruments not yet due.
- (f) A judgment obtained under this section is valid for ten (10) years from the date the judgment is filed. The department may renew the judgment for additional ten (10) year periods by filing an alias tax warrant with the circuit court clerk of the county in which the judgment previously existed.
- (g) A judgment arising from a tax warrant in a county shall be released by the department:
 - (1) after the judgment, including all accrued interest to the date of payment, has been fully satisfied; or



error or if the commissioner determines that the release of the
(h) If the department determines that the filing of a tax warrant was
issuance of the tax warrant was in error.
(2) if the department determines that the tax assessment or the

in error or if the commissioner determines that the release of the judgment and expungement of the tax warrant are in the best interest of the state, the department shall mail a release of the judgment to the taxpayer and the circuit court clerk of each county where the warrant was filed. The circuit court clerk of each county where the warrant was filed shall expunge the warrant from the judgment debtor's column of the judgment record. The department shall mail the release and the order for the warrant to be expunged as soon as possible but no later than seven (7) days after:

- (1) the determination by the department that the filing of the warrant was in error; and
- (2) the receipt of information by the department that the judgment has been recorded under subsection (d).
- (i) If the department determines that a judgment described in subsection (h) is obstructing a lawful transaction, the department shall immediately upon making the determination mail:
 - (1) a release of the judgment to the taxpayer; and
 - (2) an order requiring the circuit court clerk of each county where the judgment was filed to expunge the warrant.
- (j) A release issued under subsection (h) or (i) must state that the filing of the tax warrant was in error. Upon the request of the taxpayer, the department shall mail a copy of a release and the order for the warrant to be expunged issued under subsection (h) or (i) to each major credit reporting company located in each county where the judgment was filed.
- (k) The commissioner shall notify each state agency or officer supplied with a tax warrant list of the issuance of a release under subsection (h) or (i).
- (l) If the sheriff collects the full amount of a tax warrant, the sheriff shall disburse the money collected in the manner provided in section 3(c) of this chapter. If a judgment has been partially or fully satisfied by a person's surety, the surety becomes subrogated to the department's rights under the judgment. If a sheriff releases a judgment:
 - (1) before the judgment is fully satisfied;
 - (2) before the sheriff has properly disbursed the amount collected; or
- (3) after the sheriff has returned the tax warrant to the department; the sheriff commits a Class B misdemeanor and is personally liable for the part of the judgment not remitted to the department.



- (m) A lien on real property described in subsection (e)(2) is void if both of the following occur:
 - (1) The person owing the tax provides written notice to the department to file an action to foreclose the lien.
 - (2) The department fails to file an action to foreclose the lien not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after receiving the notice
- (n) A person who gives notice under subsection (m) by registered or certified mail to the department may file an affidavit of service of the notice to file an action to foreclose the lien with the circuit court clerk in the county in which the property is located. The affidavit must state the following:
 - (1) The facts of the notice.

- (2) That more than one hundred eighty (180) days have passed since the notice was received by the department.
- (3) That no action for foreclosure of the lien is pending.
- (4) That no unsatisfied judgment has been rendered on the lien.
- (o) Upon receipt of the affidavit described in subsection (n), the circuit court clerk shall make an entry showing the release of the judgment lien in the judgment records for tax warrants.

SECTION 27. IC 6-8.1-9-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.137-2012, SECTION 109, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1. (a) If a person has paid more tax than the person determines is legally due for a particular taxable period, the person may file a claim for a refund with the department. Except as provided in subsections (f) (j) and (g), (k), in order to obtain the refund, the person must file the claim with the department within three (3) years after the latter of the following:

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

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

(b) After considering the claim and all evidence relevant to the claim, the department shall issue a decision on the claim, stating the part, if any, of the refund allowed and containing a statement of the reasons for any part of the refund that is denied. The department shall mail a copy of the decision to the person who filed the claim. If the



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person disagrees with a part of the decision on the claim , the person may file a protest and request a hearing with the department. The department shall mail a copy of the decision to the person who filed the protest. If the department allows the full amount of the refund claim, a warrant for the payment of the claim is sufficient notice of the decision.
(c) If the person disagrees with any part of the department's decision, the person may appeal the decision, regardless of whether or not the person protested the tax payment or whether or not the person has accepted a refund. The person must file the appeal with the tax
court. The tax court does not have jurisdiction to hear a refund appeal suit, if: (1) the appeal is filed more than ninety (90) days after the later of

- (1) the appeal is filed more than ninety (90) days after the later of the date the department mails:
 - (A) the decision of denial of the claim to the person; or
 - (B) the decision made on the protest filed under subsection (b); or
- (2) the appeal is filed both before the decision is issued and before the one hundred eighty-first day after the date the person files the claim for refund with the department.
- (d) (c) The tax court shall hear the appeal de novo and without a jury, and after the hearing may order or deny any part of the appealed refund. The court may assess the court costs in any manner that it feels is equitable. The court may enjoin the collection of any of the listed taxes under IC 33-26-6-2. The court may also allow a refund of taxes, interest, and penalties that have been paid to and collected by the department.
- (d) The decision on the claim must state that the person has sixty (60) days after the date the decision is mailed to file a written protest. If the person files a protest and requires a hearing on the protest, the department shall:
 - (1) set the hearing at the department's earliest convenient time; and
 - (2) notify the person by United States mail of the time, date, and location of the hearing.
- (e) The department may hold the hearing at the location of its choice within Indiana if that location complies with IC 6-8.1-3-8.5.
- (f) After conducting a hearing on a protest, or after making a decision on a protest when no hearing is requested, the department shall issue a memorandum of decision or order denying a refund and shall send a copy of the decision through the United States mail to the person who filed the protest. If the department allows the



full amount o	f the refund c	laim, a war	rant for the	e payment of the
claim is suffi	cient notice	of the decis	sion. The d	epartment may
continue the	hearing until	a later da	te if the ta	xpayer presents
additional inf	ormation at t	he hearing	or the taxpa	aver requests ar
		8		er the hearing.
	•			nemorandum o
(C)	U			a rehearing no
more than	thirty (30)	davs after	the date	on which the

- decision or order denying a refund may request a rehearing not more than thirty (30) days after the date on which the memorandum of decision or order denying a refund is issued by the department. The department shall consider the request and may grant the rehearing if the department reasonably believes that a rehearing would be in the best interests of the taxpayer and the state.
- (h) If a person disagrees with a decision in a memorandum of decision or order denying a refund, the person may appeal the decision to the tax court. However, the tax court does not have jurisdiction to hear an appeal that is filed more than ninety (90) days after the date on which:
 - (1) the memorandum of decision or order denying a refund is issued by the department if the person does not make a timely request for a rehearing under subsection (g) on the letter of findings; or
 - (2) the department issues a denial of the person's timely request for a rehearing under subsection (g) on the memorandum of decision or order denying a refund.
- However, the ninety (90) day period may be extended by written agreement between the person and the department. The extension may not be longer than ninety (90) days. The extension agreement must specify the new termination date and the agreement of the person to preserve all records through the new termination date.
- (e) (i) With respect to the motor vehicle excise tax, this section applies only to penalties and interest paid on assessments of the motor vehicle excise tax. Any other overpayment of the motor vehicle excise tax is subject to IC 6-6-5.
- (f) (j) If a taxpayer's federal taxable income, federal adjusted gross income, or federal income tax liability for a taxable year is modified by the Internal Revenue Service, and the modification would result in a reduction of the tax legally due, the due date by which the taxpayer must file a claim for refund with the department is the later of:
 - (1) the date determined under subsection (a); or
 - (2) the date that is one hundred eighty (180) days after the date on which the taxpayer is notified of the modification by the Internal



1	Revenue Service as provided under:
2	(A) IC 6-3-4-6(c) for the adjusted gross income tax; or
3	(B) IC 6-5.5-6-6(c) for the financial institutions tax.
4	(g) (k) If an agreement to extend the assessment time period is
5	entered into under IC 6-8.1-5-2(h), the period during which a persor
6	may file a claim for a refund under subsection (a) is extended to the
7	same date to which the assessment time period is extended.
8	SECTION 28. IC 6-8.1-9-1.2 IS AMENDED TO READ AS
9	FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2015]: Sec. 1.2. Notwithstanding
10	section 1(d) 1(c) of this chapter, if a taxpayer prevails in a complain
11	that is placed on the small claims docket under IC 33-26-5, the tax
12	court shall order the refund of the taxpayer's filing fee under
13	IC 33-26-9-1 from the state general fund.
14	SECTION 29. An emergency is declared for this act.



COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Speaker: Your Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred House Bill 1472, has had the same under consideration and begs leave to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that said bill be amended as follows:

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert the following:

(SEE TEXT OF BILL)

and when so amended that said bill do pass.

(Reference is to HB 1472 as introduced.)

BROWN T

Committee Vote: yeas 15, nays 5.

