First Regular Session of the 122nd General Assembly (2021)

SENATE ENROLLED ACT No. 383

AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning taxation.

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

SECTION 1. IC 4-31-9-10 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 10. (a) At the close of each day on which pari-mutuel wagering is conducted at a racetrack or satellite facility, the permit holder or satellite facility operator shall pay the breakage from each of the races on which wagers were taken on that day to the ~~auditor of state~~ **department of state revenue** for deposit in the appropriate breed development fund as determined by the rules of the commission.

(b) Not later than March 15 of each year, each permit holder or satellite facility operator shall pay to the commission the balance of the outs tickets from the previous calendar year. The commission shall distribute money received under this subsection to the appropriate breed development fund as determined by the rules of the commission.

SECTION 2. IC 6-2.3-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.211-2007, SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as provided in subsections (c) through (e), a taxpayer shall file utility receipts tax returns with, and pay the taxpayer's utility receipts tax liability to, the department by the due date of the estimated return. A taxpayer who uses a taxable year that ends on December 31 shall file the taxpayer's estimated utility receipts tax returns and pay the tax to the department on or before April

20, June 20, September 20, and December 20 of the taxable year. If a taxpayer uses a taxable year which does not end on December 31, the due dates for filing estimated utility receipts tax returns and paying the tax are on or before the twentieth day of the fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the taxpayer's taxable year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition, the penalty as to any underpayment of tax on an estimated return shall be assessed only on the difference between the actual amount paid by the taxpayer on the estimated return and ~~twenty-five percent (25%) of the taxpayers's final utility receipts tax liability for the taxable year.~~ **the lesser of the amounts under subdivision (1) or (2). A payment required to be made in the manner prescribed in**

subsection (d), but not paid in such a prescribed manner, shall be subject to the penalty provided in IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(b)(5).

SECTION 3. IC 6-2.5-1-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2020, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b), "gross retail income" means the total amount of consideration, including cash, credit, property, and services, for which tangible personal property is sold, leased, or rented, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise, without any deduction for:

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

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

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

(4) delivery charges; or

(5) consideration received by the seller from a third party if:

(A) the seller actually receives consideration from a party other than the purchaser and the consideration is directly related to a price reduction or discount on the sale;

(B) the seller has an obligation to pass the price reduction or discount through to the purchaser;

(C) the amount of the consideration attributable to the sale is fixed and determinable by the seller at the time of the sale of the item to the purchaser; and

(D) the price reduction or discount is identified as a third party price reduction or discount on the invoice received by the purchaser or on a coupon, certificate, or other documentation presented by the purchaser.

For purposes of subdivision (4), delivery charges are charges by the seller for preparation and delivery of the property to a location designated by the purchaser of property, including but not limited to transportation, shipping, postage charges that are not separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document, handling, crating, and packing. Delivery charges do not include postage charges that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document.

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

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

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

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

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

(5) any taxes legally imposed directly on the consumer that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser, including an excise tax imposed under IC 6-6-15;

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

(7) telecommunications nonrecurring charges;

(8) postage charges that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document; or

(9) charges for serving or delivering food and food ingredients furnished, prepared, or served for consumption at a location, or on equipment, provided by the retail merchant, to the extent that the charges for the serving or delivery are stated separately from the price of the food and food ingredients when the purchaser pays the charges.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b)(5):

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

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

(d) Gross retail income is only taxable under this article to the extent that the income represents:

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

(2) except as provided in subsection (b), any bona fide ~~changes~~ **charges** which are made for preparation, fabrication, alteration, modification, finishing, completion, delivery, or other service performed in respect to the property transferred before its transfer

and which are separately stated on the transferor's records. For purposes of this subdivision, a transfer is considered to have occurred after the delivery of the property to the purchaser.

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

SECTION 4. IC 6-2.5-5-10.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 2021 (RETROACTIVE)]: **Sec. 10.5. (a) Transactions occurring on or after May 1, 2021, involving tangible personal property are exempt from the state gross retail tax, if:**

(1) the property is classified as a utility scale battery energy storage system as defined in subsection (b);

(2) the person acquiring the property is:

(A) a public utility that furnishes or sells electrical energy; or

(B) a power subsidiary (as defined in IC 6-2.5-4-5(a)) that furnishes or sells electrical energy to a public utility described in clause (A); and

(3) the person acquiring the property uses the property to store electrical energy in-front of the customer's meter.

(b) As used in this section, a "utility scale battery energy storage system" means a system capable of storing and releasing greater than 1MW of electrical energy for a minimum of one (1) hour utilizing an AC inverter and DC storage, or equipment which receives, stores, and delivers energy using batteries, compressed air, pumped hydropower, hydrogen storage (including hydrolysis), thermal energy storage, regenerative fuel cells, flywheels, capacitors, and superconducting magnets, but does not include foundations or property used to directly or indirectly connect the AC inverter or DC storage of such system to electrical energy production equipment or the customer's meter.

SECTION 5. IC 6-2.5-5-55 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: **Sec. 55. (a) As used in this section, "public safety equipment and materials" means equipment and materials used at the site of a public works project or projects that directly contribute to the safety of the general public or workers of the public works project or serve to inform them of the associated dangers. The term includes:**

(1) concrete or metal barriers;

(2) barrels;
(3) barricades;
(4) temporary pavement markings;
(5) materials to construct temporary traffic lanes, roads, and bridges;
(6) erosion control and drainage materials;
(7) aggregates used to set grades;
(8) cones;
(9) rumble strips;
(10) temporary curbs or speed bumps; and
(11) static and electronic signage and signals.

The term does not include hard hats, safety glasses, safety vests, pest control, or other personal protective equipment used or worn by employees of the construction contractor or subcontractors.

(b) Transactions involving public safety equipment and materials are exempt from the state gross retail tax if the equipment or material is predominately used by the purchaser to protect the general public and workers during the purchaser's performance of public works construction or maintenance. However, transactions involving hard hats, safety glasses, safety vests, pest control, or other personal protective equipment used or worn by employees of the construction contractor or subcontractors are not exempt from the state gross retail tax under this section.

SECTION 6. IC 6-2.5-6-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.137-2012, SECTION 51, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 1. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, each person liable for collecting the state gross retail or use tax shall file a return for each calendar month and pay the state gross retail and use taxes that the person collects during that month. A person shall file the person's return for a particular month with the department and make the person's tax payment for that month to the department not more than thirty (30) days after the end of that month, if that person's average monthly liability for collections of state gross retail and use taxes under this section as determined by the department for the preceding calendar year did not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000). If a person's average monthly liability for collections of state gross retail and use taxes under this section as determined by the department for the preceding calendar year exceeded one thousand dollars ($1,000), that person shall file the person's return for a particular month and make the person's tax payment for that month to the department not more than twenty (20) days after the end of that month.

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

(c) Instead of the reporting periods required under subsection (a), the department may permit a retail merchant to report and pay the merchant's state gross retail and use taxes for a period covering a calendar year, if the retail merchant's state gross retail and use tax liability in the previous calendar year does not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000). A retail merchant using a reporting period allowed under this subsection must file the merchant's return and pay the merchant's tax for a reporting period not later than the last day of the month immediately following the close of that reporting period.

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

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

~~(1) estimated monthly gross retail and use tax liability for the current year; or~~

~~(2) average monthly gross retail and use tax liability for the preceding year;~~

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

~~(f)~~ **(e)** A retail merchant shall report and remit state gross retail and use taxes through the department's online tax filing program.

~~(g)~~ **(f)** A person:

(1) who has voluntarily registered as a seller under the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement;

(2) who is not a Model 1, Model 2, or Model 3 seller (as defined in the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement); and

(3) whose liability for collections of state gross retail and use taxes under this section for the preceding calendar year as

determined by the department does not exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000);

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

SECTION 7. IC 6-2.5-8-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.242-2015, SECTION 14, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 8. (a) A person, authorized under subsection (b), who makes a purchase in a transaction which is exempt from the state gross retail and use taxes, may issue an exemption certificate to the seller instead of paying the tax. The person shall issue the certificate on forms and in the manner prescribed by the department. A seller accepting a proper exemption certificate under this section has no duty to collect or remit the state gross retail or use tax on that purchase.

(b) The following are the only persons authorized to issue exemption certificates:

(1) Retail merchants, wholesalers, and manufacturers, who are registered with the department under this chapter.

(2) Organizations which are exempt from the state gross retail tax under IC 6-2.5-5-21, IC 6-2.5-5-25, or IC 6-2.5-5-26 and which are registered with the department under this chapter.

(3) Persons who are exempt from the state gross retail tax under IC 6-2.5-4-5 and who receive an exemption certificate from the department.

(4) Other persons who are exempt from the state gross retail tax with respect to any part of their purchases.

(c) The department may also allow a person to issue a blanket exemption certificate to cover exempt purchases over a stated period of time. The department may impose conditions on the use of the blanket exemption certificate and restrictions on the kind or category of purchases that are exempt.

(d) A seller that accepts an incomplete exemption certificate under subsection (a) is not relieved of the duty to collect gross retail or use tax on the sale unless the seller obtains:

(1) a fully completed exemption certificate; or

(2) the relevant data to complete the exemption certificate;

within ninety (90) days after the sale.

(e) If a seller has accepted an incomplete exemption certificate under subsection (a) and the department requests that the seller substantiate the exemption, within one hundred twenty (120) days after the department makes the request the seller shall:

(1) obtain a fully completed exemption certificate; or

(2) prove by other means that the transaction was not subject to state gross retail or use tax.

(f) A power subsidiary (as defined in IC 6-2.5-4-5) or a person selling the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b) who accepts an exemption certificate issued by the department to a person who is exempt from the state gross retail tax under IC 6-2.5-4-5 is relieved from the duty to collect state gross retail or use tax on the sale of the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b) until notified by the department that the exemption certificate has expired or has been revoked. If the department notifies a power subsidiary or a person selling the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b) that a person's exemption certificate has expired or has been revoked, the power subsidiary or person selling the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b) shall begin collecting state gross retail tax on the sale of the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b) to the person whose exemption certificate has expired or been revoked not later than thirty (30) days after the date of the department's notice. An exemption certificate issued by the department to a person who is exempt from the state gross retail tax under IC 6-2.5-4-5 remains valid for that person regardless of any subsequent one (1) for one (1) meter number changes with respect to that person that are required, made, or initiated by a power subsidiary or a person selling the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b), **unless the department revokes the exemption certificate.** Within thirty (30) days after the final day of each calendar year quarter, a power subsidiary or a person selling the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b) shall report to the department any meter number changes made during the immediately preceding calendar year quarter and distinguish between the one (1) for one (1) meter changes and the one (1) for multiple meter changes made during the calendar year quarter. **A power subsidiary or a person selling the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b) shall maintain records sufficient to document each one (1) to one (1) meter change. A person may request the department to reissue an exemption certificate with a new meter number in the event of a one (1) to one (1) meter change.** Except for a person to whom a blanket utility exemption applies, any meter number changes not involving a one (1) to one (1) relationship will no longer be exempt and will require the person to submit a new utility exemption application for the new meters. Until an application for a new meter is approved, the new meter is subject to the state gross retail tax and the power subsidiary or the person selling the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b) is required to collect the state gross retail tax from the date of the meter change.

SECTION 8. IC 6-3-1-3.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2020,

SECTION 21, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 3.5. When used in this article, the term "adjusted gross income" shall mean the following:

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

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

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

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

(4) Subtract one thousand dollars ($1,000) for:

(A) each of the exemptions provided by Section 151(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (as effective January 1, 2017);

(B) each additional amount allowable under Section 63(f) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(C) the spouse of the taxpayer if a separate return is made by the taxpayer and if the spouse, for the calendar year in which the taxable year of the taxpayer begins, has no gross income and is not the dependent of another taxpayer.

(5) Subtract:

(A) one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) for each of the exemptions allowed under Section 151(c)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (as effective January 1, 2004);

(B) one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500) for each exemption allowed under Section 151(c) of the Internal Revenue Code (as effective January 1, 2017) for an individual:

(i) who is less than nineteen (19) years of age or is a full-time student who is less than twenty-four (24) years of age;

(ii) for whom the taxpayer is the legal guardian; and

(iii) for whom the taxpayer does not claim an exemption under clause (A); and

(C) five hundred dollars ($500) for each additional amount allowable under Section 63(f)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code if the federal adjusted gross income of the taxpayer, or the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse in the case of a joint return,

is less than forty thousand dollars ($40,000). In the case of a married individual filing a separate return, the qualifying income amount in this clause is equal to twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(12) Subtract an amount equal to the portion of any premiums paid during the taxable year by the taxpayer for a qualified long term care policy (as defined in IC 12-15-39.6-5) for the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse if the taxpayer and the taxpayer's spouse file a joint income tax return or the taxpayer is otherwise entitled to a deduction under this subdivision for the taxpayer's spouse, or both.

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

(A) two thousand five hundred dollars ($2,500), or one

thousand two hundred fifty dollars ($1,250) in the case of a married individual filing a separate return; or

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

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

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

(16) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning net operating losses).

(17) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding the sum of:

(A) twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the extent deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

(B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

(i) the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017;

(ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to the acquired property in the year that the property was placed

into service.

The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted gross income realized on the property that would have been deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017.

(18) Subtract an amount equal to the amount of the taxpayer's qualified military income that was not excluded from the taxpayer's gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(19) Subtract income that is:

(A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain income derived from patents); and

(B) included in the individual's federal adjusted gross income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(20) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract the amount necessary from the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted gross income in a previous year to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(21) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(22) Subtract an amount as described in Section 1341(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent, if any, that the amount was previously included in the taxpayer's adjusted gross income for a prior taxable year.

(23) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, add an amount equal to the deduction for deferred foreign income that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(24) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed

under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(25) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(26) Subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is entitled to deduct under IC 6-3-2.

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

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

(2) Add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed or allowable pursuant to Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning charitable contributions).

(3) Except as provided in subsection (c), add an amount equal to any deduction or deductions allowed or allowable pursuant to Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state of the United States.

(4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the corporation's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning foreign tax credits).

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

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

(7) Add or subtract the amount necessary to make the adjusted

gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding the sum of:

(A) twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the extent deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

(B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

(i) the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017;

(ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to the acquired property in the year that the property was placed into service.

The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted gross income realized on the property that would have been deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017.

(8) Add to the extent required by IC 6-3-2-20:

(A) the amount of intangible expenses (as defined in IC 6-3-2-20) for the taxable year that reduced the corporation's taxable income (as defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code) for federal income tax purposes; and

(B) any directly related interest expenses (as defined in IC 6-3-2-20) that reduced the corporation's adjusted gross income (determined without regard to this subdivision). For purposes of this clause, any directly related interest expense that constitutes business interest within the meaning of Section 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be considered to have reduced the taxpayer's federal taxable income only in the first taxable year in which the deduction otherwise would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal

Revenue Code did not exist.

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

(10) Subtract income that is:

(A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain income derived from patents); and

(B) included in the corporation's taxable income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(11) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract from the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted gross income in a previous year the amount necessary to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(12) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(13) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016:

(A) for a corporation other than a real estate investment trust, add:

(i) an amount equal to the amount reported by the taxpayer on IRC 965 Transition Tax Statement, line 1; or

(ii) if the taxpayer deducted an amount under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining the taxpayer's taxable income for purposes of the federal income tax, the amount deducted under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(B) for a real estate investment trust, add an amount equal to the deduction for deferred foreign income that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, but only to the extent that the taxpayer

included income pursuant to Section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code in its taxable income for federal income tax purposes or is required to add back dividends paid under subdivision (9).

(14) Add an amount equal to the deduction that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 250(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (attributable to global intangible low-taxed income). The taxpayer shall separately specify the amount of the reduction under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code and under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(15) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(16) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(17) Add or subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is:

(A) required to add or subtract; or

(B) entitled to deduct;

under IC 6-3-2.

(c) The following apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, for purposes of the add back of any deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes, as provided in subsection (a)(2) if the taxpayer is an individual or subsection (b)(3) if the taxpayer is a corporation:

(1) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, and before January 1, 2020, a taxpayer is required to add back under this section eighty-seven and five-tenths percent (87.5%) of any deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.

(2) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2021, a taxpayer is required to add back under this section seventy-five percent (75%) of any deduction allowed

on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.

(3) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January 1, 2022, a taxpayer is required to add back under this section sixty-two and five-tenths percent (62.5%) of any deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.

(4) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2023, a taxpayer is required to add back under this section fifty percent (50%) of any deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.

(5) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, and before January 1, 2024, a taxpayer is required to add back under this section thirty-seven and five-tenths percent (37.5%) of any deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.

(6) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023, and before January 1, 2025, a taxpayer is required to add back under this section twenty-five percent (25%) of any deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.

(7) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2024, and before January 1, 2026, a taxpayer is required to add back under this section twelve and five-tenths percent (12.5%) of any deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.

(8) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2025, a taxpayer is not required to add back under this section any amount of a deduction allowed on the taxpayer's federal income tax return for wagering taxes.

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

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

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

(3) Add an amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable under Section 805 or Section 832(c) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state.

(4) Subtract an amount equal to the amount included in the

company's taxable income under Section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning foreign tax credits).

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

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

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

(A) twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the extent deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

(B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

(i) the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017;

(ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to the acquired property in the year that the property was placed into service.

The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted gross income realized on the property that would have been deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017.

(8) Subtract income that is:

(A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain income derived from patents); and

(B) included in the insurance company's taxable income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(9) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract from the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted gross income in a previous year the amount necessary to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) Add an amount equal to any exempt insurance income under Section 953(e) of the Internal Revenue Code that is active financing income under Subpart F of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter N of the Internal Revenue Code.

(11) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(12) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, add:

(A) an amount equal to the amount reported by the taxpayer on IRC 965 Transition Tax Statement, line 1; or

(B) if the taxpayer deducted an amount under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining the taxpayer's taxable income for purposes of the federal income tax, the amount deducted under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(13) Add an amount equal to the deduction that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 250(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (attributable to global intangible low-taxed income). The taxpayer shall separately specify the amount of the reduction under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code and under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(14) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current

taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(15) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(16) Add or subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is:

(A) required to add or subtract; or

(B) entitled to deduct;

under IC 6-3-2.

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

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

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

(3) Add an amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable under Section 805 or Section 832(c) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by any state.

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

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

(6) Add an amount equal to any deduction allowed under Section

172 of the Internal Revenue Code (concerning net operating losses).

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

(A) twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the extent deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

(B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

(i) the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017;

(ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to the acquired property in the year that the property was placed into service.

The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted gross income realized on the property that would have been deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017.

(8) Subtract income that is:

(A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain income derived from patents); and

(B) included in the insurance company's taxable income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(9) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract from the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted gross income in a

previous year the amount necessary to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) Add an amount equal to any exempt insurance income under Section 953(e) of the Internal Revenue Code that is active financing income under Subpart F of Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter N of the Internal Revenue Code.

(11) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(12) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, add:

(A) an amount equal to the amount reported by the taxpayer on IRC 965 Transition Tax Statement, line 1; or

(B) if the taxpayer deducted an amount under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining the taxpayer's taxable income for purposes of the federal income tax, the amount deducted under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(13) Add an amount equal to the deduction that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 250(a)(1)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code (attributable to global intangible low-taxed income). The taxpayer shall separately specify the amount of the reduction under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code and under Section 250(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(14) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(15) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the

Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(16) Add or subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is:

(A) required to add or subtract; or

(B) entitled to deduct;

under IC 6-3-2.

(f) In the case of trusts and estates, "taxable income" (as defined for trusts and estates in Section 641(b) of the Internal Revenue Code) adjusted as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

(A) twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the extent deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code were not elected as provided in clause (B); and

(B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if:

(i) the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017;

(ii) the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(iii) the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to the acquired property in the year that the property was placed into service.

The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property under this clause may not exceed the amount of adjusted gross income realized on the property that would have been deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017.

(6) Subtract income that is:

(A) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7 (certain income derived from patents); and

(B) included in the taxpayer's taxable income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(7) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract from the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted gross income in a previous year the amount necessary to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(8) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(9) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, add an amount equal to:

(A) the amount reported by the taxpayer on IRC 965 Transition Tax Statement, line 1;

(B) if the taxpayer deducted an amount under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining the taxpayer's

taxable income for purposes of the federal income tax, the amount deducted under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(C) with regard to any amounts of income under Section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code distributed by the taxpayer, the deduction under Section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code attributable to such distributed amounts and not reported to the beneficiary.

For purposes of this article, the amount required to be added back under clause (B) is not considered to be distributed or distributable to a beneficiary of the estate or trust for purposes of Sections 651 and 661 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(10) Subtract any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year. For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(11) Add an amount equal to the deduction for qualified business income that was claimed by the taxpayer for the taxable year under Section 199A of the Internal Revenue Code.

(12) Subtract the amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(13) Add or subtract any other amounts the taxpayer is:

(A) required to add or subtract; or

(B) entitled to deduct;

under IC 6-3-2.

(g) Subsections (a)(26), (b)(17), (d)(16), (e)(16), or (f)(13) may not be construed to require an add back or allow a deduction or exemption more than once for a particular add back, deduction, or exemption.

(h) For taxable years beginning after December 25, 2016, if:

(1) a taxpayer is a shareholder, either directly or indirectly, in a corporation that is an E&P deficit foreign corporation as defined in Section 965(b)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the earnings and profit deficit, or a portion of the earnings and profit deficit, of the E&P deficit foreign corporation is permitted to

reduce the federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income of the taxpayer, the deficit, or the portion of the deficit, shall also reduce the amount taxable under this section to the extent permitted under the Internal Revenue Code, however, in no case shall this permit a reduction in the amount taxable under Section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code for purposes of this section to be less than zero (0); and

(2) the Internal Revenue Service issues guidance that such an income or deduction is not reported directly on a federal tax return or is to be reported in a manner different than specified in this section, this section shall be construed as if federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income included the income or deduction.

(i) If a partner is required to include an item of income, a deduction, or another tax attribute in the partner's adjusted gross income tax return pursuant to IC 6-3-4.5, such item shall be considered to be includible in the partner's federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income, regardless of whether such item is actually required to be reported by the partner for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) items for which a valid election is made under IC 6-3-4.5-6, IC 6-3-4.5-8, or IC 6-3-4.5-9 shall not be required to be included in the partner's adjusted gross income or taxable income; and

(2) items for which the partnership did not make an election under IC 6-3-4.5-6, IC 6-3-4.5-8, or IC 6-3-4.5-9, but for which the partnership is required to remit tax pursuant to IC 6-3-4.5-18, shall be included in the partner's adjusted gross income or taxable income.

SECTION 9. IC 6-3-1-19 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 19. (a) The term "partnership" ~~includes a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, or other unincorporated organization through or by means of which any business, financial operation, or venture is carried on, and which is not, within the meaning of this chapter, a corporation or a trust or an estate. The term also includes a limited liability company that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes.~~ **means an entity subject to the requirements of Subchapter K of the Internal Revenue Code.**

(b) The term "partner" means a member of a partnership.

SECTION 10. IC 6-3-1-35, AS ADDED BY P.L.182-2009(ss), SECTION 190, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 35. As used in this article, "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 trust;

(4) an estate;

~~(4)~~ **(5)** a limited liability company; or

~~(5)~~ **(6)** a limited liability partnership.

SECTION 11. IC 6-3-3-3 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2017 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 3. (a) Whenever a resident person has become liable for tax to another state upon all or any part of ~~his~~ **the person's** income for a taxable year derived from sources without this state and subject to taxation under IC 6-3-2, the amount of tax paid by ~~him~~ **the person** to the other state shall be credited against the amount of the tax payable by ~~him.~~ **the person.** Such credit shall be allowed upon the production to the department of satisfactory evidence of the fact of such payment, except that such application for credit shall not operate to reduce the tax payable under IC 6-3-2 to an amount less than would have been payable were the income from the other state ignored. The credit provided for by this subsection shall not be granted to a taxpayer when the laws of the other state, under which the adjusted gross income in question is subject to taxation, provides for a credit to the taxpayer substantially similar to that granted by subsection (b).

(b) Whenever a nonresident person has become liable for tax to the state where ~~he~~ **the person** resides upon ~~his~~ **the person's** income for the taxable year derived from sources within this state and subject to taxation under IC 6-3-2, the proportion of tax paid by ~~him~~ **the person** to the state where ~~he~~ **the person** resides that ~~his~~ **the person's** income subject to taxation under IC 6-3-2 bears to ~~his~~ **the person's** income upon which the tax so payable to the other state was imposed shall be credited against the tax payable by ~~him~~ **the person** under IC 6-3-2, but only if the laws of the other state grant a substantially similar credit to residents of this state subject to income tax under the laws of such other state, or impose a tax upon the income of its residents derived from sources in this state and exempt from taxation the income of residents of this state. No credit shall be allowed against the amount of the tax on any adjusted gross income taxable under IC 6-3-2 that is exempt from taxation under the laws of the other state.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), if a resident person will be liable for income tax to a foreign country upon the person's income included under the Internal Revenue Code, the income is

considered from sources outside the United States under the Internal Revenue Code, and the income is included in the person's Indiana adjusted gross income due solely to an acceleration of the income inclusion for federal income tax purposes, the person may claim the credit allowable under this section by providing evidence to the department of the following:

(1) The foreign country in which the income is subject to tax.

(2) The amount of income included in Indiana adjusted gross income that is derived from the foreign country.

(3) The amount of tax that will be imposed in the foreign country upon the individual's realization of the income under the laws of the foreign country, including any withholding tax or composite tax.

(4) Any other information required by the department.

The department may impose limitations and conditions on the claim under this subsection, including reporting requirements on the part of the person and extensions of statutes of limitations under IC 6-8.1-5-2.

SECTION 12. IC 6-3-4-4.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.197-2016, SECTION 24, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 4.1. (a) Any individual required by the Internal Revenue Code **or this section** to file estimated tax returns and to make payments on account of such estimated tax shall file estimated tax returns and make payments of the tax imposed by this article to the department at the time or times and in the installments as provided by Section 6654 of the Internal Revenue Code. However, the following apply to estimated tax returns filed and payments made under this subsection:

(1) In applying Section 6654 of the Internal Revenue Code for the purposes of this article, "estimated tax" means the amount which the individual estimates as **the sum of** the amount of the adjusted gross income tax imposed by this article for the taxable year **and the sum of the amount of local income tax under IC 6-3.6,** minus the amount which the individual estimates as the sum of any credits against the tax provided by IC 6-3-3, **IC 6-3.1, and IC 6-3.6, other than the amounts of tax withheld under this chapter.**

(2) Estimated tax for a nonresident alien (as defined in Section 7701 of the Internal Revenue Code) must be computed by applying not more than one (1) exclusion under IC 6-3-1-3.5(a)(3) and IC 6-3-1-3.5(a)(4), 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.

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

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

(1) twenty-five percent (25%) of such corporation's estimated adjusted gross income tax liability for the taxable year; or

(2) the annualized income installment calculated in the manner provided by Section 6655(e) of the Internal Revenue Code as applied to the corporation's liability for adjusted gross income tax.

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

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

(1) the ~~annualized income installment~~ **amount** calculated under subsection (c); or

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

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

made in the manner prescribed in subsection (f), but not paid in such a prescribed manner, shall be subject to the penalty provided in IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(b)(5).

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) An individual filing an estimated tax return and making an estimated tax payment under this section must designate:

(1) the portion of the estimated tax payment that represents estimated state adjusted gross income tax liability; and

(2) the portion of the estimated tax payment that represents estimated local income tax liability under IC 6-3.6.

The department shall adopt guidelines and issue instructions as necessary to assist individuals in making the designations required by this subsection.

(i) For a corporation required to make estimated payments under this section:

(1) if a corporation has a current taxable year or a previous taxable year that is less than twelve (12) months, the penalty under this section shall be computed in a manner consistent with Section 6655 of the Internal Revenue Code, including regulations promulgated thereunder; and

(2) the department may adopt rules or issue guidelines related to the application of payments withheld on behalf of the

corporation under this chapter or IC 6-5.5-2-8.

SECTION 13. IC 6-3-4-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.242-2015, SECTION 16, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 6. (a) Any taxpayer, upon request by the department, shall furnish to the department a true and correct copy of any tax return which the taxpayer has filed with the United States Internal Revenue Service which copy shall be certified to by the taxpayer under penalties of perjury.

(b) Each taxpayer shall notify the department of any modification as provided in subsection (c) of:

(1) a federal income tax return filed by the taxpayer after January 1, 1978; or

(2) the taxpayer's federal income tax liability for a taxable year which begins after December 31, 1977.

The taxpayer shall file the notice on the form prescribed by the department within one hundred twenty (120) days after the modification is made if the modification was made before January 1, 2011, and one hundred eighty (180) days after the modification is made if the modification is made after December 31, 2010.

(c) For purposes of subsection (b), a modification occurs on the date on which a:

(1) taxpayer files an amended federal income tax return;

(2) final determination is made concerning an assessment of deficiency;

(3) final determination is made concerning a claim for a refund;

(4) taxpayer waives the restrictions on assessment and collection of all, or any part, of an underpayment of federal income tax by signing a federal Form 870, or any other Form prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for that purpose. For purposes of this subdivision:

(A) a final determination does not occur with respect to any part of the underpayment that is not covered by the waiver; and

(B) if the signature of an authorized representative of the Internal Revenue Service is required to execute a waiver, the date of the final determination is the date of signing by the authorized representative of the Internal Revenue Service **or by the taxpayer, whichever is later;**

(5) taxpayer enters into a closing agreement with the Internal Revenue Service concerning the taxpayer's tax liability under Section 7121 of the Internal Revenue Code that is a final determination. The date the taxpayer enters into a closing

agreement under this subdivision is the date the closing agreement is signed by an authorized representative of the Internal Revenue Service **or by the taxpayer, whichever is later;** or

(6) modification or alteration in an amount of tax, **adjusted gross income, taxable income, credit, or other tax attribute** is otherwise made that is a final determination;

for a taxable year, regardless of whether a modification results in an underpayment or overpayment of tax. **In the case of a taxpayer that files a consolidated return under section 14 of this chapter or either files or is required to be included by the department in a combined return under IC 6-3-2-2, the date on which the alteration or modification is made shall be considered to be the last day on which an alteration or modification occurs for any entity filing as part of the consolidated or combined return.**

(d) For purposes of subsection (c)(2) through (c)(6), a final determination means an action or decision by a taxpayer, the Internal Revenue Service (including the Appeals Division), the United States Tax Court, or any other United States federal court concerning any disputed tax issue that:

(1) is final and conclusive; and

(2) cannot be reopened or appealed by a taxpayer or the Internal Revenue Service as a matter of law.

(e) If the federal modification results in a change in the taxpayer's federal or Indiana adjusted gross income, the taxpayer shall file an Indiana amended return within one hundred twenty (120) days after the modification is made if the modification was made before January 1, 2011, and one hundred eighty (180) days after the modification is made if the modification is made after December 31, 2010.

SECTION 14. IC 6-3-4-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.197-2016, SECTION 25, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: 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 local income tax rate that the taxpayer is subject to under IC 6-3.6, 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 6-3.6 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 6-3.6, 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, **with regard to wages paid to the employer's employees:**

~~(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)~~ **(1)** the amount of adjusted gross income tax deducted therefrom in accordance with the provisions of this section;

~~(4)~~ **(2)** the amount of income tax, if any, imposed under IC 6-3.6 and deducted therefrom in accordance with this section; and

~~(5)~~ **(3)** 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 6-3.6, 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 6-3.6, the department shall, after examining the return or returns filed by the employee in accordance with this article and IC 6-3.6, 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. 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 6-3.6, 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 15. IC 6-3-4-8.1, AS AMENDED BY SEA 234-2021, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 8.1. (a) Any entity that is required to file a monthly return and make a monthly remittance of taxes under sections 8, 12, 13, and 15 of this chapter shall file those returns and make those remittances twenty (20) days (rather than thirty (30) days) after the end of each month for which those returns and remittances are filed, if that entity's average monthly remittance for the immediately preceding

calendar year exceeds one thousand dollars ($1,000).

(b) The department may require any entity to make the entity's monthly remittance and file the entity's monthly return twenty (20) days (rather than thirty (30) days) after the end of each month for which a return and payment are made if the department estimates that the entity's average monthly payment for the current calendar year will exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000).

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

(1) to make periodic deposits during the reporting period; and

(2) to file an informational return with each periodic deposit.

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

~~(1) estimated monthly withholding tax remittance for the current year; or~~

~~(2) average monthly withholding tax remittance for the preceding year;~~

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

~~(e)~~ **(d)** An entity that withholds taxes shall file the withholding tax report and remit withholding taxes electronically through the department's online tax filing program.

~~(f)~~ **(e)** Beginning after June 30, 2021, the department shall provide a notice, by electronic means, to each employer:

(1) that is registered in the department's online tax filing program; and

(2) whose employer's:

(A) Form WH-1 monthly withholding tax report; or

(B) withholding tax remittance;

is past due.

The notice under this subsection shall be made by the department not more than seven (7) days after the date the employer's Form WH-1 monthly withholding tax report or employer's withholding taxes become due. The department may provide the notice under this subsection by advising the employer to check the employer's online portal account for an important message and that the department may not have received the employer's Form WH-1 monthly withholding tax report or employer's withholding tax remittance, or both, if applicable,

when due.

SECTION 16. IC 6-3-4-15.1 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: **Sec. 15.1. For purposes of IC 6-3-4-12, IC 6-3-4-13, and IC 6-3-4-15, the department may:**

(1) prescribe procedures by which a pass through entity remits tax on behalf of partners, shareholders, and beneficiaries who are considered residents for purposes of those sections in the same manner as tax is remitted for partners, shareholders, and beneficiaries who are considered nonresidents for purposes of those sections, provided that such procedures do not relieve filing requirements otherwise applicable to partners, shareholders, and beneficiaries who are considered residents for purposes of those sections;

(2) prescribe special procedures for persons or entities that are otherwise subject to withholding under those sections but who may have circumstances such that a standard tax computation may result in excess withholding;

(3) prescribe procedures for individuals and trusts that are residents for part of the taxable year and nonresidents for part of the taxable year; and

(4) prescribe procedures by which an entity subject to those sections may request alternative withholding arrangements, provided that such arrangements do not jeopardize the tax otherwise due under IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5.

SECTION 17. IC 6-3-4-16.3 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** SECTION TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: **Sec. 16.3. (a) For taxable years ending after December 31, 2021, a corporation other than a corporation described in IC 6-3-2-2.8(2) subject to tax under this article and that has more than one million dollars ($1,000,000) in gross income (as defined in Section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code) for the taxable year shall file a return required under section 1(3) of this chapter for that taxable year in an electronic manner specified by the department.**

(b) If the department does not specify an electronic format for filing the required return for a corporation for purposes of section 1(3) of this chapter, the corporation is not required to file in an electronic manner.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the department may provide exceptions to the requirement to file a return in an electronic manner specified by the department. Such exceptions shall be published in the Indiana Register.

(d) For purposes of this requirement, a return for a corporation shall include any amended return for the corporation.

SECTION 18. IC 6-3-4.5 IS ADDED TO THE INDIANA CODE AS A **NEW** CHAPTER TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]:

Chapter 4.5. Partnership Audit and Administrative Adjustments

Sec. 1. The following definitions apply throughout this chapter:

(1) "Adjustment year" means the partnership taxable year described in Section 6225(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) "Administrative adjustment request" means an administrative adjustment request filed by a partnership under Section 6227 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) "Affected year" means any taxable year for a taxpayer that is affected by an adjustment under this chapter, regardless of whether the partnership has received an adjustment for that taxable year.

(4) "Audited partnership" means a partnership subject to a partnership level audit resulting in a federal adjustment.

(5) "Corporate partner" means a partner that is subject to the state adjusted gross income tax under IC 6-3-2-1(b) or the financial institutions tax under IC 6-5.5-2-1. In the case of a partner that is a corporation described in IC 6-3-2-2.8(2) that also is subject to tax under IC 6-3-2-1(b), the corporation is a corporate partner only to the extent that its income is subject to tax under IC 6-3-2-1(b).

(6) "Direct partner" means a partner that holds an interest directly in a partnership or pass through entity.

(7) "Exempt partner" means a partner that is exempt from the adjusted gross income tax under IC 6-3-2-2.8(1) or the financial institutions tax under IC 6-5.5-2-7(4), except to the extent of unrelated business taxable income.

(8) "Federal adjustment" means a change to an item or amount determined under the Internal Revenue Code or a change to any other tax attribute that is used by a taxpayer to compute state adjusted gross income taxes or financial institutions tax owed, whether that change results from action by the Internal Revenue Service, including a partnership level audit, or the filing of an amended federal return, a federal refund claim, or an administrative adjustment request by the taxpayer. A federal adjustment is positive to the extent that it increases state adjusted gross income as determined under

IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5 and is negative to the extent that it decreases state adjusted gross income as determined under IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5.

(9) "Federal adjustment reports" includes methods or forms required by the department for use by a taxpayer to report final federal adjustments for purposes of this chapter, including an amended Indiana tax return, information return, or uniform multistate report.

(10) "Federal partnership representative" means a person the partnership designates for the taxable year as the partnership's representative, or the person the Internal Revenue Service has appointed to act as the federal partnership representative, pursuant to Section 6223(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(11) "Final determination date" means the following:

(A) Except as provided in clause (B) or (C), if the federal adjustment arises from an Internal Revenue Service audit or other action by the Internal Revenue Service, the final determination date is the date on which the federal adjustment is a final determination under IC 6-3-4-6(d).

(B) For federal adjustments arising from an Internal Revenue Service audit or other action by the Internal Revenue Service, if the taxpayer filed as a member of a consolidated tax return filed under IC 6-3-4-14, a combined return filed under IC 6-3-2-2 or IC 6-5.5-5-1, or a return combined by the department under IC 6-3-2-2(p), the final determination date means the first date on which no related federal adjustments arising from that audit remain to be finally determined, as described in clause (A), for the entire group.

(C) If the federal adjustment results from filing an amended federal return, a federal refund claim, or an administrative adjustment request, the final determination date means the day on which the amended return, refund claim, administrative adjustment request, or other similar report was filed.

(12) "Final federal adjustment" means a federal adjustment after the final determination date for that federal adjustment has passed.

(13) "Indirect partner" means a partner in a partnership or pass through entity that itself holds an interest directly, or through another indirect partner, in a partnership or pass

through entity.

(14) "Internal Revenue Code" has the meaning set forth in IC 6-3-1-11.

(15) "Nonresident partner" has the meaning provided in IC 6-3-4-12(n).

(16) "Partner" means a person or entity that holds an interest directly or indirectly in a partnership or other pass through entity.

(17) "Partner level adjustments report" means a report provided by a partnership to its partners as a result of a department action with regard to the partnership. A partner level adjustments report does not include an amended statement provided by a partnership or other entity as a result of an adjustment reported by the partnership.

(18) "Partnership" has the meaning set forth in IC 6-3-1-19.

(19) "Partnership level audit" means an examination by the Internal Revenue Service at the partnership level under Sections 6221 through 6241 of the Internal Revenue Code, as enacted by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, Public Law 114-74, which results in federal adjustments.

(20) "Partnership return" means a return required to be filed by a partnership pursuant to IC 6-3-4-10. In the case of a partnership that is required to withhold tax or file a composite return pursuant to IC 6-3-4-12 or IC 6-5.5-2-8, the term also includes the returns or schedules required for tax withholding or composite filing.

(21) "Pass through entity" means an entity defined in IC 6-3-1-35, other than a partnership, that is not subject to tax under IC 6-3.

(22) "Reallocation adjustment" means a federal adjustment resulting from a partnership level audit or an administrative adjustment request that changes the shares of one (1) or more items of partnership income, gain, loss, expense, or credit allocated to direct partners. A positive reallocation adjustment means the portion of a reallocation adjustment that would increase federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income for one (1) or more direct partners, and a negative reallocation adjustment means the portion of a reallocation adjustment that would decrease federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income for one (1) or more direct partners, according to Section 6225 of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations under that section.

(23) "Resident partner" means a partner that is not a nonresident partner.

(24) "Review year" means the taxable year of a partnership that is subject to a partnership level audit that results in federal adjustments.

(25) "Statement" means a form or schedule prescribed by the department through which a pass through entity reports tax attributes to its owners or beneficiaries.

(26) "Tax attribute" means any item of income, deduction, credit, receipts for apportionment, or other amount or status that determines a partner's liability under IC 6-3, IC 6-3.6, or IC 6-5.5.

(27) "Taxable year" means, in the case of a partnership, the year or partial year for which a partnership files a return for state and federal purposes and, in the case of a partner, the taxable year in which the partner reports tax attributes from the partnership.

(28) "Taxpayer" has the meaning set forth in IC 6-3-1-15 (in the case of the adjusted gross income tax) and IC 6-5.5-1-17 (in the case of the financial institutions tax) and, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, includes a partnership subject to a partnership level audit or a partnership that has made an administrative adjustment request, as well as a tiered partner of that partnership.

(29) "Tiered partner" means any partner that is a partnership or pass through entity.

(30) "Unrelated business taxable income" has the meaning set forth in Section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Sec. 2. The following apply for purposes of this chapter:

(1) If a taxpayer has not filed a return under IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5 for a taxable year, review year, or adjustment year, any reference to an amended return shall be a reference to an original return that includes any adjustments under this chapter.

(2) If a taxpayer is a pass through entity and has not issued a statement to its owners or beneficiaries, any reference to an amended statement shall be a reference to an original statement that includes any adjustment under this chapter.

(3) Any reference to tax shall include interest under IC 6-8.1-10-1 and penalties under IC 6-8.1.

(4) In the case of an adjustment for a review year that is required to be paid or otherwise reported for federal purposes

in an adjustment year, the adjustment shall be treated as:

(A) occurring in the review year, if any tax, interest, or penalties are based on the review year for federal purposes; or

(B) occurring in:

(i) the adjustment year, if the item is required to be reported for federal purposes on the federal tax return or in any other manner for the adjustment year; or

(ii) any other year, if the item is required to be reported for federal purposes on the federal tax return or in any other manner for such other year;

and is not described in clause (A).

(5) In the case of a state adjustment, the change shall be treated as occurring in the taxable year to which the state adjustment relates, unless the adjustment is treated as occurring in a different year as a result of subdivision (4).

(6) For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2017, any reference to IC 6-3.6 shall be construed to include IC 6-3.5-1.1, IC 6-3.5-6, and IC 6-3.5-7, prior to their repeal.

(7) With respect to partnerships and tiered partners:

(A) a partner that is a partnership that receives a report of partnership adjustments, receives a final federal adjustment, or files an amended return is considered a tier one (1) entity;

(B) a tiered partner that is a direct partner of a tier one (1) entity is considered a tier two (2) entity; and

(C) each tiered partner that is an owner, beneficiary, or partner of an entity that is a tier two (2) entity or higher shall be assigned a tier number that is one (1) tier higher and is considered an entity in that tier.

If, after application of this subdivision, a tiered partner is assigned to more than one (1) tier, the tiered partner shall be treated as being assigned to the highest numerical tier to which the tiered partner could be assigned.

(8) In the case of a partnership or tiered partner that is assigned a numerical tier, the applicable deadline for purposes of this chapter is:

(A) in the case of a tier one (1) entity receiving a report of partnership adjustments, ninety (90) days from the date the report of partnership adjustments is final;

(B) in the case of a tier one (1) entity that has received a final federal determination, one hundred eighty (180) days

from the final determination date;

(C) in the case of a tier one (1) entity that has filed an amended return under this chapter other than an amended return resulting from a final federal determination, zero (0) days; and

(D) in the case of a tiered partner that has received adjustments resulting from a tier one (1) partnership, a number of days equal to:

(i) the number of days described in clauses (A) through (C), as applicable; plus

(ii) thirty (30) multiplied by the tier number assigned to the tiered partner; minus

(iii) thirty (30).

However, if a tiered partner receives an adjustment reported on a partnership audit tracking report under Section 6226 of the Internal Revenue Code, the time period applicable for the tiered partner is the longer of the time period described in clause (D) or ninety (90) days from the date prescribed in Section 6226(b)(4)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, and any other applicable deadlines under this subdivision or subdivision (9).

(9) In the case of a direct partner or indirect partner that is not a tiered partner, the applicable deadline for purposes of this chapter is ninety (90) days after the applicable deadline that is determined for the partnership or tiered partner under subdivision (8). If a direct partner or indirect partner described in this subdivision is subject to more than one (1) applicable deadline, the applicable deadline is the latest date determined under this subdivision.

Sec. 3. (a) If the department conducts an audit or investigation of a partnership, and the department determines that the partnership:

(1) did not correctly report any tax attribute for a taxable year; or

(2) did not correctly allocate any tax attribute for a taxable year;

the department may adjust or reallocate the tax attribute. If the department makes an adjustment or reallocation to one (1) or more tax attributes, the department shall provide a report of partnership adjustments for the taxable year to the partnership.

(b) The preliminary report of partnership adjustments shall list:

(1) the department's adjustments to tax attributes; and

(2) the allocation of the department's adjustments to all affected direct partners.

(c) If the preliminary report of partnership adjustments for a taxable year results in either:

(1) a potential increase in tax to one (1) or more direct partners; or

(2) if the partnership reported tax attributes that would result in a refund of tax to one (1) or more partners, a reduction in that refund;

such report shall be treated as a proposed assessment under IC 6-8.1-5 to the partnership.

(d) If the result for partnership adjustments for a taxable year results in:

(1) no direct increase in tax to any direct partner; and

(2) a change in tax attributes to one (1) or more direct partners that would result in a refund in excess of any refund claimed;

the department shall issue a report of proposed partnership adjustments to the partnership reflecting such adjustments. Any refund arising from a report of proposed partnership adjustments shall be issued to the partners, subject to the partner claiming the refund and any statute of limitations on such refunds. In the case of partnership adjustments otherwise described in this subsection that result from a partnership adjustment described in subsection (c), all such partnership adjustments shall be treated as adjustments to which subsection (c) applies.

Sec. 4. If the department issues a report of proposed partnership adjustments to a partnership for a taxable year, the partnership shall be considered to be the taxpayer for purposes of IC 6-8.1-5, including all rights to protest and appeal the report of proposed partnership adjustments, except as specifically provided under this chapter.

Sec. 5. (a) For purposes of this chapter, a report of partnership adjustments for a taxable year is considered a final report of partnership adjustments upon the latest of:

(1) the last day a protest of the report of proposed partnership adjustments could have been filed by the partnership, if no protest is filed;

(2) if a protest is filed, but no original tax appeal is filed pursuant to IC 6-8.1-5, the last day on which an original tax appeal could have been filed;

(3) if an original tax appeal has been filed, the last day on

which no further appeal may be taken from a decision requested; or

(4) the date set in subsection (b).

(b) If, upon protest or appeal, an adjustment in a report of proposed partnership adjustments is determined to be incorrect, the department shall issue a report of final partnership adjustments consistent with the determination not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after the determination is otherwise determined to be final under subsection (a)(1) through (a)(3). If the report of final partnership adjustments is not issued within one hundred eighty (180) days, one (1) day for each day that the report of final partnership adjustments is issued after the one hundred eighty (180) day deadline is added to the deadline for which a partnership or tiered partner may act without being subject to assessment under section 18 of this chapter. In the case of a partnership with multiple tiers, this extension applies to each tier.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), if the partnership and the department enter into a settlement agreement under IC 6-8.1-3-17 to resolve all matters related to the report of proposed partnership adjustments for a taxable year, the report of final partnership adjustments for that taxable year reflected in the agreement shall be issued final one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the signature of the last party required to sign the agreement.

Sec. 6. (a) Once a report of partnership adjustments is considered final, the partnership shall, not later than the applicable deadline:

(1) supply to its direct partners and the department a partner level adjustments report attributable to each partner in the form and manner prescribed by the department; and

(2) remit any composite tax or withholding tax due under IC 6-3-4-12 or IC 6-5.5-2-8.

(b) If the partner is a tiered partner, the tiered partner shall, not later than the applicable deadline for the tiered partner:

(1) file an amended return for the taxable year and for any other affected year reporting its share of the adjustments;

(2) supply its owners or beneficiaries and the department amended statements reflecting the adjustments attributable to the owner or beneficiary, or a report, in the form and manner prescribed by the department; and

(3) remit any tax due under IC 6-3, IC 6-3.6, or IC 6-5.5, including any composite tax or withholding tax due under IC 6-3-4-12, IC 6-3-4-13, IC 6-3-4-15, and IC 6-5.5-2-8.

(c) Upon receipt of a partner level adjustments report or any statement from tiered partners arising from a partner level adjustments report, the taxpayer receiving the report or statement shall file an amended return for the taxable year reporting the adjustments along with any other affected year and remit any tax due not later than the applicable deadline for the partner.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or IC 6-3-4-11:

(1) A partnership that has been issued a report of proposed partnership adjustments, or a tiered partner that is a partnership that has received a partner level adjustment report or statement arising from a report of final partnership adjustments, may elect to pay any tax due arising from a report of final partnership adjustments.

(2) Such election must be filed with the department not later than sixty (60) days after the department issues the report of proposed partnership adjustments or, in the case of an election by a tiered partner, not later than the date by which the tiered partner is required to file an amended return under this section.

(3) The computation of tax and other provisions governing this election shall be in a manner consistent with an election under section 9(c) of this chapter.

(4) If a partnership has made an election under this chapter to report and remit any tax due at the partnership level for a taxable year, the partnership shall be considered to have made a timely election under this subsection with regard to any adjustments in the report of partnership adjustments for that taxable year.

Sec. 7. (a) If the department receives the partner level adjustments report or statement required to be provided under section 6 of this chapter and the department determines that a taxpayer has not reported the correct amount of tax to the department, the department shall issue an assessment to the taxpayer of any tax due.

(b) For purposes of any assessment, protest, and litigation related to a partner level adjustments report or statement arising from a partner level adjustments report, any adjustments to tax attributes reported in the partner level adjustments report shall be final.

Sec. 8. (a) If a partnership:

(1) determines that it did not correctly report any tax

attribute for a taxable year;

(2) determines that it did not correctly allocate any tax attribute for a taxable year; or

(3) receives final federal adjustments as a result of a federal partnership audit or administrative adjustment request for a taxable year;

the partnership shall file an amended partnership return with the department and provide its direct partners with amended statements or a report in the form and manner prescribed by the department reflecting the correctly reported and allocated tax attributes for any applicable year.

(b) If the partnership files an amended partnership return under this section for a taxable year:

(1) the partnership shall remit any composite tax or withholding tax due under IC 6-3-4-12 or IC 6-5.5-2-8 on its direct partners resulting from the amended return at the time of filing;

(2) any tiered partners shall, not later than the applicable deadline for the tiered partner:

(A) file an amended return and, if applicable, remit any tax due under IC 6-3, IC 6-3.6, or IC 6-5.5, including any amounts due under IC 6-3-4-12, IC 6-3-4-13, IC 6-3-4-15, or IC 6-5.5-2-8; and

(B) report any adjustments to the tiered partner's owners or beneficiaries by providing amended statements to the tiered partner's owners or beneficiaries, or a report in the form and manner prescribed by the department; and

(3) any direct or indirect partners who are not tiered partners and who are required to file a return under IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5 or who have filed a return under IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5 shall file amended returns with the department for any taxable year affected by the amended partnership return and remit any tax due not later than the applicable deadline for the partner.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or IC 6-3-4-11:

(1) A partnership that has filed an amended partnership return under this section, or a tiered partner that is a partnership and that is a partner of a partnership that has filed an amended partnership return under this section, may elect to pay any tax due arising from an amended partnership return.

(2) Such election must be filed with the department not later

than the date on which the amended partnership return is filed with the department or, in the case of an election by a tiered partner that is a partnership, not later than the date by which the tiered partner is required to file an amended return under this section.

(3) The computation and payment of tax and other provisions governing this election shall be made in a manner consistent with an election under section 9(c) of this chapter.

(4) If a partnership has made an election under this chapter to report and remit all tax otherwise due at the partnership level for a taxable year, the partnership shall be considered to have made a timely election under this subsection with regard to any changes arising from an amended return under this section for that taxable year.

(d) If the department determines that a partnership:

(1) did not correctly report any tax attributes for a taxable year; or

(2) did not correctly allocate any tax attributes for a taxable year;

the department may proceed against the partnership in the manner provided under sections 3 through 6 of this chapter.

Sec. 9. (a) Partnerships and partners shall report final federal adjustments arising from a partnership level audit or an administrative adjustment request and make payments as required under this section.

(b) Final federal adjustments subject to the requirements of this section, except those subject to a properly made election under subsection (c), shall be reported as follows:

(1) Not later than the applicable deadline, the partnership shall:

(A) file an amended partnership return for the review year and any other taxable year affected by the final federal adjustments with the department as provided in section 8 of this chapter and provide any other information required by the department;

(B) notify each of its direct partners of their distributive share of the final federal adjustments as provided in section 8 of this chapter for all affected taxable years for which the partnership filed an amended partnership return by an amended statement or a report in the form and manner prescribed by the department; and

(C) file an amended composite return for direct partners

and an amended withholding return for direct partners for the review year and any affected taxable years as otherwise required by IC 6-3-4-12 or IC 6-5.5-2-8 and pay any tax due for the taxable years.

(2) Each direct partner that is subject to tax under IC 6-3, IC 6-3.6, or IC 6-5.5 shall, on or before the applicable deadline:

(A) file an amended return as provided in section 8 of this chapter reporting their distributive share of the adjustments reported to them under subdivision (1)(B) for the taxable year in which affected taxable year attributes would be reported by the direct partner as provided in section 8 of this chapter; and

(B) pay any additional amount of tax due as if final federal partnership adjustments had been properly reported, less any credit for related amounts paid or withheld and remitted on behalf of the direct partner.

(3) Each tiered partner shall treat any final federal partnership adjustments under this section in a manner consistent with the treatment of tiered partners under section 8 of this chapter.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d), an audited partnership making an election under this subsection shall:

(1) not later than the applicable deadline, file an amended partnership return for the review year and for any other affected taxable year elected by the audited partnership, including information as required by the department, and notify the department that it is making the election under this subsection; and

(2) not later than ninety (90) days after the applicable deadline, pay an amount, determined as follows, in lieu of taxes owed by its direct or indirect partners:

(A) Exclude from final federal adjustments the distributive share of these adjustments reported to a direct exempt partner that is not unrelated business income.

(B) For the total distributive shares of the remaining final federal adjustments reported to direct corporate partners and to direct exempt partners, apportion and allocate such adjustments as provided under IC 6-3-2-2 or IC 6-3-2-2.2 (in the case of the adjusted gross income tax) or IC 6-5.5-4 (in the case of the financial institutions tax), and multiply the resulting amount by the tax rate for the taxable year

under IC 6-3-2-1(b), IC 6-3-2-1.5, or IC 6-5.5-2-1, as applicable.

(C) For the total distributive shares of the remaining final federal adjustments reported to nonresident direct partners other than corporate partners, determine the amount of such adjustments which is Indiana source income under IC 6-3-2-2 or IC 6-3-2-2.2, and multiply the resulting amount by the tax rate under IC 6-3-2-1(a), and if applicable IC 6-3.6. If a partnership is unable to determine whether a nonresident is subject to tax under IC 6-3.6, or to determine in what county the nonresident is subject to tax under IC 6-3.6, tax shall also be imposed at the highest rate for which a county imposes a tax under IC 6-3.6 for the taxable year.

(D) For the total distributive shares of the remaining final federal adjustments reported to tiered partners:

(i) determine the amount of any adjustment that is of a type that it would be subject to sourcing in Indiana under IC 6-3-2-2, IC 6-3-2-2.2, or IC 6-5.5-4, as applicable, and determine the portion of this amount that would be sourced to Indiana;

(ii) determine the amount of any adjustment that is of a type that it would not be subject to sourcing to Indiana by a nonresident partner under IC 6-3-2-2, IC 6-3-2-2.2, or IC 6-5.5-4, as applicable;

(iii) determine the portion of the amount determined under item (ii) that can be established, as prescribed by the department by rule under IC 4-22-2, to be properly allocable to nonresident indirect partners or other partners not subject to tax on the adjustments; and

(iv) multiply the sum of the amounts determined in items (i) and (ii) reduced by the amount determined in item (iii) by the highest combined rate for the review year under IC 6-3-2-1(a) and IC 6-3.6 for any county, the rate under IC 6-3-2-1(b), or the rate under 6-5.5-2-1 for the taxable year, whichever is highest.

(E) For the total distributive shares of the remaining final federal adjustments reported to resident individual, estate, or trust direct partners, multiply that amount by the tax rate under IC 6-3-2-1(a) and IC 6-3.6. If a partnership does not reasonably ascertain the county of residence for an individual direct partner, the rate under IC 6-3.6 for that

partner shall be treated as the highest rate imposed in any county under IC 6-3.6 for the taxable year.

(F) Add the amounts determined in clauses (B), (C), (D)(iv), and (E). For purposes of determining interest and penalties, the due date of payment shall be the due date of the partnership's return under IC 6-3-4-10 for the taxable year, determined without regard to any extensions.

If a partnership has made an election under this chapter to report and remit all tax otherwise due at the partnership level for a taxable year, the partnership shall be considered to have made a timely election under this subsection with regard to any changes arising from an amended return under this section for that taxable year.

(d) Final federal adjustments subject to an election under subsection (c) shall not include:

(1) the distributive share of final federal adjustments that would constitute income derived from a partnership to any direct or indirect partner that is a corporation taxable under IC 6-3-2-1(b), IC 6-3-2-1.5, or IC 6-5.5-2-1 and is considered unitary to the partnership;

(2) any final federal adjustments resulting from an administrative adjustment request; or

(3) any other circumstances that the department determines would result in avoidance or evasion of any tax otherwise due from one (1) or more partners under IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5.

(e) Notwithstanding IC 6-3-4-11, an audited partnership not otherwise subject to any reporting or payment obligations to Indiana that makes an election under subsection (c) consents to be subject to Indiana law related to reporting, assessment, payment, and collection of Indiana tax calculated under the election.

Sec. 10. (a) The direct and indirect partners of an audited partnership that are tiered partners, and all of the partners, owners, and beneficiaries of those tiered partners that are subject to tax under IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5, are subject to the reporting and payment requirements of section 8 of this chapter.

(b) The tiered partners who are partnerships are entitled to make the elections provided by section 9(c) of this chapter, provided that such an election is made not later than the due date by which the tiered partner is otherwise required to furnish statements or other reports to its partners under section 8(b)(2) of this chapter.

(c) The department may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to

establish procedures and interim time periods for the reports and payments required by tiered partners and their partners, owners, and beneficiaries and for making the elections under section 9(c) of this chapter.

Sec. 11. Under procedures adopted by and subject to the approval of the department, an audited partnership or tiered partner may enter into an agreement with the department to utilize an alternative reporting and payment method, including applicable time requirements or any other provision of section 9 of this chapter, if the audited partnership or tiered partner demonstrates that the requested method will reasonably provide for the reporting and payment of taxes due. Application for approval of an alternative reporting and payment method must be made by the audited partnership or tiered partner within the time for election as provided in section 9(c)(1) of this chapter.

Sec. 12. (a) The election made pursuant to section 9(c) of this chapter is irrevocable unless the department, in its discretion, determines otherwise.

(b) If properly reported and paid by the audited partnership or tiered partner, the amount determined under section 9(c)(2) of this chapter or similarly under an optional election under section 11 of this chapter, will be treated as paid in lieu of taxes owed by its direct and indirect partners, to the extent applicable, on the same final federal adjustments. The direct partners or indirect partners may not take any deduction or credit for this amount or claim a refund of the amount in this state. However, nothing in this subsection shall preclude a direct partner from claiming a credit for any amounts paid by the audited partnership or tiered partner on the direct partner's behalf to another state or local tax jurisdiction in accordance with provisions in IC 6-3-3-3 and IC 6-3.6-8-6.

(c) If the department determines that a partnership made an election under section 9(c) of this chapter that was improper with regard to one (1) or more partners or adjustments, the department may treat the election as invalid with regard to the partners or adjustments and treat any tax applicable to such partners as tax withheld by the partnership on any affected partner's behalf.

Sec. 13. If the department conducts an audit or investigation under this chapter, or the partnership receives federal adjustments covered under sections 9 through 12 of this chapter, the partnership shall be required to designate a state partnership representative for that taxable year or review year. The following

apply:

(1) With respect to an action required or permitted to be taken by a partnership under this chapter and a proceeding for administrative or judicial review with respect to that action, the state partnership representative for the taxable year shall have sole authority to act on behalf of the partnership, and the partnership's direct partners and indirect partners shall be bound by those actions.

(2) The state partnership representative for a taxable year is the partnership's federal partnership representative for the taxable year, unless the partnership designates in writing another person as its state partnership representative or the partnership has not designated a federal partnership representative.

(3) The department may establish reasonable qualifications for and procedures for designating a person, other than the federal partnership representative, to be the state partnership representative.

Sec. 14. For purposes of this chapter and IC 6-8.1-5-2, an assessment may not be issued against a direct or indirect partner or partnership with regard to changes related to a proposed or report of final partnership adjustments if the report of proposed partnership adjustments is issued by the department to a partnership after the latest of:

(1) three (3) years after the due date of the partnership's return, including any valid extension granted under IC 6-8.1-6-1;

(2) three (3) years after the date the partnership's return is filed with the department;

(3) in the case of the partnership's underreporting of its adjusted gross income by more than twenty-five percent (25%), the periods provided in subdivisions (1) and (2) shall be six (6) years;

(4) if the partnership fails to file a return required under IC 6-3-4-10, files a fraudulent return, or files a substantially blank return, no time limit;

(5) in the case of a report of proposed partnership adjustments arising from final federal adjustments:

(A) one hundred eighty (180) days after the date on which the department receives the final federal adjustments from the partnership in the manner prescribed by the department; or

(B) December 31, 2021;

whichever is later; or

(6) in the case of a report of proposed partnership adjustments issued to a tiered partner that is a partnership as a direct or indirect result of another partnership's report of final partnership adjustments, final federal adjustments, or an amended return, one hundred eighty (180) days after the applicable deadline for the tiered partner or the date otherwise determined under this section for the partnership, whichever is later.

Sec. 15. (a) If the department receives the partner level adjustments report, amended statement, or similar report required to be provided under section 6 of this chapter and the department determines that a taxpayer has not reported the correct amount of tax to the department for a taxable year of the taxpayer affected by the partner level adjustments report, the department shall issue a proposed assessment to the taxpayer not later than:

(1) one hundred eighty (180) days after the department receives the partner level adjustments report or amended statement arising from the partner level adjustments report from the entity required to provide the report or statement to the department;

(2) one hundred eighty (180) days after the applicable deadline for the taxpayer; or

(3) the period during which the taxpayer could otherwise be issued a proposed assessment under IC 6-8.1-5-2;

whichever is latest.

(b) If a taxpayer receives multiple partner level adjustments reports or amended statements relating to the same final report of partnership adjustments, the last day for issuing a proposed assessment to the taxpayer is the latest time for which the department could issue an assessment for any partner level adjustments report or amended statement arising from the report of partnership adjustments as determined under this section.

(c) The taxpayer may protest or appeal the proposed assessment or refund denial in the same manner as prescribed in IC 6-8.1-5 or IC 6-8.1-9-1, whichever is applicable. However, any adjustments made pursuant to a final report of partnership adjustments shall be considered final as to the taxpayer.

Sec. 16. (a) If the department determines that the partnership correctly reported and allocated tax attributes to its partners on a return or an amended return, but that the taxpayer reported the

tax attributes from the partnership incorrectly, and that the taxpayer did not report the proper amount of tax as a result of such tax attributes for any year affected by the partnership return or amended return, the department may issue a proposed assessment against the taxpayer not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the applicable deadline for the taxpayer or the date otherwise prescribed in IC 6-8.1-5-2 for issuing a proposed assessment against the taxpayer, whichever is later.

(b) If the amended return filed by the partnership would result in a refund to one (1) or more direct or indirect partners, the partner must file an amended return not later than:

(1) the date prescribed under IC 6-8.1-9-1 for the partner to claim a refund, if the amended return is not the result of a change by the Internal Revenue Service; or

(2) if the adjustment is the result of a change by the Internal Revenue Service, the applicable deadline for the partner, or the date prescribed under IC 6-8.1-9-1, whichever is later.

(c) For purposes of any protest or appeal from an amended return under this section, any reporting by the partnership shall be considered conclusive with regard to the direct and indirect partners of the partnership.

Sec. 17. If the department determines that a taxpayer reported a tax attribute in an inconsistent manner with the partnership's reporting of the tax attribute and the taxpayer does not disclose the inconsistent reporting in a manner prescribed by the department, the department may issue a proposed assessment against the taxpayer as a result of the inconsistent reporting not later than:

(1) three (3) years after the due date of the partnership's return, including any valid extensions granted under IC 6-8.1-6-1;

(2) three (3) years after the partnership's return is filed with the department;

(3) in the case of the partnership's underreporting of its adjusted gross income by more than twenty-five percent (25%), the periods provided in subdivisions (1) and (2) shall be six (6) years;

(4) if the partnership fails to file a return required under IC 6-3-4-10, files a fraudulent return, or files a substantially blank return, no time limit; or

(5) the latest date for which the taxpayer could be assessed under IC 6-8.1-5-2;

whichever date is latest. For purposes of this section, if a

partnership is required to file a return under IC 6-3-4-10 and fails to file such return or fails to provide the partner with a statement setting forth the tax attributes from the partnership, the taxpayer will be considered to have reported all tax attributes from the partnership in an inconsistent manner with the partnership's reporting of the tax attributes. For purposes of any protest or appeal with regard to a proposed assessment under this section, any reporting by the partnership shall be considered conclusive with regard to the direct or indirect partners of the partnership, provided that the reporting by the partnership is determined to be neither fraudulent nor in bad faith.

Sec. 18. (a) If a partnership or tiered partner is required to issue a report, issue an amended statement, or issue other information to a partner, owner, or beneficiary under this chapter, and does not issue such report, statement, or information within the period such issuance is required under this chapter, the partnership or tiered partner shall be liable for any tax that otherwise may be due from the partner, owner, or beneficiary, notwithstanding any other provision in IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5. The tax rate under this section shall be computed at the highest rate for the taxable year under:

(1) IC 6-3-2-1(a), plus the highest rate imposed in any county under IC 6-3.6;

(2) IC 6-3-2-1(b); or

(3) IC 6-5.5-2-1;

unless the partnership or tiered partner can establish that a lower rate should apply, the partnership or tiered partner has made an election to be subject to tax under sections 6, 8, or 9 of this chapter, or to the extent the partnership, tiered partner, or the department can determine that the tax was otherwise properly reported and remitted. Such tax shall be considered to be due on the due date of the partnership's or tiered partner's return for the taxable year, determined without regard to extensions.

(b) If a partnership or tiered partner issues the report, amended statement, or other information:

(1) to an address that the partnership or tiered partner knows or reasonably should know is incorrect; or

(2) if the report, amended statement, or other information not described in subdivision (1) is returned and the partnership or tiered partner:

(A) fails to take reasonable steps to determine a proper address for reissuance within thirty (30) days after the report, amended statement, or other information is

returned; or

(B) takes such steps and fails to reissue the report to a proper address within thirty (30) days after the report, amended statement, or other information is returned;

such report, amended statement, or other information shall be considered to have not been issued for purposes of this section.

(c) The department may issue a proposed assessment under this section not later than three (3) years after the department receives a return or amended return from the partnership or tiered partner for which the partnership or tiered partner fails to issue reports, amended statements, or other information.

(d) If:

(1) a direct or indirect partner files and remits the tax otherwise due under this section, the assessment to the partnership under this section shall be reduced by the portion of the tax attributable to the direct or indirect partner; and

(2) a partnership or tiered partner files and remits the tax under this section, such tax shall be treated as payment of tax to the direct or indirect partners. However, in no event shall the direct or indirect partners be permitted a refund of tax paid by a partnership or tiered partner under this section unless otherwise permitted under this chapter or IC 6-8.1-9-1.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve a partnership or tiered partner from any duty to issue a report, amended statement, or other information otherwise required under this chapter or under any other provision of IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5. If a partnership or tiered partner issues a report, amended statement, or other information provided under this chapter after the date otherwise required for issuance, the department may grant relief to any tiered partner, direct partner, or indirect partner affected by the late issuance, including extension of applicable deadlines.

Sec. 19. If a partnership or tiered partner remits a payment on behalf of a partner, shareholder, or beneficiary as a result of this chapter, the partner, shareholder, or beneficiary may file a claim for refund with regard to any overpayment remitted on its behalf not later than the date on which the partner, shareholder, or beneficiary is required to file an amended return under this chapter or the date otherwise prescribed under IC 6-8.1-9-1, whichever is later.

Sec. 20. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or IC 6-8.1, if, before the end of the time period within which the

department may take an action under this chapter:

(1) in the case of a partnership or tiered partner that has more than ten thousand (10,000) direct owners, the department shall extend the time period one (1) time by sixty (60) days upon written request of the partnership or tiered partner, regardless of whether the department signs the extension;

(2) in the case of an action required to be taken with regard to a partnership under this chapter, the department and the partnership agree to extend that period, the period may be extended according to the terms of a written agreement signed by both the department and the partnership; and

(3) in the case of an action required to be taken with regard to a tiered partner, direct partner, or indirect partner under this chapter, the department and the tiered partner, direct partner, or indirect partner, as applicable, agree to extend that period, the period may be extended according to the terms of a written agreement signed by both the department and the tiered partner, direct partner, or indirect partner, as appropriate.

(b) If an extension is entered into under subsection (a), the request for automatic extension or agreement must contain:

(1) the date to which the extension is made; and

(2) a statement that the person or entity agrees to preserve the person's or entity's records until the extension terminates.

(c) If an extension is entered into under subsection (a), the applicable deadlines and statute of limitations for any actions arising from an action required by a partnership, tiered partner, direct partner, or indirect partner shall be extended in a manner consistent with the extension under subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2).

(d) The department and a partnership, tiered partner, direct partner, or indirect partner may enter into more than one (1) extension agreement under this section.

(e) The department may, by rules adopted under IC 4-22-2 or by guidelines published in the Indiana Register, provide for automatic extensions or relief from liability and reporting for certain situations. The following apply:

(1) In the case of an automatic extension, the extension shall be considered signed by both the department and the partnership, tiered partner, direct partner, or indirect partner before the time the department may take an action under this section. In addition, the partnership, tiered

partner, direct partner, or indirect partner shall preserve the person's or entity's records until the automatic extension terminates.

(2) In the case of relief from liability, such relief shall be granted only under the situations specifically granted by the rules or guidelines.

(3) The department may adopt rules or guidelines to establish a de minimis amount upon which a taxpayer shall not be required to comply with specified provisions of this chapter.

SECTION 19. IC 6-3.1-34-11, AS ADDED BY P.L.158-2019, SECTION 29, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2021 (RETROACTIVE)]: Sec. 11. (a) A taxpayer may claim a credit against the taxpayer's state tax liability for a taxable year only if the corporation awards a credit to the taxpayer and enters into an agreement with the taxpayer as set forth under this chapter. The corporation may establish an application period for applying for awards. If an application period is established, the corporation shall establish policies and procedures necessary to administer the application period. The corporation may deny an application for a credit under this chapter in its sole discretion. A taxpayer may not seek judicial review of a decision by the corporation to deny a taxpayer's application for a credit.

(b) The amount of the credit that a taxpayer may claim is equal to:

(1) the qualified investment made by the taxpayer ~~during the taxable year~~ and **certified and** approved by the corporation in **accordance with** an agreement entered into under section 17 of this chapter **for a taxable year;** multiplied by

(2) the applicable credit percentage determined by the corporation under section 17(b) and 17(c) of this chapter.

(c) If a pass through entity may claim a credit under this section but does not have state tax liability against which the tax credit may be applied, a shareholder, partner, beneficiary, or member of the pass through entity may claim a credit equal to:

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

(2) the percentage of the pass through entity's distributive income that the shareholder, partner, beneficiary, or member may claim.

The credit provided under this subsection is in addition to a credit that a shareholder, partner, beneficiary, or member of a pass through entity may claim. However, a pass through entity and a shareholder, partner, beneficiary, or member of a pass through entity may not claim more than one (1) credit for the qualified investment.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a), (b), and (c), a pass through entity (other than an entity described in IC 6-3-1-35(1)) and its partners, beneficiaries, or members may allocate the credit among its partners, beneficiaries, or members of the pass through entity as provided by written agreement without regard to their sharing of other tax or economic attributes. Such agreements shall be filed with the corporation not later than fifteen (15) days after execution. The pass through entity shall also provide a copy of such agreements, a list of partners, beneficiaries, or members of the pass through entity, and their respective shares of the credit resulting from such agreements in the manner prescribed by the department of state revenue.

SECTION 20. IC 6-3.6-2-7.4, AS ADDED BY P.L.154-2020, SECTION 28, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 7.4. "County with a single voting bloc" means a county that has a local income tax council in which one (1) city that is a member of the local income tax council or one (1) town that is a member of the local income tax council is allocated more than fifty percent (50%) of the total one hundred (100) votes allocated under IC 6-3.6-3-6(d). This section expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

SECTION 21. IC 6-3.6-3-5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.154-2020, SECTION 29, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 5. (a) The auditor of a county shall record all votes taken on ordinances presented for a vote under this article and not more than ten (10) days after the vote, send a certified copy of the results to:

(1) the commissioner of the department of state revenue; and

(2) the commissioner of the department of local government finance;

in an electronic format approved by the commissioner of the department of local government finance.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), this subsection applies only to a county that has a local income tax council. The county auditor may cease sending certified copies after the county auditor sends a certified copy of results showing that members of the local income tax council have cast a majority of the votes on the local income tax council for or against the proposed ordinance.

(c) This subsection applies only to a county with a single voting bloc that proposes to increase (but not decrease) a tax rate in the county. The county auditor may cease sending certified copies of the votes on the local income tax council voting as a whole under section 9.5 of this chapter after the county auditor sends a certified copy of results showing that the individuals who sit on the fiscal bodies of the county,

cities, and towns that are members of the local income tax council have cast a majority of the votes on the local income tax council voting as a whole under section 9.5 of this chapter for or against the proposed ordinance. This subsection expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

SECTION 22. IC 6-3.6-3-6, AS AMENDED BY THE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS BILL OF THE 2021 GENERAL ASSEMBLY, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 6. (a) This section applies to a county in which the county adopting body is a local income tax council.

(b) In the case of a city or town that lies within more than one (1) county, the county auditor of each county shall base the allocations required by ~~subsection (c)~~ **subsections (d) and (e)** on the population of that part of the city or town that lies within the county for which the allocations are being made.

(c) Each local income tax council has a total of one hundred (100) votes.

(d) Each county, city, or town that is a member of a local income tax council is allocated a percentage of the total one hundred (100) votes that may be cast. The percentage that a city or town is allocated for a year equals the same percentage that the population of the city or town bears to the population of the county. The percentage that the county is allocated for a year equals the same percentage that the population of all areas in the county not located in a city or town bears to the population of the county.

(e) This subsection applies only to a county with a single voting bloc. Each individual who sits on the fiscal body of a county, city, or town that is a member of the local income tax council is allocated for a year the number of votes equal to the total number of votes allocated to the particular county, city, or town under subsection (d) divided by the number of members on the fiscal body of the county, city, or town. This subsection expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

(f) On or before January 1 of each year, the county auditor shall certify to each member of the local income tax council the number of votes, rounded to the nearest one hundredth (0.01), each member has for that year.

(g) This subsection applies only to a county with a single voting bloc. On or before January 1 of each year, in addition to the certification to each member of the local income tax council under subsection (f), the county auditor shall certify to each individual who sits on the fiscal body of each county, city, or town that is a member of the local income tax council the number of votes, rounded to the nearest one hundredth (0.01), each individual has under subsection (e)

for that year. This subsection expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

SECTION 23. IC 6-3.6-3-8, AS AMENDED BY P.L.154-2020, SECTION 32, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 8. (a) This section applies to a county in which the county adopting body is a local income tax council.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (e), any member of a local income tax council may present an ordinance for passage. To do so, the member must adopt a resolution to propose the ordinance to the local income tax council and distribute a copy of the proposed ordinance to the county auditor. The county auditor shall treat any proposed ordinance distributed to the auditor under this section as a casting of all that member's votes in favor of the proposed ordinance.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (f), the county auditor shall deliver copies of a proposed ordinance the auditor receives to all members of the local income tax council within ten (10) days after receipt. Subject to subsection (d), once a member receives a proposed ordinance from the county auditor, the member shall vote on it within thirty (30) days after receipt.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (h), if, before the elapse of thirty (30) days after receipt of a proposed ordinance, the county auditor notifies the member that the members of the local income tax council have cast a majority of the votes on the local income tax council for or against the proposed ordinance the member need not vote on the proposed ordinance.

(e) This subsection applies only to a county with a single voting bloc that proposes to increase (but not decrease) a tax rate in the county. The fiscal body of any county, city, or town that is a member of a local income tax council may adopt a resolution to propose an ordinance to increase a tax rate in the county to be voted on by the local income tax council as a whole as required under section 9.5 of this chapter and distribute a copy of the proposed ordinance to the county auditor. The county auditor shall treat the vote tally on the resolution adopted under this subsection for each individual who is a member of the fiscal body of the county, city, or town as the voting record for that individual either for or against the ordinance being proposed for consideration by the local income tax council as a whole under section 9.5 of this chapter. This subsection expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

(f) This subsection applies only to a county with a single voting bloc that proposes to increase (but not decrease) a tax rate in the county. The county auditor shall deliver copies of a proposed ordinance the auditor receives under subsection (e) to the fiscal officers of all members of the local income tax council (other than the member proposing the

ordinance under subsection (e)) within ten (10) days after receipt. Subject to subsection (h), once a member receives a proposed ordinance from the county auditor, the member shall vote on it within thirty (30) days after receipt. This subsection expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

(g) This subsection applies only to a county with a single voting bloc that proposes to increase (but not decrease) a tax rate in the county. The fiscal body of each county, city, or town voting on a resolution to propose an ordinance under subsection (e), or voting on a proposed ordinance being considered by the local income tax council as a whole under section 9.5 of this chapter, must take a roll call vote on the resolution or the proposed ordinance. If an individual who sits on the fiscal body is absent from the meeting in which a vote is taken or abstains from voting on the resolution or proposed ordinance, the fiscal officer of the county, city, or town shall nevertheless consider that individual's vote as a "no" vote against the resolution or the proposed ordinance being considered, whichever is applicable, for purposes of the vote tally under this section and shall note on the vote tally that the individual's "no" vote is due to absence or abstention. The fiscal body of each county, city, or town shall certify the roll call vote on a resolution or a proposed ordinance, either for or against, to the county auditor as set forth under this chapter. This subsection expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

(h) This subsection applies only to a county with a single voting bloc that proposes to increase (but not decrease) a tax rate in the county. If, before the elapse of thirty (30) days after receipt of a proposed ordinance under subsection (e), the county auditor notifies the member that the individuals who sit on the fiscal bodies of the county, cities, and towns that are members of the local income tax council have cast a majority of the votes on the local income tax council for or against a proposed ordinance voting as a whole under section 9.5 of this chapter, the member need not vote on the proposed ordinance under subsection (e). This subsection expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

SECTION 24. IC 6-3.6-3-9, AS AMENDED BY P.L.154-2020, SECTION 33, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 9. (a) Except as provided in subsection (d), this section applies to a county in which the county adopting body is a local income tax council.

(b) A member of the local income tax council may exercise its votes by passing a resolution and transmitting the resolution to the county auditor.

(c) A resolution passed by a member of the local income tax council exercises all votes of the member on the proposed ordinance, and those votes may not be changed during the year.

(d) This section does not apply to a county in which the county adopting body is a local income tax council to which section 9.5 of this chapter applies. This subsection expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

SECTION 25. IC 6-3.6-3-9.5, AS ADDED BY P.L.154-2020, SECTION 34, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE UPON PASSAGE]: Sec. 9.5. (a) This section applies to a county:

(1) in which the county adopting body is a local income tax council;

(2) that is a county with a single voting bloc; and

(3) that proposes to increase a tax rate in the county.

However, the provisions under section 9 of this chapter shall apply to a county described in subdivisions (1) and (2) that proposes to decrease a tax rate in the county.

(b) A local income tax council described in subsection (a) must vote as a whole to exercise its authority to increase a tax rate under this article.

(c) A resolution passed by the fiscal body of a county, city, or town that is a member of the local income tax council exercises the vote of each individual who sits on the fiscal body of the county, city, or town on the proposed ordinance, and the individual's vote may not be changed during the year.

(d) This section expires May 31, ~~2021.~~ **2024.**

SECTION 26. IC 6-5.5-1-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.234-2019, SECTION 16, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 2. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) through (d), "adjusted gross income" means taxable income as defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted as follows:

(1) Add the following amounts:

(A) An amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable under Section 166, Section 585, or Section 593 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) An amount equal to a deduction allowed or allowable under Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(C) An amount equal to a deduction or deductions allowed or allowable under Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code for taxes based on or measured by income and levied at the state level by a state of the United States or levied at the local level by any subdivision of a state of the United States.

(D) The amount of interest excluded under Section 103 of the

Internal Revenue Code or under any other federal law, minus the associated expenses disallowed in the computation of taxable income under Section 265 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(E) An amount equal to the deduction allowed under Section 172 or 1212 of the Internal Revenue Code for net operating losses or net capital losses.

(F) For a taxpayer that is not a large bank (as defined in Section 585(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code), an amount equal to the recovery of a debt, or part of a debt, that becomes worthless to the extent a deduction was allowed from gross income in a prior taxable year under Section 166(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

(H) Add the amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding the sum of:

(i) twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the extent deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code were not elected as provided in item (ii); and

(ii) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017, the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the

Internal Revenue Code with regard to the acquired property in the year that the property was placed into service. The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property under this item may not exceed the amount of adjusted gross income realized on the property that would have been deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017.

(I) Add an amount equal to any income not included in gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. Subtract from the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that added an amount to adjusted gross income in a previous year the amount necessary to offset the amount included in federal gross income as a result of the deferral of income arising from business indebtedness discharged in connection with the reacquisition after December 31, 2008, and before January 1, 2011, of an applicable debt instrument, as provided in Section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(J) Add an amount equal to any exempt insurance income under Section 953(e) of the Internal Revenue Code for active financing income under Subpart F, Subtitle A, Chapter 1, Subchapter N of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) Subtract the following amounts:

(A) Income that the United States Constitution or any statute of the United States prohibits from being used to measure the tax imposed by this chapter.

(B) Income that is derived from sources outside the United States, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code.

(C) An amount equal to a debt or part of a debt that becomes worthless, as permitted under Section 166(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(D) An amount equal to any bad debt reserves that are included in federal income because of accounting method changes required by Section 585(c)(3)(A) or Section 593 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(E) The amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that owns property for which bonus depreciation was allowed in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross

income that would have been computed had an election not been made under Section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code to apply bonus depreciation.

(F) The amount necessary to make the adjusted gross income of any taxpayer that placed Section 179 property (as defined in Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code) in service in the current taxable year or in an earlier taxable year equal to the amount of adjusted gross income that would have been computed had an election for federal income tax purposes not been made for the year in which the property was placed in service to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code in a total amount exceeding the sum of:

(i) twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) to the extent deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code were not elected as provided in item (ii); and

(ii) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, the deductions elected under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code on property acquired in an exchange if the exchange would have been eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017, the exchange is not eligible for nonrecognition of gain or loss under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the taxpayer made an election to take deductions under Section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to the acquired property in the year that the property was placed into service. The amount of deductions allowable for an item of property under this item may not exceed the amount of adjusted gross income realized on the property that would have been deferred under the Internal Revenue Code in effect on January 1, 2017.

(G) Income that is:

(i) exempt from taxation under IC 6-3-2-21.7; and

(ii) included in the taxpayer's taxable income under the Internal Revenue Code.

(H) The amount that would have been excluded from gross income but for the enactment of Section 118(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for taxable years ending after December 22, 2017.

(3) Make the following adjustments:

(A) Subtract the amount of any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result

of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year.

For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(b) In the case of a credit union, "adjusted gross income" for a taxable year means the total transfers to undivided earnings minus dividends for that taxable year after statutory reserves are set aside under IC 28-7-1-24.

(c) In the case of an investment company, "adjusted gross income" means the company's federal taxable income adjusted as follows:

(1) Add the amount excluded from federal gross income under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code for interest received on an obligation of a state other than Indiana, or a political subdivision of such a state, that is acquired by the taxpayer after December 31, 2011.

(2) Make the following adjustments:

(A) Subtract the amount of any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) Add any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year but allowed as a deduction under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code in the current taxable year.

For purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under Section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code if the limitation under Section 163(j)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code did not exist.

(3) Multiply the amount determined after the adjustments in subdivisions (1) and (2) by the quotient of:

(A) the aggregate of the gross payments collected by the company during the taxable year from old and new business upon investment contracts issued by the company and held by residents of Indiana; divided by

(B) the total amount of gross payments collected during the taxable year by the company from the business upon

investment contracts issued by the company and held by persons residing within Indiana and elsewhere.

(d) As used in subsection (c), "investment company" means a person, copartnership, association, limited liability company, or corporation, whether domestic or foreign, that:

(1) is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-1 et seq.); and

(2) solicits or receives a payment to be made to itself and issues in exchange for the payment:

(A) a so-called bond;

(B) a share;

(C) a coupon;

(D) a certificate of membership;

(E) an agreement;

(F) a pretended agreement; or

(G) other evidences of obligation;

entitling the holder to anything of value at some future date, if the gross payments received by the company during the taxable year on outstanding investment contracts, plus interest and dividends earned on those contracts (by prorating the interest and dividends earned on investment contracts by the same proportion that certificate reserves (as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940) is to the company's total assets) is at least fifty percent (50%) of the company's gross payments upon investment contracts plus gross income from all other sources except dividends from subsidiaries for the taxable year. The term "investment contract" means an instrument listed in clauses (A) through (G).

(e) If a partner is required to include an item of income, a deduction, or another tax attribute in the partner's adjusted gross income tax return pursuant to IC 6-3-4.5, such item shall be considered to be includible in the partner's federal adjusted gross income or federal taxable income, regardless of whether such item is actually required to be reported by the partner for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this subsection:

(1) items for which a valid election is made under IC 6-3-4.5-6, IC 6-3-4.5-8, or IC 6-3-4.5-9 shall not be required to be included in the partner's adjusted gross income or taxable income; and

(2) items for which the partnership did not make an election under IC 6-3-4.5-6, IC 6-3-4.5-8, or IC 6-3-4.5-9, but for which the partnership is required to remit tax pursuant to

IC 6-3-4.5-18, shall be included in the partner's adjusted gross income or taxable income.

SECTION 27. IC 6-5.5-1-19 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 19. "Partnership" ~~means an association of two (2) or more entities formed to conduct a business, including but not limited to:~~

~~(1) a limited partnership, a syndicate, a group, a pool, a joint venture, or an incorporated association; or~~

~~(2) a similar entity if the income for federal income tax purposes is taxed to the equity participants in that business, however characterized.~~

has the meaning set forth in IC 6-3-1-19.

SECTION 28. IC 6-5.5-6-6, AS AMENDED BY P.L.242-2015, SECTION 32, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 6. (a) Each taxpayer shall notify the department in writing of any alteration or modification of a federal income tax return filed with the United States Internal Revenue Service for a taxable year that begins after December 31, 1988, including any modification or alteration in the amount of tax, regardless of whether the modification or assessment results from an assessment.

(b) The taxpayer shall file the notice in the form required by the department within one hundred eighty (180) days after the alteration or modification is made. **In the case of a taxpayer that files a combined return under this article, the date on which the alteration or modification is made shall be considered to be the last day on which an alteration or modification occurs for any entity filing as part of the combined return.**

(c) For purposes of this section, a modification or alteration occurs on the date on which a:

(1) taxpayer files an amended federal income tax return;

(2) final determination is made concerning an assessment of deficiency;

(3) final determination is made concerning a claim for refund;

(4) taxpayer waives the restrictions on assessment and collection of all, or any part, of an underpayment of federal income tax by signing a federal Form 870, or any other Form prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for that purpose. For purposes of this subdivision:

(A) a final determination does not occur with respect to any part of the underpayment that is not covered by the waiver; and

(B) if the signature of an authorized representative of the

Internal Revenue Service is required to execute a waiver, the date of the final determination is the date of signing by the authorized representative of the Internal Revenue Service **or by the taxpayer, whichever is later;**

(5) taxpayer enters into a closing agreement with the Internal Revenue Service concerning the taxpayer's tax liability under Section 7121 of the Internal Revenue Code that is a final determination. The date the taxpayer enters into a closing agreement under this subdivision is the date the closing agreement is signed by an authorized representative of the Internal Revenue Service **or by the taxpayer, whichever is later;** or

(6) modification or alteration in an amount of tax, **adjusted gross income, taxable income, credit, or other tax attribute** is otherwise made that is a final determination;

for a taxable year, regardless of whether a modification or alteration results in an underpayment or overpayment of tax.

(d) For purposes of subsection (c)(2) through (c)(6), a final determination means an action or decision by a taxpayer, the Internal Revenue Service (including the Appeals Division), the United States Tax Court, or any other United States federal court concerning any disputed tax issue that:

(1) is final and conclusive; and

(2) cannot be reopened or appealed by a taxpayer or the Internal Revenue Service as a matter of law.

(e) If the federal modification or ~~alternation~~ **alteration** results in a change in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income or income within Indiana, the taxpayer shall file an amended Indiana financial institutions tax return (as required by the department) and a copy of the taxpayer's amended federal income tax return with the department not later than the date that is one hundred eighty (180) days after the modification or alteration is made.

(f) The taxpayer shall pay an additional tax or penalty due under this article upon notice or demand from the department.

SECTION 29. IC 6-5.5-7-1 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 1. (a) The penalty **in the amount** prescribed by IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(b) shall be assessed by the department on a taxpayer who fails to make payments as required in IC 6-5.5-6. However, no penalty shall be assessed for a quarterly payment if the payment equals or exceeds:

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

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

(b) The penalty for an underpayment of tax on a quarterly return shall only be assessed on the difference between the actual amount paid by the taxpayer on the quarterly return and the lesser of:

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

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

A payment required to be made in the manner prescribed in IC 6-5.5-6-3(c), but not paid in such a prescribed manner, shall be subject to the penalty provided in IC 6-8.1-10-2.1(b)(5).

(c) For a corporation required to make estimated payments under this section:

(1) if a corporation has a current taxable year or a previous taxable year that is less than twelve (12) months, the penalty under this section shall be computed in a manner consistent with Section 6655 of the Internal Revenue Code, including regulations promulgated thereunder; and

(2) the department may adopt rules or issue guidelines related to the application of payments withheld on behalf of the corporation under IC 6-3-4 or IC 6-5.5-2-8.

SECTION 30. IC 6-6-1.1-201, AS AMENDED BY P.L.218-2017, SECTION 35, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 201. (a) A license tax is imposed on the use of all gasoline used in Indiana at the applicable rate specified in subsection (b), except as otherwise provided by this chapter. The distributor shall initially pay the tax on the billed gallonage of all gasoline the distributor receives in this state, less any deductions authorized by this chapter. The distributor shall then add the per gallon amount of tax to the selling price of each gallon of gasoline sold in this state and collected from the purchaser so that the ultimate consumer bears the burden of the tax.

(b) The license tax described in subsection (a) is imposed at the following applicable rate per gallon:

(1) Before July 1, 2017, eighteen cents ($0.18).

(2) For July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018, the lesser of:

(A) the rate resulting from using the factors determined under IC 6-6-1.6-2; or

(B) twenty-eight cents ($0.28).

(3) Beginning July 1, 2018, and each July 1 through July 1, 2024, the department shall determine an applicable rate equal to the

product of:

(A) the rate in effect on June 30; multiplied by

(B) the factor determined under IC 6-6-1.6-3.

The rate shall be rounded to the nearest cent ($0.01). ~~However,~~ After June 30, 2018, the new applicable rate may not exceed the rate in effect on June 30 plus one cent ($0.01). **However, the new rate may not be less than the rate in effect on June 30. If the calculation of a new rate would produce a rate that is less than the rate in effect on June 30, the new rate shall be the rate in effect on June 30.** The department shall publish the rate that will take effect on July 1 on the department's Internet web site not later than June 1.

SECTION 31. IC 6-6-1.6-3, AS AMENDED BY P.L.185-2018, SECTION 3, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 3. (a) The department shall calculate an annual index factor to be used for the rate to take effect each July 1 beginning in 2018 through July 1, 2024. The department shall determine the index factor before June 1 of each year using the method described in subsection (b).

(b) The annual gasoline tax index factor and special fuel index factor equals the following:

STEP ONE: Divide the annual CPI-U for the year preceding the determination year by the annual CPI-U for the year immediately preceding that year.

STEP TWO: Divide the annual IPI for the year preceding the determination year by the annual IPI for the year immediately preceding that year.

STEP THREE: Add:

(A) the STEP ONE result; and

(B) the STEP TWO result.

STEP FOUR: Divide the STEP THREE result by two (2).

(c) If the CPI-U or IPI for a preceding year is revised, corrected, or updated after May 31 of that year, the department shall use the CPI-U or IPI as published for the preceding year prior to revision.

SECTION 32. IC 6-6-2.5-28, AS AMENDED BY P.L.185-2018, SECTION 4, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 28. (a) A license tax is imposed on all special fuel sold or used in producing or generating power for propelling motor vehicles, except fuel used under section 30(a)(8) or 30.5 of this chapter, at the applicable rate specified in subsection (b). The tax shall be paid at those times, in the manner, and by those persons specified in this section and section 35 of this chapter.

(b) The license tax described in subsection (a) is imposed at the

following applicable rate per special fuel gallon:

(1) Before July 1, 2017, sixteen cents ($0.16).

(2) For July 1, 2017, through June 30, 2018, the lesser of:

(A) the rate resulting from using the factors determined under IC 6-6-1.6-2; or

(B) twenty-six cents ($0.26).

(3) For July 1, 2018, through June 30, 2019, the product of:

(A) the sum of:

(i) the rate in effect on June 30; and

(ii) twenty-one cents ($0.21); multiplied by

(B) the factor determined under IC 6-6-1.6-3.

(4) Beginning July 1, 2019, and each July 1 through July 1, 2024, the department shall determine an applicable rate equal to the product of:

(A) the rate in effect on June 30; multiplied by

(B) the factor determined under IC 6-6-1.6-3.

The rate shall be rounded to the nearest cent ($0.01). However, after June 30, 2018, and before July 1, 2019, the new applicable rate may not exceed the rate in effect on June 30 plus twenty-three cents ($0.23). After June 30, 2019, the new applicable rate may not exceed the rate in effect on June 30 plus two cents ($0.02). **However, the new rate may not be less than the rate in effect on June 30. If the calculation of a new rate would produce a rate that is less than the rate in effect on June 30, the new rate shall be the rate in effect on June 30.** The department shall publish the rate that will take effect on July 1 on the department's Internet web site not later than June 1.

(c) The department shall consider it a rebuttable presumption that all undyed or unmarked special fuel, or both, received in Indiana is to be sold for use in propelling motor vehicles.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e), the tax imposed on special fuel by subsection (a) shall be measured by invoiced gallons (or diesel or gasoline gallon equivalents in the case of a special fuel described in section 22.5(2) or 22.5(3) of this chapter) of nonexempt special fuel received by a licensed supplier in Indiana for sale or resale in Indiana or with respect to special fuel subject to a tax precollection agreement under section 35(j) of this chapter, such special fuel removed by a licensed supplier from a terminal outside of Indiana for sale for export or for export to Indiana and in any case shall generally be determined in the same manner as the tax imposed by Section 4081 of the Internal Revenue Code and Code of Federal Regulations.

(e) The tax imposed by subsection (a) on special fuel imported into Indiana, other than into a terminal, is imposed at the time the product

is entered into Indiana and shall be measured by invoiced gallons received at a terminal or at a bulk plant.

(f) In computing the tax, all special fuel in process of transfer from tank steamers at boat terminal transfers and held in storage pending wholesale bulk distribution by land transportation, or in tanks and equipment used in receiving and storing special fuel from interstate pipelines pending wholesale bulk reshipment, shall not be subject to tax.

(g) The department shall consider it a rebuttable presumption that special fuel consumed in a motor vehicle plated for general highway use is subject to the tax imposed under this chapter. A person claiming exempt use of special fuel in such a vehicle must maintain adequate records as required by the department to document the vehicle's taxable and exempt use.

(h) A person that engages in blending fuel for taxable sale or use in Indiana is primarily liable for the collection and remittance of the tax imposed under subsection (a). The person shall remit the tax due in conjunction with the filing of a monthly report in the form prescribed by the department.

(i) A person that receives special fuel that has been blended for taxable sale or use in Indiana is secondarily liable to the state for the tax imposed under subsection (a).

(j) A person may not use special fuel on an Indiana public highway if the special fuel contains a sulfur content that exceeds five one-hundredths of one percent (0.05%). A person who knowingly:

(1) violates; or

(2) aids or abets another person to violate;

this subsection commits a Class A infraction. However, the violation is a Class A misdemeanor if the person has committed one (1) prior unrelated violation of this subsection, and a Level 6 felony if the person has committed more than one (1) unrelated violation of this subsection.

SECTION 33. IC 6-8.1-5-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2020, SECTION 42, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 2. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this section and section 2.5 of this chapter, the department may not issue a proposed assessment under section 1 of this chapter more than three (3) years after the latest of the date the return is filed, or the following:

(1) The due date of the return.

(2) In the case of a return filed for the state gross retail or use tax, the gasoline use tax, the gasoline tax (including the inventory tax), the special fuel tax (including the inventory tax), the motor carrier fuel tax (including the inventory tax), the oil inspection

fee, the cigarette tax, the tobacco products tax, any county innkeeper's taxes imposed under IC 6-9, any food and beverage taxes imposed under IC 6-9, any county or local admissions taxes imposed under IC 6-9, or the petroleum severance tax, the end of the calendar year which contains the taxable period for which the return is filed.

(3) In the case of the use tax, three (3) years from the end of the calendar year in which the first taxable use, other than an incidental nonexempt use, of the property occurred.

(b) If a person files a return for the utility receipts tax (IC 6-2.3), adjusted gross income tax (IC 6-3), supplemental net income tax (IC 6-3-8) (repealed), county adjusted gross income tax (IC 6-3.5-1.1) (repealed), county option income tax (IC 6-3.5-6) (repealed), local income tax (IC 6-3.6), or financial institutions tax (IC 6-5.5) that understates the person's income, as that term is defined in the particular income tax law, by at least twenty-five percent (25%), the proposed assessment limitation is six (6) years instead of the three (3) years provided in subsection (a).

(c) In the case of the vehicle excise tax (IC 6-6-5), the tax shall be assessed as provided in IC 6-6-5 and shall include the penalties and interest due on all listed taxes not paid by the due date. A person that fails to properly register a vehicle as required by IC 9-18 (before its expiration) or IC 9-18.1 and pay the tax due under IC 6-6-5 is considered to have failed to file a return for purposes of this article.

(d) In the case of the commercial vehicle excise tax imposed under IC 6-6-5.5, the tax shall be assessed as provided in IC 6-6-5.5 and shall include the penalties and interest due on all listed taxes not paid by the due date. A person that fails to properly register a commercial vehicle as required by IC 9-18 (before its expiration) or IC 9-18.1 and pay the tax due under IC 6-6-5.5 is considered to have failed to file a return for purposes of this article.

(e) In the case of the excise tax imposed on recreational vehicles and truck campers under IC 6-6-5.1, the tax shall be assessed as provided in IC 6-6-5.1 and must include the penalties and interest due on all listed taxes not paid by the due date. A person that fails to properly register a recreational vehicle as required by IC 9-18 (before its expiration) or IC 9-18.1 and pay the tax due under IC 6-6-5.1 is considered to have failed to file a return for purposes of this article. A person that fails to pay the tax due under IC 6-6-5.1 on a truck camper is considered to have failed to file a return for purposes of this article.

(f) In the case of a credit against a listed tax based on payments of taxes to a state or local jurisdiction outside Indiana or payments

of amounts that are subsequently refunded or returned, a proposed assessment for the refunded or returned credit must be issued by the later of:

(1) the date by which a proposed assessment must be issued under this section; or

(2) one hundred eighty (180) days from the date the taxpayer notifies the department of the refund or return of payment.

For purposes of this subsection, if a taxpayer receives a refund of an amount paid by or on behalf of the taxpayer for a listed tax, that refund shall not be considered the payment of an amount that is subsequently refunded or returned.

~~(f)~~ **(g)** If a person files a fraudulent, unsigned, or substantially blank return, or if a person does not file a return, there is no time limit within which the department must issue its proposed assessment.

~~(g)~~ **(h)** If any part of a listed tax has been erroneously refunded by the department, the erroneous refund may be recovered through the assessment procedures established in this chapter. An assessment issued for an erroneous refund must be issued within the later of:

(1) the period for which an assessment could otherwise be issued under this section; or

(2) whichever is applicable:

(A) within two (2) years after making the refund; or

(B) within five (5) years after making the refund if the refund was induced by fraud or misrepresentation.

~~(h)~~ **(i)** If, before the end of the time within which the department may make an assessment, the department and the person agree to extend that assessment period, the period may be extended according to the terms of a written agreement signed by both the department and the person. The agreement must contain:

(1) the date to which the extension is made; and

(2) a statement that the person agrees to preserve the person's records until the extension terminates.

The department and a person may agree to more than one (1) extension under this subsection.

~~(i)~~ **(j)** Except as otherwise provided in subsection ~~(j),~~ **(k),** if a taxpayer's federal taxable income, federal adjusted gross income, or federal income tax liability for a taxable year is modified due to a modification as provided under IC 6-3-4-6(c) and IC 6-3-4-6(d) (for the adjusted gross income tax), or a modification or alteration as provided under IC 6-5.5-6-6(c) and IC 6-5.5-6-6(e) (for the financial institutions tax), then the date by which the department must issue a proposed assessment under section 1 of this chapter for tax imposed under IC 6-3

is extended to six (6) months after the date on which the notice of modification is filed with the department by the taxpayer.

~~(j)~~ **(k)** The following apply:

(1) This subsection applies to partnerships whose taxable year:

(A) begins after December 31, 2017;

(B) ends after August 12, 2018; or

(C) begins after November 2, 2015, and before January 1, 2018, and for which a valid election under United States Treasury Regulation 301.9100-22 is in effect;

and to the partners of such partnerships, including any partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries of a pass through entity that is a partner in such partnership.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, if a partnership is subject to federal income tax liability or a federal tax adjustment at the partnership level as the result of a modification under Sections 6221 through 6241 of the Internal Revenue Code, the date on which the department must issue a proposed assessment to either the partners or the partnership shall be the later of:

(A) the date on which a proposed assessment must otherwise be issued to the partner or the partnership under this section **or IC 6-3-4.5** with regard to the taxable year of the partnership to which the modification is taxed at the partnership level; or

(B) December 31, 2021.

(3) For purposes of this section and IC 6-8.1-9-1, a modification under this subsection shall be considered a modification to the federal taxable income, federal adjusted gross income, or federal income tax liability of both the partners and the partnership within the meaning of IC 6-3-4-6 and IC 6-5.5-6-6, and shall be considered to be included in the federal taxable income or federal adjusted gross income of both the partners and partnerships for purposes of this article and IC 6-5.5.

(4) If a modification made to a partnership for federal income tax purposes is reported to the partners to determine the partners' respective federal taxable income, federal adjusted gross income, or federal income tax liability, including reporting to partners as the result of an election made under Section 6226 of the Internal Revenue Code, subdivision (2) shall not apply, and those modifications shall be treated as modifications to the partners' federal taxable income, federal adjusted gross income, or federal income tax liability for purposes of the following:

(A) This section.

(B) IC 6-3-4-6.

(C) IC 6-5.5-6-6.

(D) IC 6-8.1-9-1.

SECTION 34. IC 6-8.1-7-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2020, SECTION 43, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 1. (a) This subsection does not apply to the disclosure of information concerning a conviction on a tax evasion charge. Unless in accordance with a judicial order or as otherwise provided in this chapter, the department, its employees, former employees, counsel, agents, or any other person may not divulge the amount of tax paid by any taxpayer, terms of a settlement agreement executed between a taxpayer and the department, investigation records, investigation reports, or any other information disclosed by the reports filed under the provisions of the law relating to any of the listed taxes, including required information derived from a federal return, except to any of the following when it is agreed that the information is to be confidential and to be used solely for official purposes:

(1) Members and employees of the department.

(2) The governor.

(3) A member of the general assembly or an employee of the house of representatives or the senate when acting on behalf of a taxpayer located in the member's legislative district who has provided sufficient information to the member or employee for the department to determine that the member or employee is acting on behalf of the taxpayer.

(4) An employee of the legislative services agency to carry out the responsibilities of the legislative services agency under IC 2-5-1.1-7 or another law.

(5) The attorney general or any other legal representative of the state in any action in respect to the amount of tax due under the provisions of the law relating to any of the listed taxes.

(6) Any authorized officers of the United States.

(b) The information described in subsection (a) may be revealed upon the receipt of a certified request of any designated officer of the state tax department of any other state, district, territory, or possession of the United States when:

(1) the state, district, territory, or possession permits the exchange of like information with the taxing officials of the state; and

(2) it is agreed that the information is to be confidential and to be used solely for tax collection purposes.

(c) The information described in subsection (a) relating to a person on public welfare or a person who has made application for public

welfare may be revealed to the director of the division of family resources, and to any director of a county office of the division of family resources located in Indiana, upon receipt of a written request from either director for the information. The information shall be treated as confidential by the directors. In addition, the information described in subsection (a) relating to a person who has been designated as an absent parent by the state Title IV-D agency shall be made available to the state Title IV-D agency upon request. The information shall be subject to the information safeguarding provisions of the state and federal Title IV-D programs.

(d) The name, address, Social Security number, and place of employment relating to any individual who is delinquent in paying educational loans owed to a postsecondary educational institution may be revealed to that institution if it provides proof to the department that the individual is delinquent in paying for educational loans. This information shall be provided free of charge to approved postsecondary educational institutions (as defined by IC 21-7-13-6(a)). The department shall establish fees that all other institutions must pay to the department to obtain information under this subsection. However, these fees may not exceed the department's administrative costs in providing the information to the institution.

(e) The information described in subsection (a) relating to reports submitted under IC 6-6-1.1-502 concerning the number of gallons of gasoline sold by a distributor and IC 6-6-2.5 concerning the number of gallons of special fuel sold by a supplier and the number of gallons of special fuel exported by a licensed exporter or imported by a licensed transporter may be released by the commissioner upon receipt of a written request for the information.

(f) The information described in subsection (a) may be revealed upon the receipt of a written request from the administrative head of a state agency of Indiana when:

(1) the state agency shows an official need for the information; and

(2) the administrative head of the state agency agrees that any information released will be kept confidential and will be used solely for official purposes.

(g) The information described in subsection (a) may be revealed upon the receipt of a written request from the chief law enforcement officer of a state or local law enforcement agency in Indiana when it is agreed that the information is to be confidential and to be used solely for official purposes.

(h) The name and address of retail merchants, including township,

as specified in IC 6-2.5-8-1(k) may be released solely for tax collection purposes to township assessors and county assessors.

(i) The department shall notify the appropriate innkeeper's tax board, bureau, or commission that a taxpayer is delinquent in remitting innkeepers' taxes under IC 6-9.

(j) All information relating to the delinquency or evasion of the vehicle excise tax may be disclosed to the bureau of motor vehicles in Indiana and may be disclosed to another state, if the information is disclosed for the purpose of the enforcement and collection of the taxes imposed by IC 6-6-5.

(k) All information relating to the delinquency or evasion of commercial vehicle excise taxes payable to the bureau of motor vehicles in Indiana may be disclosed to the bureau and may be disclosed to another state, if the information is disclosed for the purpose of the enforcement and collection of the taxes imposed by IC 6-6-5.5.

(l) All information relating to the delinquency or evasion of commercial vehicle excise taxes payable under the International Registration Plan may be disclosed to another state, if the information is disclosed for the purpose of the enforcement and collection of the taxes imposed by IC 6-6-5.5.

(m) All information relating to the delinquency or evasion of the excise taxes imposed on recreational vehicles and truck campers that are payable to the bureau of motor vehicles in Indiana may be disclosed to the bureau and may be disclosed to another state if the information is disclosed for the purpose of the enforcement and collection of the taxes imposed by IC 6-6-5.1.

(n) This section does not apply to:

(1) the beer excise tax, including brand and packaged type (IC 7.1-4-2);

(2) the liquor excise tax (IC 7.1-4-3);

(3) the wine excise tax (IC 7.1-4-4);

(4) the hard cider excise tax (IC 7.1-4-4.5);

(5) the vehicle excise tax (IC 6-6-5);

(6) the commercial vehicle excise tax (IC 6-6-5.5); and

(7) the fees under IC 13-23.

(o) The name and business address of retail merchants within each county that sell tobacco products may be released to the division of mental health and addiction and the alcohol and tobacco commission solely for the purpose of the list prepared under IC 6-2.5-6-14.2.

(p) The name and business address of a person licensed by the department under IC 6-6 or IC 6-7, **or issued a registered retail**

merchant's certificate under IC 6-2.5, may be released for the purpose of reporting the status of the person's license **or certificate.**

(q) The department may release information concerning total incremental tax amounts under:

(1) IC 5-28-26;

(2) IC 36-7-13;

(3) IC 36-7-26;

(4) IC 36-7-27;

(5) IC 36-7-31;

(6) IC 36-7-31.3; or

(7) any other statute providing for the calculation of incremental state taxes that will be distributed to or retained by a political subdivision or other entity;

to the fiscal officer of the political subdivision or other entity that established the district or area from which the incremental taxes were received if that fiscal officer enters into an agreement with the department specifying that the political subdivision or other entity will use the information solely for official purposes.

(r) The department may release the information as required in IC 6-8.1-3-7.1 concerning:

(1) an innkeeper's tax, a food and beverage tax, or an admissions tax under IC 6-9;

(2) the supplemental auto rental excise tax under IC 6-6-9.7; and

(3) the covered taxes allocated to a professional sports development area fund, sports and convention facilities operating fund, or other fund under IC 36-7-31 and IC 36-7-31.3.

(s) Information concerning state gross retail tax exemption certificates that relate to a person who is exempt from the state gross retail tax under IC 6-2.5-4-5 may be disclosed to a power subsidiary (as defined in IC 6-2.5-4-5) or a person selling the services or commodities listed in IC 6-2.5-4-5(b) for the purpose of enforcing and collecting the state gross retail and use taxes under IC 6-2.5.

(t) The department may release a statement of tax withholding or other tax information statement provided on behalf of a taxpayer to the department to:

(1) the taxpayer on whose behalf the tax withholding or other tax information statement was provided to the department;

(2) the taxpayer's spouse, if:

(A) the taxpayer is deceased or incapacitated; and

(B) the taxpayer's spouse is filing a joint income tax return with the taxpayer; or

(3) an administrator, executor, trustee, or other fiduciary acting on

behalf of the taxpayer if the taxpayer is deceased.

(u) Information related to a listed tax regarding a taxpayer may be disclosed to an individual without a power of attorney under IC 6-8.1-3-8(a)(2) if:

(1) the individual is authorized to file returns and remit payments for one (1) or more listed taxes on behalf of the taxpayer through the department's online tax system before September 8, 2020;

(2) the information relates to a listed tax described in subdivision (1) for which the individual is authorized to file returns and remit payments;

(3) the taxpayer has been notified by the department of the individual's ability to access the taxpayer's information for the listed taxes described in subdivision (1) and the taxpayer has not objected to the individual's access;

(4) the individual's authorization or right to access the taxpayer's information for a listed tax described in subdivision (1) has not been withdrawn by the taxpayer; and

(5) disclosure of the information to the individual is not prohibited by federal law.

Except as otherwise provided by this article, this subsection does not authorize the disclosure of any correspondence from the department that is mailed or otherwise delivered to the taxpayer relating to the specified listed taxes for which the individual was given authorization by the taxpayer. The department shall establish a date, which may be earlier but not later than September 1, 2023, after which a taxpayer's information concerning returns and remittances for a listed tax may not be disclosed to an individual without a power of attorney under IC 6-8.1-3-8(a)(2) by providing notice to the affected taxpayers and previously authorized individuals, including notification published on the department's Internet web site. After the earlier of the date established by the department or September 1, 2023, the department may not disclose a taxpayer's information concerning returns and remittances for a listed tax to an individual unless the individual has a power of attorney under IC 6-8.1-3-8(a)(2) or the disclosure is otherwise allowed under this article.

SECTION 35. IC 6-8.1-9-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2020, SECTION 44, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: 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 (j), (k), ~~and~~ (l), **(m), and (n),** in order to obtain the refund, the person must file the claim with the department within

three (3) years after the later 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 use tax, the gasoline tax (including the inventory tax), the special fuel tax (including the inventory tax), the motor carrier fuel tax (including the inventory tax), the oil inspection fee, the cigarette tax, the tobacco products tax, any county innkeeper's taxes imposed under IC 6-9, any food and beverage taxes imposed under IC 6-9, any county or local admissions taxes imposed under IC 6-9, 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 that filed the claim. If the person disagrees with a part of the decision on the claim, the person may file a protest and request a hearing with the department. 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) 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 from the date the decision is mailed to file a written protest. If the person files a protest and requests 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 that 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. The department may continue the hearing until a later date if the taxpayer presents additional information at the hearing or the taxpayer requests an opportunity to present additional information after the hearing.

(g) A person that disagrees with any part of the department's determination in a memorandum of 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. If the department grants the rehearing, the department shall issue a supplemental order denying a refund or a supplemental memorandum of decision based on the rehearing, whichever is applicable.

(h) If the person disagrees with any part of the department's determination, the person may appeal the determination, 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 if:

(1) the appeal is filed more than ninety (90) days after the latest of the dates on which:

(A) 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 memorandum of decision or order denying a refund;

(B) 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; or

(C) the department issues a supplemental memorandum of decision or supplemental order denying a refund following a rehearing granted under subsection (g); 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 a refund with the department.

The ninety (90) day period may be extended according to the terms of a written agreement signed by both the department and the person. The agreement must specify a date upon which the extension will terminate

and include a statement that the person agrees to preserve the person's records until that specified termination date. The specified termination date agreed upon under this subsection may not be more than ninety (90) days after the expiration of the period otherwise specified by this subsection.

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

(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 latest of:

(1) the date determined under subsection (a);

(2) the date that is one hundred eighty (180) days after the date of the modification by the Internal Revenue Service as provided under:

(A) IC 6-3-4-6(c) and IC 6-3-4-6(d) (for the adjusted gross income tax); or

(B) IC 6-5.5-6-6(c) and IC 6-5.5-6-6(d) (for the financial institutions tax); or

(3) in the case of a modification described in ~~IC 6-8.1-5-2(j)(1)~~ **IC 6-8.1-5-2(k)(1)** through ~~IC 6-8.1-5-2(j)(3),~~ **IC 6-8.1-5-2(k)(3), the date provided in IC 6-3-4.5 for such refunds or** December 31, 2021, **whichever is later.**

(k) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if an individual received a severance payment described in Section 3(a)(1)(A) of the Combat-Injured Veterans Tax Fairness Act of 2016 (P.L. 114-292) and upon which the United States Secretary of Defense withheld tax under IC 6-3, IC 6-3.5-1.1 (before its repeal), IC 6-3.5-6 (before its repeal), IC 6-3.5-7 (before its repeal), or IC 6-3.6, the individual must file a claim for refund for taxes that were overpaid and attributable to the severance payment not later than December 31, 2020. Any refund under this subsection shall be computed without regard to subsection (a)(2). The department may establish procedures to provide standard refund amounts if a standard refund amount is requested from the Internal Revenue Service.

(l) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a taxpayer may file a claim for refund for any taxes under IC 6-3 or IC 6-5.5 that the taxpayer expected to be due as a result of an Internal Revenue Service audit not later than the date otherwise prescribed in this section or one hundred eighty (180) days after

the date the taxpayer is notified that the audit resulted in no change or, if the audit resulted in a modification, the date of the modification as provided under:

(1) IC 6-3-4-6(c) and IC 6-3-4-6(d) (for adjusted gross income tax); or

(2) IC 6-5.5-6-6(c) and IC 6-5.5-6-6(d) (for the financial institutions tax);

whichever is later.

(m) If a taxpayer has an overpayment for a listed tax as a result of a credit of taxes paid to another state, country, or local jurisdiction in another state or country, and those taxes were assessed by the state, country, or local jurisdiction after the period for which a refund could have been claimed for that listed tax under this section, the period for requesting the refund under this section is extended to one hundred eighty (180) days after payment of the tax to the state, country, or local jurisdiction.

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

SECTION 36. IC 6-8.1-9-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.146-2020, SECTION 45, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 2. (a) If the department finds that a person has paid more tax for a taxable year than is legally due, the department shall apply the amount of the excess against any amount of that same tax that is assessed and is currently due. The department may then apply any remaining excess against any of the listed taxes that have been assessed against the person and that are currently due. Subject to subsection (c), if any excess remains after the department has applied the overpayment against the person's tax liabilities, the department shall either refund the amount to the person or, at the person's request, credit the amount to the person's future tax liabilities.

(b) Subject to subsection (c), if a court determines that a person has paid more tax for a taxable year than is legally due, the department shall refund the excess amount to the person.

(c) As used in this subsection, "pass through entity" means a corporation that is exempt from the adjusted gross income tax under IC 6-3-2-2.8(2), a partnership, a limited liability company, or a limited liability partnership and "pass through income" means a person's distributive share of adjusted gross income for a taxable year attributable to the person's interest in a pass through entity. This

subsection applies to a person's overpayment of adjusted gross income tax for a taxable year if:

(1) the person has filed a timely claim for refund with respect to the overpayment under IC 6-8.1-9-1;

(2) the overpayment:

(A) is with respect to a taxable year beginning before January 1, 2009;

(B) is attributable to amounts paid to the department by:

(i) a nonresident shareholder, partner, or member of a pass through entity;

(ii) a pass through entity under IC 6-3-4-12 or IC 6-3-4-13 on behalf of a nonresident shareholder, partner, or member of the pass through entity; or

(iii) a pass through entity under IC 6-3-4-12 or IC 6-3-4-13 on behalf of a nonresident shareholder, partner, or member of another pass through entity; and

(3) the overpayment arises from a determination by the department or a court that the person's pass through income is not includible in the person's adjusted gross income derived from sources within Indiana as a result of the application of IC 6-3-2-2(a)(5) and IC 6-3-2-2.2(g).

The department shall apply the overpayment to the person's liability for taxes that have been assessed and are currently due as provided in subsection (a) and apply any remaining overpayment as a credit or credits in satisfaction of the person's liability for listed taxes in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008. If the person, including any successor to the person's interest in the overpayment, does not have sufficient liability for listed taxes against which to credit all the remaining overpayment in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 2008, and ending before January 1, 2019, the taxpayer is not entitled for any taxable year ending after December 31, 2018, to have any part of the remaining overpayment applied, refunded, or credited to the person's liability for listed taxes. If an overpayment or part of an overpayment is required to be applied as a credit under this subsection to the person's liability for listed taxes for a taxable year beginning after December 31, 2008, and has not been determined by the department or a court to meet the conditions of subdivision (3) by the due date of the person's return for a listed tax for a taxable year beginning after December 31, 2008, the department shall refund to the person that part of the overpayment that should have been applied as a credit for such taxable year within ninety (90) days of the date that the department or a court makes the determination that the overpayment meets the

conditions of subdivision (3). However, the department may establish a program to refund small overpayment amounts that do not exceed the threshold dollar value established by the department rather than crediting the amounts against tax liability accruing for a taxable year after December 31, 2008. A person that receives a refund or credit under this subsection shall file a report with the department in the form and in the schedule specified by the department that identifies under penalties of perjury the home state or other jurisdiction where the income subject to the refund or credit was reported as income attributable to that state or jurisdiction.

(d) An excess tax payment that is not refunded or credited against a current or future tax liability within ninety (90) days after the date the refund claim is filed, the date the tax payment was due, or the date the tax was paid, whichever is latest, accrues interest from:

(1) the date the refund claim is filed, if the refund claim is filed before July 1, 2015; or

(2) for a refund claim filed after June 30, 2015, the latest of:

(A) the date the tax payment was due;

(B) the date the tax was paid; ~~or~~

(C) the date the tax return was filed for the period and tax type for which the refund is claimed;

(D) in the case of a refund based on payment of a tax by the taxpayer to another state, country, or locality, the date of such payment of tax to the other state, country, or locality; or

~~(C)~~ **(E)** July 1, 2015;

at the rate established under IC 6-8.1-10-1 until a date, determined by the department, that does not precede by more than thirty (30) days, the date on which the refund or credit is made. As used in this subsection, "refund claim" includes a return and an amended return that indicates an overpayment of tax. For purposes of this subsection only, the due date for the payment of the state gross retail or use tax, the oil inspection fee, and the petroleum severance tax is December 31 of the calendar year that contains the taxable period for which the payment is remitted. ~~Notwithstanding any other provision, no interest is due for any time before the filing of a tax return for the period and tax type for which a taxpayer files a refund claim.~~

(e) A person who is liable for the payment of excise taxes under IC 7.1-4-3 or IC 7.1-4-4 is entitled to claim a credit against the person's excise tax liability in the amount of the excise taxes paid in duplicate by the person, or the person's assignors or predecessors, upon both:

(1) the receipt of the goods subject to the excise taxes, as reported

by the person, or the person's assignors or predecessors, on excise tax returns filed with the department; and

(2) the withdrawal of the same goods from a storage facility operated under 19 U.S.C. 1555(a).

(f) The amount of the credit under subsection (e) is equal to fifty percent (50%) of the amount of excise taxes:

(1) that were paid by the person as described in subsection (e)(2);

(2) that are duplicative of excise taxes paid by the person as described in subsection (e)(1); and

(3) for which the person has not previously claimed a credit.

The credit may be claimed by subtracting the amount of the credit from the amount of the person's excise taxes reported on the person's monthly excise tax returns filed under IC 7.1-4-6 with the department for taxes imposed under IC 7.1-4-3 or IC 7.1-4-4. The amount of the credit that may be taken monthly by the person on each monthly excise tax return may not exceed ten percent (10%) of the excise tax liability reported by the person on the monthly excise tax return. The credit may be claimed on not more than thirty-six (36) consecutive monthly excise tax returns beginning with the month in which credit is first claimed.

(g) The amount of the credit calculated under subsection (f) must be used for capital expenditures to:

(1) expand employment; or

(2) assist in retaining employment within Indiana.

The department shall annually verify whether the capital expenditures made by the person comply with this subsection.

(h) An excess tax payment under section 1(k) of this chapter that is not refunded or credited against a current or future tax liability within ninety (90) days after the date the refund claim is filed, the date the tax payment was due, or the date the tax was paid, whichever is latest, accrues interest from April 1, 2020. For purposes of this subsection, a refund claim filed prior to April 1, 2020, shall be treated as filed on April 1, 2020.

SECTION 37. IC 6-8.1-10-2.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.234-2019, SECTION 37, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 2.1. (a) Except as provided in IC 6-3-4-12(k) and IC 6-3-4-13(l), a person that:

(1) fails to file a return for any of the listed taxes;

(2) fails to pay the full amount of tax shown on the person's return on or before the due date for the return or payment;

(3) incurs, upon examination by the department, a deficiency that is due to negligence;

(4) fails to timely remit any tax held in trust for the state; ~~or~~

(5) fails to file a return in the electronic manner required by the department if such return is required to be filed electronically; or

~~(5)~~ **(6)** is required to make a payment by electronic funds transfer (as defined in IC 4-8.1-2-7), overnight courier, ~~or~~ personal delivery, **or any other electronic means** and the payment is not received by the department by the due date **in such manner and** in funds acceptable to the department;

is subject to a penalty.

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

(1) the full amount of the tax due if the person failed to file the return **or, in the case of a return required to be filed electronically, the return is not filed in the electronic manner required by the department;**

(2) the amount of the tax not paid, if the person filed the return but failed to pay the full amount of the tax shown on the return;

(3) the amount of the tax held in trust that is not timely remitted;

(4) the amount of deficiency as finally determined by the department; or

(5) the amount of tax due if a person failed to make payment **required to be made** by electronic funds transfer, overnight courier, ~~or~~ personal delivery, **or any other electronic means** by the due date **in such manner.**

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

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

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

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

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

(h) A:

(1) corporation which otherwise qualifies under IC 6-3-2-2.8(2);

(2) partnership; or

(3) trust;

that fails to withhold and pay any amount of tax required to be withheld under IC 6-3-4-12, IC 6-3-4-13, or IC 6-3-4-15 shall pay a penalty equal to twenty percent (20%) of the amount of tax required to be withheld under IC 6-3-4-12, IC 6-3-4-13, or IC 6-3-4-15. This penalty shall be in addition to any penalty imposed by section 6 of this chapter.

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

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

(k) If a person subject to the penalty imposed under this section provides the department with documentation showing that the person is or has been subject to incarceration for a period of a least one hundred eighty (180) days, the department shall waive any penalty under this section and interest that accrues during the time the person was incarcerated, but not to an extent greater than the penalty or interest relief to which a person would otherwise have been entitled under the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3901-4043), if the person was in military service. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude the department from issuing a proposed assessment, demand notice, jeopardy proposed assessment, jeopardy demand notice, or warrant otherwise permitted by law.

SECTION 38. IC 9-18.1-5-8, AS AMENDED BY HEA 1356-2021, SECTION 8, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 8. (a) Except as provided in sections 11 and 13 of this chapter, the fee to register a trailer is as follows:

Declared Gross Weight (Pounds)	Fee ($)

Greater than	Equal to or less than	
0	3,000	$ 16.35
3,000	9,000	25.35
9,000	12,000	72
12,000	16,000	108
16,000	22,000	168
22,000		228

(b) A fee described in subsection (a) that is collected **by the department from a person registering** under the International Registration Plan shall be **prorated based on the Indiana mileage percentage of the trucks and tractors registered by the person under the International Registration Plan pursuant to section 9 of this chapter. The prorated amount shall be** distributed as set forth in section 10.5 of this chapter.

(c) A fee described in subsection (a) that is not required to be distributed under subsection (b) shall be distributed as follows:

(1) Twenty-five cents ($0.25) to the state construction fund.

(2) Fifty cents ($0.50) to the state motor vehicle technology fund.

(3) Two dollars and ninety cents ($2.90) to the highway, road and street fund.

(4) Four dollars ($4) to the crossroads 2000 fund.

(5) One dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) to the integrated public safety communications fund.

(6) Three dollars and ten cents ($3.10) to the commission fund.

(7) Any remaining amount to the motor vehicle highway account.

SECTION 39. IC 13-20-13-7 IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 7. (a) A fee of twenty-five cents ($0.25) is imposed on the sale of the following:

(1) Each new tire that is sold at retail.

(2) Each new tire mounted on a new vehicle sold at retail.

(b) The person that sells the new tire or vehicle at retail **(including a retail merchant that meets one (1) or both of the economic thresholds under IC 6-2.5-2-1(d))** to the ultimate consumer of the tire or vehicle shall collect the fee imposed by this section.

(c) A person that collects a fee under subsection (b):

(1) shall pay the fees collected under subsection (b):

(A) to the department of state revenue; and

(B) at the same time and in the same manner that the person pays the state gross retail tax collected by the person to the department of state revenue;

(2) shall indicate on the return:

(A) prescribed by the department of state revenue; and

(B) used for the payment of state gross retail taxes;

that the person is also paying fees collected under subsection (b); and

(3) is entitled to deduct and retain one percent (1%) of the fees required to be paid to the department of state revenue under this subsection.

(d) The department of state revenue shall deposit fees collected under this section in the waste tire management fund established by this chapter.

SECTION 40. IC 22-11-14-1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.177-2007, SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 1. As used in this chapter and IC 22-11-14.5:

"Auto burglar alarm" means a tube that contains pyrotechnic composition that produces a loud whistle or smoke when ignited. A small quantity of explosive, not exceeding fifty (50) milligrams, may also be used to produce a small report. A squib is used to ignite the device.

"Booby trap" means a small tube with string protruding from both ends, similar to a party popper in design. The ends of the string are pulled to ignite the friction sensitive composition, producing a small report.

"Chaser" means a device, containing fifty (50) milligrams or less of explosive composition, that consists of a small paper or cardboard tube that travels along the ground upon ignition. A whistling effect is often produced, and a small noise may be produced.

"Cigarette load" means a small wooden peg that has been coated with a small quantity of explosive composition. Upon ignition of a cigarette containing one (1) of the pegs, a small report is produced.

"Consumer firework" means a small firework that is designed primarily to produce visible effects by combustion, and that is required to comply with the construction, chemical composition, and labeling regulations promulgated by the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission under 16 CFR 1507. The term also includes some small devices designed to produce an audible effect, such as whistling devices, ground devices containing fifty (50) milligrams or less of explosive composition, and aerial devices containing one hundred thirty (130) milligrams or less of explosive composition. Propelling or expelling charges consisting of a mixture of charcoal, sulfur, and potassium nitrate are not considered as designed to produce an audible effect. Consumer fireworks:

(1) include:

(A) aerial devices, which include sky rockets, missile type rockets, helicopter or aerial spinners, roman candles, mines, and shells;

(B) ground audible devices, which include firecrackers, salutes, and chasers; and

(C) firework devices containing combinations of the effects described in clauses (A) and (B); and

(2) do not include the items referenced in section 8(a) of this chapter.

"Cone fountain" means a cardboard or heavy paper cone which contains up to fifty (50) grams of pyrotechnic composition, and which produces the same effect as a cylindrical fountain.

"Cylindrical fountain" means a cylindrical tube not exceeding three-quarters (3/4) inch in inside diameter and containing up to seventy-five (75) grams of pyrotechnic composition. Fountains produce a shower of color and sparks upon ignition, and sometimes a whistling effect. Cylindrical fountains may contain a spike to be inserted in the ground (spike fountain), a wooden or plastic base to be placed on the ground (base fountain), or a wooden handle or cardboard handle for items designed to be hand held (handle fountain).

"Dipped stick" or "wire sparkler" means a stick or wire coated with pyrotechnic composition that produces a shower of sparks upon ignition. Total pyrotechnic composition does not exceed one hundred (100) grams per item. Those devices containing chlorate or perchlorate salts do not exceed five (5) grams in total composition per item. Wire sparklers that contain no magnesium and that contain less than one hundred (100) grams of composition per item are not included in the category of consumer fireworks.

"Distributor" means a person who sells fireworks to wholesalers and retailers for resale.

"Explosive composition" means a chemical or mixture of chemicals that produces an audible effect by deflagration or detonation when ignited.

"Firecracker" or "salute" is a device that consists of a small paper wrapped or cardboard tube containing not more than fifty (50) milligrams of pyrotechnic composition and that produces, upon ignition, noise, accompanied by a flash of light.

"Firework" means any composition or device designed for the purpose of producing a visible or audible effect by combustion, deflagration, or detonation. Fireworks consist of consumer fireworks, items referenced in section 8(a) of this chapter, and special fireworks. The following items are excluded from the definition of fireworks:

(1) Model rockets.
(2) Toy pistol caps.
(3) Emergency signal flares.
(4) Matches.
(5) Fixed ammunition for firearms.
(6) Ammunition components intended for use in firearms, muzzle loading cannons, or small arms.
(7) Shells, cartridges, and primers for use in firearms, muzzle loading cannons, or small arms.
(8) Indoor pyrotechnics special effects material.
(9) M-80s, cherry bombs, silver salutes, and any device banned by the federal government.

"Flitter sparkler" means a narrow paper tube filled with pyrotechnic composition that produces color and sparks upon ignition. These devices do not use a fuse for ignition, but rather are ignited by igniting the paper at one (1) end of the tube.

"Ground spinner" means a small spinning device that is similar to wheels in design and effect when placed on the ground and ignited, and that produces a shower of sparks and color when spinning.

"Helicopter" or "aerial spinner" is a spinning device:

(1) that consists of a tube up to one-half (1/2) inch in inside diameter and that contains up to twenty (20) grams of pyrotechnic composition;
(2) to which some type of propeller or blade device is attached; and
(3) that lifts into the air upon ignition, producing a visible or audible effect at the height of flight.

"Illuminating torch" means a cylindrical tube that:

(1) contains up to one hundred (100) grams of pyrotechnic composition;
(2) produces, upon ignition, a colored fire; and
(3) is either a spike, base, or handle type device.

"Importer" means:

(1) a person who imports fireworks from a foreign country; or
(2) a person who brings or causes fireworks to be brought within this state for subsequent sale.

"Indoor pyrotechnics special effects material" means a chemical material that is clearly labeled by the manufacturer as suitable for indoor use (as provided in National Fire Protection Association Standard 1126 (2001 edition)).

"Interstate wholesaler" means a person who is engaged in interstate commerce selling fireworks.

"Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the manufacture of fireworks.

"Mine" or "shell" means a device that:

(1) consists of a heavy cardboard or paper tube up to two and one-half (2 1/2) inches in inside diameter, to which a wooden or plastic base is attached;

(2) contains up to forty (40) grams of pyrotechnic composition; and

(3) propels, upon ignition, stars (pellets of pressed pyrotechnic composition that burn with bright color), whistles, parachutes, or combinations thereof, with the tube remaining on the ground.

"Missile-type rocket" means a device that is similar to a sky rocket in size, composition, and effect, and that uses fins rather than a stick for guidance and stability.

"Municipality" has the meaning set forth in IC 36-1-2-11.

"Party popper" means a small plastic or paper item containing not more than sixteen (16) milligrams of explosive composition that is friction sensitive. A string protruding from the device is pulled to ignite it, expelling paper streamers and producing a small report.

"Person" means an individual, an association, an organization, a limited liability company, or a corporation.

"Pyrotechnic composition" means a mixture of chemicals that produces a visible or audible effect by combustion rather than deflagration or detonation. Pyrotechnic compositions will not explode upon ignition unless severely confined.

"Responding fire department" means the paid fire department or volunteer fire department that renders fire protection services to a political subdivision.

"Retail sales stand" means a temporary business site or location where goods are to be sold.

"Retailer" means a person who purchases fireworks for resale to consumers, **including a retail merchant that meets one (1) or both of the economic thresholds under IC 6-2.5-2-1(d).**

"Roman candle" means a device that consists of a heavy paper or cardboard tube not exceeding three-eighths (3/8) inch in inside diameter and that contains up to twenty (20) grams of pyrotechnic composition. Upon ignition, up to ten (10) stars (pellets of pressed pyrotechnic composition that burn with bright color) are individually expelled at several second intervals.

"Sky rocket" means a device that:

(1) consists of a tube that contains pyrotechnic composition;

(2) contains a stick for guidance and stability; and

(3) rises into the air upon ignition, producing a burst of color or noise at the height of flight.

"Smoke device" means a tube or sphere containing pyrotechnic composition that produces white or colored smoke upon ignition as the primary effect.

"Snake" or "glow worm" means a pressed pellet of pyrotechnic composition that produces a large, snake-like ash upon burning. The ash expands in length as the pellet burns. These devices do not contain mercuric thiocyanate.

"Snapper" means a small, paper wrapped item containing a minute quantity of explosive composition coated on small bits of sand. When dropped, the device explodes, producing a small report.

"Special discharge location" means a location designated for the discharge of consumer fireworks by individuals in accordance with rules adopted under section 3.5 of this chapter.

"Special fireworks" means fireworks designed primarily to produce visible or audible effects by combustion, deflagration, or detonation, including firecrackers containing more than one hundred thirty (130) milligrams of explosive composition, aerial shells containing more than forty (40) grams of pyrotechnic composition, and other exhibition display items that exceed the limits for classification as consumer fireworks.

"Trick match" means a kitchen or book match that has been coated with a small quantity of explosive or pyrotechnic composition. Upon ignition of the match, a small report or a shower of sparks is produced.

"Trick noisemaker" means an item that produces a small report intended to surprise the user.

"Wheel" means a pyrotechnic device that:

(1) is attached to a post or tree by means of a nail or string;

(2) contains up to six (6) driver units (tubes not exceeding one-half (1/2) inch in inside diameter) containing up to sixty (60) grams of composition per driver unit; and

(3) revolves, upon ignition, producing a shower of color and sparks and sometimes a whistling effect.

"Wholesaler" means a person who purchases fireworks for resale to retailers.

SECTION 41. IC 36-6-6-4, AS AMENDED BY P.L.266-2013, SECTION 12, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 4. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c), two (2) members of the legislative body constitute a quorum.

(b) Before January 1, 2017, four (4) members of the legislative body in a county containing a consolidated city constitute a quorum. After

December 31, 2016, three (3) members of the legislative body in a county having a consolidated city constitute a quorum.

(c) This subsection applies to a township government that:

(1) is created by a merger of township governments under IC 36-6-1.5; and

(2) elects ~~a~~ **the** township ~~board~~ **legislative body** under section 2.1 of this chapter.

A majority of the members of the **township** legislative body constitute a quorum. If a township ~~board~~ **legislative body** has an even number of members, the township executive shall serve ~~as an ex officio~~ **by virtue of office as a** member of the township ~~board~~ **legislative body** for the purpose of casting the deciding vote to break a tie.

(d) For townships not described in subsection (c), the township executive shall serve by virtue of office as a member of the township legislative body for the purpose of casting the deciding vote to break a tie. However, the township executive may not vote to break a tie on the adoption of an ordinance to increase the township executive's compensation (as defined in section 10 of this chapter).

SECTION 42. IC 36-8-16.6-10, AS ADDED BY P.L.113-2010, SECTION 151, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021]: Sec. 10. As used in this chapter, "seller" means a person that sells prepaid wireless telecommunications service to another person, **including a retail merchant that meets one (1) or both of the economic thresholds under IC 6-2.5-2-1(d).**

SECTION 43. [EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2021] **(a) IC 6-3-4.5-1 through IC 6-3-4.5-8, as added by this act, and IC 6-3-4.5-14 through IC 6-3-4.5-20, as added by this act, are effective for any audit completed or amended return filed after June 30, 2021.**

(b) IC 6-3-4.5-9 through IC 6-3-4.5-13, as added by this act, are effective with regard to any federal partnership audit conducted under Section 6221 through 6241 of the Internal Revenue Code with regard to partnerships whose taxable year:

(1) begins after December 31, 2017;

(2) ends after August 12, 2018; or

(3) begins after November 2, 2015, and before January 1, 2018, and for which a valid election under United States Treasury Regulation 301.9100-22 is in effect;

and to the partners of such partnerships, including any partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries of a pass through entity that is a partner in such partnership. In addition, if the partnership received final federal adjustments described in this subsection

before July 1, 2021, such adjustments shall be deemed to have been received by the partnership on July 1, 2021, with a final determination date of July 1, 2021.

SECTION 44. **An emergency is declared for this act.**

President of the Senate

President Pro Tempore

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Governor of the State of Indiana

Date: _____ Time: _____