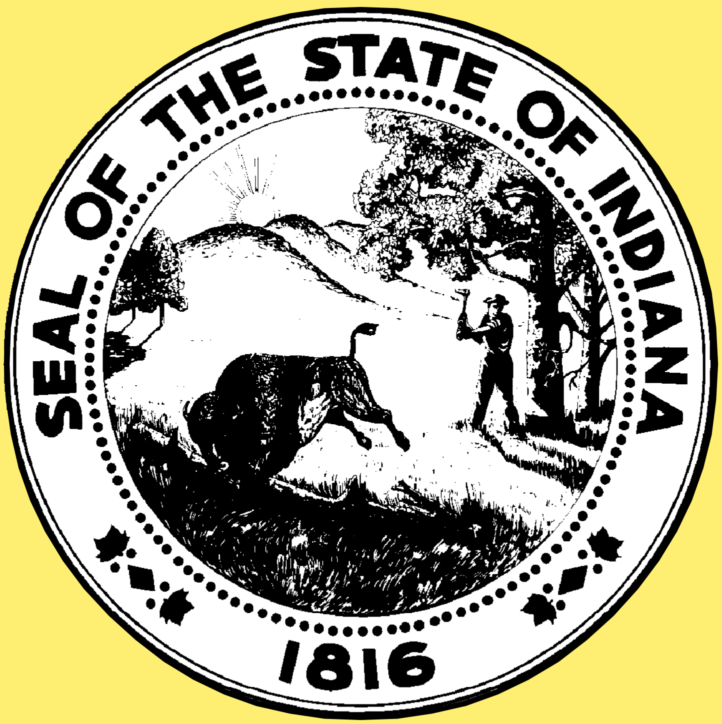
INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
100 N. SENATE AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS IN 46204-2253

CORPORATE TAXPAYER ASSISTANCE
(317) 232-2189

STATE OF INDIANA
SPECIAL CORPORATION INCOME TAX BOOKLET
FORM IT-20SC



TAX YEAR
1998

This Booklet Contains: **Page Number**

Legislative and Administrative Highlights

Internal Revenue Code Reference

House Enrolled Act 1157 (1998) amends Indiana Code 6-3-1-11 stating that any reference to the Internal Revenue Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended and in effect on January 1, 1998.

Federal Limitation of Net Operating Loss Carry Back

By adoption of amendments made to the Internal Revenue Code, effective for NOL's arising in tax years beginning after August 5, 1997, Indiana's carry back period for net operating losses is reduced from 3 years to 2 years, and the carry forward period is extended from 15 years to 20 years.

The three-year carry back rule continues for net operating losses (NOL's) related to casualty losses of individual taxpayers, farm losses, and small business losses attributed to a Presidentially declared disaster area.

New Enterprise Zone Established

A portion of the former military base, Fort Benjamin Harrison, is declared an Indiana enterprise zone effective for tax years beginning on or after December 1, 1997.

Military Base Recovery Tax Credit

House Enrolled Act 1319 (1998), effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, creates a state tax liability credit for rehabilitation of real property located in military base facilities designated by the state Enterprise Zone Board. A maximum credit of 25% of the qualified investment in the facility depends on when the property was initially placed in service.

To request additional information regarding the definitions, procedures, and qualifications for obtaining this credit, contact: Indiana Department of Commerce, Enterprise Zone Board, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204, or call (317) 232-8905.

Individual Development Account Tax Credit

Public Law 15-1997, effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, creates a state tax liability credit. The credit is equal to 50% of the contribution, if not less than $1,000 and not more than $50,000, which is made to a community development corporation participating in an Individual Development Account (IDA) program.

The IDA program is designed to assist qualifying low-income residents to accumulate savings and build personal finance skills. Account-holders may use their savings to pay for: higher education or vocational school, learning a trade by attending an accredited or licensed training program, starting or buying business, and buying a home.

Applications for the credit are filed through the community development corporation using Form IDA-10/20.

To request additional information regarding the definitions, procedures, and qualifications for obtaining this credit, contact: Indiana Department of Commerce, Community Development, One North Capitol, Suite 600, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204, or call (317) 232-8911.

Extended Period for Assessment

Public Law 28-1997 amended I.C. 6-8.1-5-2 to extend the period in which the Department may issue a proposed assessment if a taxpayer's federal income tax liability is adjusted due to an assessment of a federal deficiency, or the filing of an amended federal return.

Effective January 1, 1998, the assessment period is extended to six months after the due date a taxpayer files notice of modification with the Department.

Indiana Financial Institution Franchise Tax

I.C. 6-5.5-2-1 imposes an 8.5% franchise tax on the adjusted gross income of a corporation transacting the business of a financial institution, including: a holding company, a regulated financial corporation, or a subsidiary of the above. Any taxpayer who is subject to tax under I.C. 6-5.5 is exempt from Indiana’s gross, adjusted gross and supplemental net income taxes as well as the former bank and savings & loan taxes under I.C. 6-5.

The franchise tax extends to both resident and nonresident financial institutions and to all the other corporate entities when eighty percent (80%) of gross income is derived from activities which constitute the business of a financial institution. The business of a financial institution is defined as activities authorized by the federal reserve board; the making, acquiring, selling, or servicing loans or extensions of credit; or operating a credit card, debit card or charge card business.

Entities wholly subject to this tax should not file Form IT-20SC; instead they should file Form FIT-20, which is available from the Department. For further information on the financial institution franchise tax, request Commissioner’s Directive #14 from the Department or call the Corporate Income Tax Section: (317) 232-2189.

Rounding to Whole Dollars

House Enrolled Act 1157 (1998), effective January 1, 1998, adds a new section that allows the rounding of an amount less than 50 cents to the next lower dollar, and from 50 through 99 cents to the next higher dollar for adjusted gross income tax purposes. However, rounding does not apply to the apportionment percentage or to the tax rate.

General Statement and Instructions

Filing Requirements for Special Corporation

Who May File Form IT-20SC

Any corporation doing business and having gross income in Indiana is required to file an Indiana corporation income tax return. Indiana law requires corporations to adopt their federal tax year for reporting gross and adjusted gross income to Indiana.

I.C. 6-2.1-3-24.5 exempts certain corporations from gross income tax. These entities are referred to as Indiana "Special Corporations." To be considered a special corporation, certain requirements must be met:

(1) The corporation must meet all the qualifications of an S-Corporation as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 1361 (b) (i.e., the corporation qualifies as an S Corporation but has not elected to be treated as such.) However, a corporation is a small business corporation for the purpose of claiming special status even if one (1) of its shareholders is a qualified trust that forms a part of an employee stock ownership plan under Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) The corporation's passive investment income, as defined in Internal Revenue Code Section 1362(d)(3)(C), may not equal or exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of its gross income for the tax year.

(3) A corporation must meet the Department's request to prove it is a "small business corporation" by filing on Form IT-20SC (the questionnaire at the top of the return will be considered prima facie proof of the small business corporation status).

A limited liability company treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes and meeting the above requirements, may file form IT-20SC. **A corporation applying for and receiving permission to file for federal income tax purposes, under I.R.C. Section 1361, as an S corporation using Form 1120S, is required to file an Indiana S Corporation Income Tax Return , Form IT-20S.** Caution: Special corporations are subject to a penalty for either paying the tax due late or filing the return after the due date (even if there is no tax due). See line 44 instructions. For an overview of corporate taxation, refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #12, revised November, 1993.

Note: The Department requires copies of pages 1 through 4 of the U.S. corporation income tax return to be attached to the Indiana return. This requirement is made under the authority of I.C. 6-8.1-5-4(d). Failure to submit this information could delay the processing of the Indiana return.

Due Date of Return

The corporation s tax return is due on the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the tax year.

Accounting Methods

Under the Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act, the Department will recognize the method of accounting used for federal income tax purposes.

Adjusted Gross Income Tax (I.C. 6-3-1-3.5)

The adjusted gross income is calculated using the federal taxable income from the U.S. corporation income tax return, Form 1120, and making Indiana modifications as required by I.C. 6-3-1-3.5(b). Adjusted gross and supplemental net income taxes are imposed on all income derived from Indiana sources according to the attribution of income and receipts as detailed on the apportionment Schedule E or related instructions. Indiana adjusted gross income is taxed at the rate of 3.4%. (See instructions for lines 1 through 20).

Supplemental Net Income Tax (I.C. 6-3-8-1)

The supplemental net income tax for special corporations is calculated by deducting the adjusted gross income tax from the Indiana adjusted gross income. The remainder (supplemental net income) is taxed at the rate of 4.5%. Supplemental net income cannot be negative. If less than zero, enter zero on the appropriate line. (See instructions for lines 21 through 24.)

Estimated Quarterly Payments (I.C. 6-2.1-5 & 6-3-4-4.1)

Special corporations with estimated adjusted gross income tax or supplemental net income tax of more than $1,000 for the tax year are required to file quarterly estimated tax payments.

Estimated income tax payments are submitted with the Indiana quarterly estimated return, Form IT-6, or by electronic funds transfer when the average quarterly liability exceeds $10,000. If the corporation has overpaid estimated payments, a credit must be claimed on the annual corporate return, Form IT-20SC, to obtain a refund or to carry over the excess to the following year's estimated tax account. If an estimated account needs to be established, contact the Department to remit the initial payment and to request preprinted quarterly estimated IT-6 returns. Use the Federal Identification number of the reporting taxpayer.

The quarterly due dates for estimated tax payments for calendar year corporate taxpayers are April 20, June 20, September 20 and December 20 of the tax year. Fiscal year and short tax year corporate filers must remit by the 20th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th, and 12th month of their tax period. For further instructions, refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #11.

Penalty for Underpayment of Estimated Taxes (I.C. 6-8.1-10-2.1 b)

Corporations required to estimate their income taxes will be subject to a ten percent (10%) underpayment penalty if they fail to timely file estimated tax payments or fail to remit a sufficient amount. To avoid the penalty, the required quarterly estimate must be at least twenty percent (20%) of the total income tax liability for the current taxable year or twenty-five percent (25%) of the corporation's final income tax liability for the previous tax year. The penalty for the underpayment of estimated tax is assessed on the difference between the actual amount paid by the corporation for each quarter and twenty-five percent (25%) of the corporation's final income tax liability for the current tax year. Refer to the instructions for completing Schedule IT-2220, Penalty for the Underpayment of Corporate Income Taxes.

Electronic Funds Transfer Requirements

Effective January 1, 1998, I.C. 6-3-4-4.1 requires that if 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; and/or
(3) Supplemental net income tax (under I.C. 6-3-8-5);

exceeds $10,000, the corporation shall make its estimated quarterly payments by electronic funds transfer (as defined in I.C. 4-8.1-2-7) or by delivering in person or by overnight courier a payment by cashier's check, certified check, or by money order to the Department. The transfer or payment shall be made on or before the date the tax is due.

When the payment is made by electronic funds transfer (EFT), the payment is deemed paid on the date the Department's account is credited with the payment. When the payment is made by a courier, the payment is deemed paid on the date the Department actually receives the payment. Taxpayers making payments by electronic funds transfer do not need to file IT-6 returns.

If a corporation not currently using the electronic funds transfer or overnight courier method determines it meets the statutory requirements to do so, the corporation should contact the Indiana Department of Revenue, EFT Section: (317) 232-5500, to obtain the necessary instructions to remit its estimated income tax payments in this manner.

Failure to use the electronic funds method of payment when required will subject the taxpayer to a 10% underpayment penalty on estimated adjusted gross and supplemental net income taxes.

Treatment of Partnership Income

If the corporate partner's and the partnership's activities constitute a unitary business under established standards (disregarding ownership requirements), the business income of the unitary business attributable to Indiana is determined by a three-factor formula. The formula consists of property, payroll, and sales of the corporate partner and its share of the partnership's factors for any partnership year ending within or with the corporate partner's income year. The partner's proportionate share of all of the partnership's (unapportioned) state income, real and personal property taxes, and charitable contributions are added back in determining adjusted gross income.

If the corporate partner's activities and the partnership's activities do not constitute a unitary business under established standards, the corporate partner's share of the partnership income attributable to Indiana shall be determined as follows: (1) If the partnership derives income from sources within and outside Indiana, the income derived from sources within Indiana is determined by a three-factor formula consisting of property, payroll, and sales of the partnership; (2) If the partnership derives income from sources entirely within Indiana, or entirely outside Indiana, such income will not be subject to formula apportionment.

For non-unitary partners, taxable partnership distributions included in federal adjusted gross income are deducted on line 12 of Schedule A. Non-unitary partnership income attributed to Indiana, including any apportioned pro rata modifications, is added back on line 16 of Schedule A.

Losses will be treated the same as income; however, losses may not exceed the limits imposed by I.R.C. sections 469 and 704.

Extensions for Filing

The Department recognizes the Internal Revenue Service's application for automatic extension of time to file (Form 7004). *Do not file a separate copy of Form 7004 with the Department to request an Indiana extension. Instead, the federal extension form must be attached when the Indiana return is filed.* Returns postmarked within thirty (30) days after the federal extension date will be considered timely filed. If a federal extension is not needed, a corporation may request a separate Indiana extension of time to file by writing to the Indiana Department of Revenue, Returns Processing Center, Data Control - Business Tax, 100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2253.

If filing after the original due date, but prior to the extended due date, a penalty for late payment will not be imposed if at least 90% of the corporation's income tax was paid by the original due date. *The extension payment should be sent with Indiana Form IT-6 as a fifth quarter estimate.*

Any tax paid after the original due date must include interest. Contact the Department for the current interest rate charged for payments.

Calculation of Interest on Refunds

I.C. 6-8.1-9-2(c) states if an overpayment of tax is not refunded within ninety (90) days of either the date the tax payment was due; the date the tax was paid; or the date the refund claim is filed, whichever is latest, it accrues interest at the rate established by the Commissioner.

An approved overpayment will be refunded or may be credited to the following tax year. Upon request, a combination of the above two options can be granted.

Amended Returns

Form IT-20X must be completed to amend an Indiana corporation return. Always use Form IT-20X to comply with I.C. 6-3-4-6, requiring a taxpayer to notify the Department of any modifications (federal adjustment, R.A.R., etc.) made to a federal income tax return within 120 days of such change. Attach copies of all federal waivers applying to the amended return.

To claim a refund of an overpayment, the return must be filed within three years of the latter of the date of overpayment or due date of the return. In the case of a two-year carry back net operating loss deduction, Indiana follows federal regulations. Indiana recognizes initial federal waivers of the statute of limitations signed after January 1, 1978, allowing for a six month extension after the expiration of the agreed federal extension, for a proposed assessment on a refund claim.

Instructions for Completing Form IT-20SC

File a 1998 Special Corporation return for a tax year ending December 31, 1998, a fiscal year beginning in 1998, or a short tax year. For a fiscal or short tax year, fill in both the beginning and ending month, day, and tax year at the top of the form.

Identification Section

Questions *A* through *P* of the special corporation income tax return must be completed for the return to be accepted by the Department. Please use the full legal name of the corporation and present mailing address. The federal identification number shown in the box at the upper right hand corner of the return must be accurate and the same as used for federal purposes.

If registered as a collection agent for the State of Indiana for sales and/or withholding tax enter your assigned Indiana Taxpayer Identification (TID) number. This number should be referenced on all returns and correspondence filed with the Department.

List the Indiana county for your primary business location within the state. Place "O.O.S." in the county box for an address outside Indiana.

Enter the principal business activity along with the number of the business activity code in the designated box on the return. Use the four-digit activity code as reported on the U.S. corporation income tax return.

The Department is mandated under I.C. 6-8.1-6-5 to request information concerning the number of motor vehicles owned or leased by a corporation and whether or not those vehicles are registered in Indiana. A motor vehicle for purposes of this section is a car, a motorcycle, or a truck having a declared gross weight of 11,000 pounds or less. These vehicles are subject to the motor vehicle excise tax. This information must be provided by answering the items in questions *G* and *H* on the front of Form IT-20SC. Also, an explanation must be given if any of the vehicles are not registered in Indiana. Attach additional sheets, if necessary.

IT-20SC Schedule A
Adjusted Gross Income Tax Calculation

Line 1. Enter the federal taxable income as defined under I.R.C. section 63 before the federal net operating loss deduction and/or special deduction from U.S. corporation income tax return, Form 1120.

Line 2. Enter the special deductions from Schedule C, federal Form 1120.

Line 3. Enter the result of line 1 minus line 2.

Lines 4, 5, and 6. Enter all taxes measured by income levied by any state, all local real estate and personal property taxes except Indiana vehicle excise tax, from all sources and all charitable contributions **deducted** when calculating the federal net taxable income.

If a unitary relationship exists with a partnership, include the proportionate share of the partnership's modifications provided for under I.C. 6-3-1-3.5 (b) (unapportioned).

Line 7. Enter the interest or any proportionate share of interest from direct obligations of the United States Government included as income on federal Form 1120, and Form 1065 (if a unitary relationship exists). However, this is not a total exclusion. All related expenses must first be deducted from the exempt dividend or interest income and are limited to the amount on income generated by each obligation. Refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #19, revised June, 1992, for a list of eligible items.

Line 8. Enter total of Indiana modifications: add lines 4, 5, and 6, subtract line 7.

Line 10. Adjustments - Other adjustments can include:

(1) Deduction for Indiana Lottery Winnings - Enter the prize money from a winning Indiana lottery ticket included in federal taxable income reported on line 1 of Schedule A.

(2) Deduction for Foreign Source Dividends - If any dividends were received from foreign corporations, see instructions in the Corporate Income Tax Booklet, Form IT-20, or Income Tax Information Bulletin #78.

All adjustments taken on line 10 must be explained on Schedule H which must be submitted with the income tax return. Do not use line 10 to deduct out-of-state income. See apportionment and allocation instructions for Schedules E and F.

Line 11. Add lines 9 and 10, enter the balance. If there is property, payroll, or income outside of Indiana, refer to instructions for Schedule E. **Note:** If all property and payroll are in Indiana, the Department will assume all sales are also taxable to Indiana unless a supporting explanation is attached.

Line 12. Enter the net nonbusiness income (loss) and non-unitary partnership distribution from Schedule F, column C, line 10. You must also complete Schedule F.

Line 14a-d. If applicable, enter the Indiana apportionment percentage from the completed schedule. Check box 14a if using Schedule E, line 4(c). Check box 14b if using Schedule E-7, Apportionment for Interstate Transportation. (Available upon request.) Check box 14c if using another approved method. You must attach the appropriate schedule. Do not enter 100% on this line. Generally, when the property and payroll factors are each 100% in Indiana, the corporation will not be subject to taxation by another state; therefore, all sales are taxed by Indiana.

Line 15. Multiply line 13 by the apportionment percentage on line 14, if applicable; otherwise, enter amount from line 13.

Line 16. Enter Indiana net nonbusiness income (loss) and Indiana non-unitary partnership income from Schedule F, column D, line 11. Also attach completed Schedule F.

Line 18. The available portion of an Indiana net operating loss deduction is calculated on Schedule IT-20NOL.

Please review schedule IT-20NOL and the instructions before completing line 18. Schedule IT-20NOL must be attached to support the entry. The amount on line 18 cannot exceed the amount on line 17.

Line 20. Multiply line 19 by 3.4% (.034). If line 19 is a loss, enter zero and do not calculate the supplemental net income tax.

IT-20SC Schedule B
Supplemental Net Income Tax Calculation

Line 21. All taxpayers must calculate their adjusted gross income and enter this figure on line 21. If line 19 is a loss, enter zero and do not calculate supplemental net income tax.

Line 22. Enter the adjusted gross income tax from Schedule A, line 20.

Line 23. Deduct line 22 from line 21. This figure cannot be less than zero.

Line 24. Multiply line 23 by 4.5% (.045). All taxpayers must calculate the supplemental net income tax.

IT-20SC Schedule C
Total Income Tax Calculation

Line 25. Enter the adjusted gross income tax from Schedule A, line 20.

Line 26. Enter the supplemental net income tax from Schedule B, line 24.

Line 27. Enter the total of lines 25 and line 26 and carry to line 28 on front of Form IT-20SC.

Schedule E
Apportionment of Adjusted Gross Income

Use of Apportionment Schedule:

If the adjusted gross income of a corporation is derived from sources both within and outside the state of Indiana, the adjusted gross income attributed to Indiana must be determined by an apportionment formula. The Department will not accept returns filed for adjusted gross income tax purposes using the separate accounting method. Schedule E must be used unless special permission from the Department is granted. Also see 45 I.A.C. 3.1-1-153, tax treatment for unitary corporate partners.

Detailed Instructions:

Note: *Interstate transportation corporations should consult Schedule E-7 for details concerning apportionment of income. Contact the Department to get this schedule.*

1. Property Factor: The property factor is a fraction. The numerator is the average value during the tax year of real and tangible personal property used in the business within Indiana (including rental property), and the denominator is the average value during the tax year of such property everywhere. The average value of property shall be determined by averaging the values of the beginning and the end of the tax period. If the values have fluctuated, the averaging of monthly values may be necessary to reflect the average value of the property for the tax period. If, in the calculation of the property factor, the average values of properties are composed of a combination of values, attach a schedule showing how these average values were calculated. For example, the use of original cost for owned properties plus the value of rental or leased facilities based upon a capitalization of rents paid, which cannot be checked against the balance sheet or the profit and loss statement, must be supported. Property owned by the taxpayer is valued at its original cost. Property rented by the taxpayer is valued at eight (8) times the net annual rental rate.

Complete appropriate lines for both within Indiana and everywhere. Add lines (a) through (e) in columns A and B. Divide sum in box S1, column A by the sum from box S2, column B. Enter the percent in box S3, column C.

2. Payroll Factor: The payroll factor is a fraction. The numerator is the total wages, salaries, and other compensation paid to employees in Indiana for services rendered for the business, and the denominator is the total of such compensation for services rendered for the business everywhere. Normally, the Indiana payroll will match the unemployment compensation reports filed with Indiana as determined under the Model Unemployment Compensation Act. Compensation is paid in Indiana if (a) the individual's service is performed entirely within Indiana; (b) the individual's service is performed both within and outside Indiana, but the service performed outside Indiana is incidental to the individual's service within Indiana; (c) some of the service is performed within Indiana and (1) the base of operations, or if there is no base of operations, the place where the service is directed or controlled is in Indiana; or (2) the base of operations or the place where the service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in Indiana. Payments to independent contractors and others not classified as employees are not included in the factor. Payments to employees for service attributable to nonbusiness income should be excluded. The portion of an employee's salary directly contributed to a Section 401K plan is included in the factor; however, the employer's matching contribution is not.

Enter payroll values in boxes T1 and T2. Divide the total in box T1, column A by the total from box T2, column B. Enter the percent in box T3, column C.

3. Receipts Factor: The receipts factor is a fraction. The numerator is the total receipts of the taxpayer in this state during the tax year, and the denominator is the total receipts of the taxpayer everywhere during the tax year. This factor is double-weighted in the apportionment of income formula. All gross receipts of the taxpayer which are not subject to allocation, such as nonbusiness income and non-unitary partnership distributions, are to be included in this factor.

The numerator of the receipts factor must include all sales made in Indiana, sales made from Indiana to the U.S. Government, and sales made from Indiana to a state not having jurisdiction to tax the activities of the seller. The numerator will also contain intangible income attributed to Indiana, including interest from consumer and commercial loans, installment sales contracts, and credit and debit cards as prescribed under I.C. 6-3-2-2.2.

Total receipts include gross sales of real and tangible personal property less returns and allowances. Sales of tangible personal property are in Indiana if the property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser within Indiana regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of sale, or the property is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, factory, or other place of storage in Indiana, and the taxpayer is not subject to tax in the state of the purchaser.

Sales or receipts not specifically assigned above shall be assigned as follows: (1) gross receipts from the sale, rental, or lease of real property are in Indiana if the real property is located in Indiana; (2) gross receipts from the rental, lease, or licensing the use of tangible personal property are in Indiana if the property is in Indiana. If property was both within and outside Indiana during the tax year, the gross receipts are considered in Indiana to the extent the property was used in Indiana; (3) gross receipts from intangible personal property are in Indiana if the taxpayer has economic presence in Indiana and such property has not acquired a business situs elsewhere. Interest income and other receipts from loans or installment sales contracts that are primarily secured by or deal with real or tangible personal property are attributed to Indiana if the security or sale property is located in Indiana; consumer loans not secured by real or tangible personal property are attributed to Indiana if the loan is made to an Indiana resident; and commercial loans and installment obligations not secured by real or tangible personal property are attributed to Indiana if the proceeds of the loan are applied in Indiana. Interest income, merchant discounts, travel and entertainment credit card receivables, and credit card holder's fees are attributed to the state where the card charges and fees are regularly billed. Receipts from the performance of fiduciary and other services are attributed to the state where the benefits of the services are consumed. Receipts from the issuance of traveler's checks, money orders, or United States savings bonds are attributed to the state where those items are purchased. Receipts in the form of dividends from investments are attributed to Indiana if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in Indiana; and (4) gross receipts from the performance of services are in Indiana if the services are performed in Indiana. If such services are performed partly within and partly outside Indiana, a portion of the gross receipts from performance of the services shall be attributed to Indiana based upon the ratio the direct costs incurred in Indiana bear to the total direct costs of the services, unless the services are otherwise directly attributed to Indiana according to I.C. 6-3-2-2.2.

Sales to the United States Government: The United States Government is the purchaser when it makes direct payment to the seller. A sale to the United States Government of tangible personal property is in Indiana if it is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, or other place of storage in Indiana. See above rules for sales other than tangible personal property if such sales are made to the United States Government.

Complete all lines as indicated. Add receipt factor lines (a) through (d) in column A. Also enter total receipts everywhere in box U2. See line 4(a) for calculation of the percentage.

4. Summary: Apportionment of Income for Indiana

(a) Divide sum in box U1, column A by the total from box U2, column B. Enter the quotient in the space provided and multiply by 200% (2.0). Enter the product in box U3, column C.

(b) Add entries in boxes S3, T3, and U3 of column C. Enter the sum of the percentages in box V.

(c) Divide the total percentage entered in box V by 4. Enter the average Indiana apportionment percentage in box W and carry to line 14, Schedule A of Form IT-20SC.

The property and payroll factors are each valued as a factor of 1 in the apportionment of income formula. The receipts factor is valued as a factor of 2. The combined three-factor denominator equals 4.

When there is a total absence of one of these factors for column B, you must divide the sum of the percentages by the number of the remaining factor values present in the apportionment formula.

5. Business Income Questionnaire: Complete this section if income is apportioned. *Also attach a listing of all business locations where the corporation has operations. Indicate the nature of the business activity at each location, whether a location: (a) accepts orders in that state; (b) is registered to do business in that state; (c) files income tax returns in other states; and (d) whether property in the other states is owned or leased.*

Schedule F
Allocation of Nonbusiness Income and Indiana Non-Unitary Partnership Income

Business Income is defined as income from transactions and activities in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business, including income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management or disposition of property are integral parts of the taxpayer's regular course of a trade or business. The critical element in determining whether income is "business income" or "nonbusiness income" is the identification of the transactions and activity which are the elements of a particular trade or business. In general, all transactions and activities of the taxpayer dependent upon or contributing to the operations of the taxpayer's economic enterprise as a whole constitute the taxpayer's trade or business and will be classified as business income.

With partnership income, the relationship between the business of the corporate partner and the partnership will control the classification. If the partnership's activities are closely related to the activities of the corporate partner, the corporate partner's share of partnership income will be apportioned the same as its other business income.

Some examples of business income include, but are not limited to:

1. Income from the operation of the business;
2. Interest from short-term investments of temporarily idle cash;
3. Interest on tax refunds;
4. Service charges;
5. Dividends from affiliates, but only if a unitary relationship exists;
6. Rental income from real and tangible property. If the property has previously been used in the business, could be used in the business, or if the property is incidental to the business, the rents are classified as business income;
7. Capital gain or loss from the sale of equipment or other property previously used in the business; or,
8. Partnership income from a partnership with a unitary relation ship to the corporate partner.

Nonbusiness Income is defined as all income not properly classified as business income.

Some examples of nonbusiness income include, but are not limited to:

(a) Dividends from stock held for investment purposes only;
(b) Interest on portfolio of interest bearing securities held for investment purposes only; or,
(c) Capital gain or loss from sale of property held for investment purposes only.

Note: Partnership distributions included in federal taxable income derived from a partnership not having a unitary relationship with the corporate partner (taxpayer) will be reported on line 9, column C. All non-unitary partnership distributions attributed to Indiana, including the apportioned share of the partnership's state income, real and personal property taxes and charitable contributions, must be entered on line 9, column D for Indiana adjusted gross income.

Line (1) Dividends from nonbusiness sources are allocated to Indiana if the commercial domicile is Indiana.

If there is, or was, a unitary relationship between the taxpayer and the payer of the dividend, the income is generally treated as business income. Factors to consider in determining if a unitary relationship exists are the degree of control, centralized operating functions, economic benefits provided by the affiliate, inter-affiliate transfers of personnel, common trademarks and patents, and the total sales between affiliated corporations. Dividends from a FSC or a DISC are treated as business income and must be apportioned. The excess, of any non-unitary foreign source dividends not previously deducted may be eliminated.

Line (2) Interest from nonbusiness sources is allocated to Indiana if the commercial domicile is in Indiana.

Generally, interest earned from long-term investments is considered nonbusiness income. **Note:** An appropriate amount of liquid working capital is necessary for the day-to-day operation of a business. Therefore, income from short-term investments of temporarily idle cash and other liquid assets is business income. This includes interest from savings accounts, checking accounts, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and other such items.

Line (3) Net capital gains or losses from the sale of nonbusiness intangible personal property are allocated to Indiana if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in Indiana.

Net capital gains or losses from the sale or exchange of nonbusiness tangible personal property are allocated to Indiana if:

(a) The property had situs in Indiana at the time of the sale; or,

(b) The taxpayer's commercial domicile is in Indiana, and the taxpayer is not taxed in the state where the property is located.

Include net capital gains or losses from the sale or exchange of all real property not used in the production of business income.

Note: If the property sold was used previously by the business, the capital gain or loss from the transaction is business income.

Line (4) Rents and royalties from real property (to the extent they constitute nonbusiness income) are allocated to Indiana if the real property is located in Indiana.

Rents and royalties from nonbusiness tangible personal property are allocated to Indiana to the extent the property is utilized in Indiana.

(a) The extent of utilization is determined by multiplying the rents and royalties by the following fraction: The numerator is the number of days of physical location of the property in Indiana during the rental or royalty periods in the tax year. The denominator is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during the rental or royalty periods in the tax year.

(b) Such rents and royalties are taxed by Indiana if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in Indiana, and the taxpayer is not organized under the laws of or taxable in the state in which the property is utilized.

Line (5) Patents, copyrights and royalties from intangible property not related to the production of business income are allocated to Indiana:

(a) To the extent the patent, copyright, or royalty is utilized by the taxpayer in Indiana; or,

(b) To the extent the patent, copyright, or royalty is utilized by the taxpayer in a state where the taxpayer is not taxable, and the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in Indiana.

A patent is utilized in a state to the extent it is employed in production or other processing in the state or to the extent the patented product is produced in the state.

A copyright is utilized in a state to the extent printing or other publication originated in the state.

Line (6) Other Nonbusiness Income: Enter other nonbusiness income not provided for in lines (1) through (5).

Line (7) Total Business Income from column A, gross amount subtotals lines 1 through 6.

Line (8) Total Related Expenses from Column B, subtotals lines 1 through 6 (all related nonbusiness expenses attributed to excluded income other than state income and local property taxes.)

Line (9) Distributive Share Income from Non-Unitary Partnership: Enter in column C the total non-unitary partnership income reported on the federal return. Enter in column D apportioned Indiana income, as modified, from Form IT-65 Schedule IN K-1.

Line (10) Total Net Nonbusiness Income (loss): Add all subtotals from column C. Also enter amount of column C on line 12 of Form IT-20SC.

Line (11) Total Indiana Nonbusiness Income and Indiana Non-unitary Partnership Income: Add all subtotals from column D. Also enter amount of column D on line 16 of Form IT-20SC.

Schedule H
Additional Explanations

Explain on this schedule amounts entered on the return if an additional explanation is needed. Itemize each entry by schedule, line number, and amount.

Schedule CC-20
College Credit

Corporations liable for Indiana adjusted gross income tax may compute a credit against their adjusted gross income tax liability for charitable contributions to Indiana colleges and universities on Schedule CC-20.

Limitations: A corporation is allowed a tax credit for contributions to qualified Indiana institutions equal to fifty percent (50%) of the aggregate amount thereof, limited to the lesser of:

(a) Ten percent (10%) of the corporation's adjusted gross income tax for the year the gifts are made (computed without regard to any credits against the tax), or

(b) One thousand dollars ($1,000).

Summary of Calculations

Line 28. Enter the total income tax from Schedule C, line 27. This figure cannot be less than zero.

Line 29. I.C. 6-2.5-3-2 imposes a use tax at the rate of five percent (5%) upon the use, storage or consumption of tangible personal property in Indiana which was purchased or rented in a retail transaction, wherever located, and 5% (.05) sales tax was not paid.

Examples of taxable items include magazine subscriptions, office supplies, electronic components and rental equipment. Also, any property purchased free of tax, by use of an exemption certificate or from out-of-state, and converted to a non-exempt use by the business is subject to the use tax.

If you are a registered retail sales or out-of-state use tax agent for Indiana you must report non-exempt purchases used in your business on Form ST-103, Indiana annual, quarterly or monthly Sales and Use Tax Voucher. If you are not required to file Form ST-103, or have failed to properly include purchases that are now subject to use tax, complete the Consumer's Use Tax Worksheet on page 13 to compute any sales/use tax liability.

Carry the total calculated sales/use tax due to line 29 on the front of the return. Caution: Do not report your totals from ST-103 on this worksheet or Form IT-20SC.

Line 31. Enter the amount of credit taken for charitable contributions to eligible colleges and universities located within Indiana. **Note:** Schedule CC-20, found on page 4 of Form IT-20SC, or a separate Schedule CC-40 must be completed and filed with the income tax return.

Line 32. (E1) Enter the allowable **Neighborhood Assistance Credit** reflected on preapproved Form NC-20. For further information, refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #22. Attach Form NC-20 if claiming this credit.

Line 33. (F1) Enter the allowable **Indiana Research Expense Credit.** Schedule IT-20REC, must be attached.

(F2) Enter the allowable credit for contributions made to the **Twenty-First Century Scholars Program Support Fund.** The credit is equal to 50% of the contributions made during the year, limited to the lesser of 10% of the corporation's total adjusted gross income tax (as determined without regard to any credits against the tax); or $1,000. See I.C. 6-3-3-5.1 Detailed information about the scholarship program, registration, and administration may be obtained by calling the State Student Assistance Commission at (317) 233-2100.

(F3) Enter the **Enterprise Zone Employment Expense Credit** as calculated on schedule EZ, Part 2, and attach this schedule to the return. For further information on this credit and other enterprise zone tax benefits, refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #66.

(F4) Enter the **Enterprise Zone Loan Interest Credit** as calculated on schedule LIC, and attach this schedule to the return.

Other Tax Credits

(F5) Enter the total of other non-refundable credits. The total of all credits is limited to the amount of tax due on line 28, unless otherwise noted. See lines 38 and 39 for certain refundable credits. Other tax credits are as follows:

• **Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit -** I.C. 6-3.1-16-7 provides a tax credit for rehabilitating historic properties. The credit is 20% of the total cost of certified rehabilitation expenses of at least $10,000 made to a registered Indiana historic structure that is at least 50 years old, owned by the taxpayer, 2000 square feet on the ground floor, and actively used in a trade or business. The credit may be used to offset a taxpayer's total state income tax liability but any excess credit must be carried forward to the immediately following tax year(s).

Contact the Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, at (317) 232-1646, to obtain more information and instructions for approval of this credit.

• **Individual Development Account Tax Credit**

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, a tax credit is available equal to 50% of the contribution, if not less than $1,000 and not more than $50,000, which is made to a community development corporation participating in an Individual Development Account program. This credit may not exceed a state tax due as reduced by other non-refundable credits. Any unused credit may not be carried over or claimed in a taxable year different than the year in which the qualifying contribution for the credit is paid. Pass through entities are eligible for the credit.

Applications for the credit are filed through the community development corporation using Form IDA-10/20. The organization must have an approved program number from the Indiana Department of Commerce before a contribution qualifies for pre-approval.

To request additional information regarding the definitions, procedures, and qualifications for obtaining this credit, contact: Indiana Department of Commerce, Community Development, One North Capitol, Suite 600, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204, or call (317) 232-8911.

• **Industrial Recovery Tax Credit -** I.C. 6-3.1-11 provides for a state tax liability credit based upon a taxpayer's qualified investment in a vacant industrial facility within a designated industrial recovery site. If the entrprise zone board approves the application and the plan for rehabilitation, the taxpayer is entitled to a credit based upon the "qualified investment." The taxpayer must carry forward any excess credit to the immediately following tax year(s).

A lessee of property in an industrial recovery site may be assigned tax credit(s) based upon the owner's or developer's qualified investment within the designated industrial recovery site.

To request additional information regarding the definitions, procedures, and qualifications for obtaining the credit, contact: Indiana Department of Commerce, Enterprise Zone Board, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204, or call (317) 232-8905.

• **Investment Cost Credit-** Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1994, a limited liability company is entitiled to an enterprise zone investment cost credit against adjusted gross income tax liability provided under I.C. 6-3.1-10-4 for a qualified investment made in a designated zone *located in Vigo County, Indiana*. The limited liability company may carry over any excess credit to succeeding taxable years.

This program is administered by: Indiana Department of Commerce, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204, or call (317) 232-8911;

• **Maternity Home Tax Credit -** An income tax and unused carryover credit is allowed for maternity home owners providing a temporary residence to at least one pregnant woman for at least 60 consecutive days during the pregnancy. If more than one entity has an ownership interest in a maternity home, each may claim the credit in proportion to its ownership interest. The maternity home owner must annually file an application with the State Department of Health in order to be eligible to claim this credit.

A copy of the application approved by the State Department of Health must be attached to verify the credit claimed. For more information about and an application for this credit, contact the Maternal and Child Health Division at (317) 233-1261.

• **Military Base Recovery Tax Credit**

Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997, a state tax liability credit is available for rehabilitation of real property located in military base facilities designated by the state Enterprise Zone Board. A maximum credit of 25% of the qualified investment in the facility depends on when the property was initially placed in service. Pass through entities are eligible for the credit. The taxpayer must carry forward any excess credit to the immediately following tax year(s).

A claimant may also be a lessee of property in a military base recovery site and assigned part of the tax credit based upon the owner's or developer's qualified investment within a military recovery site. The assignment must be in writing and any consideration may not exceed the value of the part of the credit assigned. Both parties must report the assignment on their state income tax return for the year of assignment. The lessee may use the credit to offset its total state income tax liability, but any excess credit must carry forward to the immediately following tax year(s).

A taxpayer that would be entitled to this credit is not entitled to the credit if the taxpayer ceases or dramatically reduces operations at the military base recovery site.

To request additional information regarding the definitions, procedures, and qualifications for obtaining this credit, contact: Indiana Department of Commerce, Enterprise Zone Board, One North Capitol, Suite 700, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204, or call (317) 232-8905.

• **Personal Computer Tax Credit -** An income tax credit of $100 per unit of qualified personal computer equipment (486 or 68030 processor or better) donated to a not-for-profit Educational Service Center, in conjunction with the Buddy-Up with Education Program, may be claimed. Attach preapproved Form PC-20 to the return.

Form PC-10/20, Personal Computer Tax Credit Application, is available from the Department. For more information about this program call the Central Indiana Educational Service Center at (317) 387-7100.

• **Teacher Summer Employment Tax Credit -** I.C. 6-3.1-2-1 provides a tax credit to taxpayers hiring designated shortage certified teachers during school summer vacations. The credit for each teacher hired is the lesser of either $2,500 or 50% of the compensation paid. The Professional Standards Board will certify the qualified positions. Schedule TSE must be attached to the return. Contact the Department of Education at (317) 232-6675 for information about this credit.

Line 34. Enter the total tax credits from lines 31, 32, and 33.
Line 35. Enter the total tax due (subtract line 34 from line 30).
Line 36. Enter the total amount of estimated income tax payments, and itemize each quarterly payment in the spaces provided.
Line 37. Enter the amount previously paid with an extension of time to file and the year and amount of any prior year overpayment credit. Enter the combined total.
Line 38. Enter credit for the amount of gross income tax paid on sales of real estate. Generally, qualified special corporations are exempt from the requirement to pay gross income tax to county treasurers on the sale of real estate. Copies of receipts for any amounts actually paid must be attached to the return or credit will be reduced or disallowed.
Line 39. Enter any other credits attributed to this tax year and attach a detailed explanation and supporting documentation.

Claim here EDGE credit and any gross income tax withheld from nonresident contractors. Attach copy C of the withholding Form WH-18, which is issued by the withholding agent.

Line 40. Enter the total payments and credits (add lines 36, 37, 38, and 39).
Line 41. Enter balance of total tax due (subtract line 40 from line 35).
Line 42. Enter the penalty for the underpayment of corporate taxes from Schedule IT-2220. Attach a completed copy of this schedule even if you meet an exception to the underpayment penalty.
Line 43. If the tax reflected on line 41 is paid after the original due date, interest must be included with the payment. An extension of time to file does not extend the time to pay the tax due; therefore, interest must be calculated on late payments. **Contact the Department for the current rate of interest for payments.**
Line 44. Special corporations are subject to a penalty for either paying the tax due late or filing the return after the due date (even if there is no tax due).

Enter the computed penalty amount that applies:

A. If the return with payment is made after the original due date, a penalty, which is the greater of $5.00 or 10% of the balance of tax due (line 41), must be entered. The penalty for paying late will not be imposed if *all three* of the following conditions are met:

(1) A valid extension of time to file exists;
(2) At least 90% of the tax liability was paid by the original due date; and,
(3) The remaining tax is paid by the extended due date.

B. If the return showing no tax liability (on line 30) is filed late, penalty for failure to file by the due date will be $10 per day the return is past due, up to a maximum of $250.

Line 45. If a payment is due, enter the total tax plus any underpayment penalty, late penalty and interest. Remit this amount as a separate payment for each Form IT-20SC filed.
Line 46. If an overpayment of tax exists, enter the refund due less the computed penalties shown on lines 42 and 44. When the return is filed timely, the corporation may elect to have a portion or all of its overpayment credited to the following year’s estimated account.
Line 47. Enter all or any portion of the overpayment, as reflected on line 46, that is to be refunded.
Line 48. Enter the amount of overpayment on line 46 to be credited to next year’s estimated tax account.

Note: Entries on line(s) 47 and 48 should equal line 46. If the overpayment is reduced because of an error on the return or an adjustment by the Department, the amount refunded (line 47) will be corrected before any changes are made to the amount on line 48.

Be sure to sign and print your name and date on the return. If a paid preparer completed your return, you may authorize the Department to discuss your tax return with the preparer by checking the Authorization box above the signature line.

Indiana Department of Revenue

1998 Special Corporation Income Tax Return

For Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1998

Form IT-20SC

SF 442 (Rev. 9-98)

or Other Tax Year Beginning ______________ , 1998 and Ending ______________ , 19____

(Do not write above)

Name of Corporation		Federal Identification Number
		Principal Business Activity and Code
Number and Street	Indiana County or O.O.S.	Indiana Taxpayer Identification Number
City State Zip Code		Telephone Number ( )

A. Date of incorporation___________in the State of ____________________

B. State of commercial domicile ______________________

C. Year of initial Indiana return ___________

D. Location of accounting records if different from above address:_______ ____________________________________

E. Accounting method used for reporting federal taxable income: *Check one:* ☐ **Cash** ☐ **Accrual** ☐ **Other**

F. Did the corporation make estimated tax payments using a different Federal Identification Number? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

List on Schedule H any other Federal Identification Numbers under which payments were made.

G. Enter the number of motor vehicles operated by the corporation in the State of Indiana on the last day of the tax year._______________

H. Are all of these vehicles registered in the State of Indiana? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, attach explanation and the reason(s) why these vehicles are not registered in Indiana.

I. *Check:* ☐ **Initial Return** ☐ **Final Return** ☐ **In Bankruptcy**

J. Is 80% or more of your gross income derived from making, acquiring, selling or servicing loans or extensions of credit? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, do not file Form IT-20SC: You must file Form FIT-20.

K. Did the corporation have more than one class of stock outstanding during the year?... ☐ Yes ☐ No

L. Was the corporation a member of an affiliated group? ☐ Yes ☐ No

M. At any time during the tax year did the number of shareholders exceed 75?.. ☐ Yes ☐ No

N. Did the company derive more than 25% of its gross income from passive investments?.. ☐ Yes ☐ No

O. **Pursuant to IRC Section 1361(b), would the corporation qualify as an S corporation if it elected to do so?....................** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

P. **Is an extension of time to file attached?.....................** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

Summary of Calculations

28.	Total income tax (from Schedule C, line 27) (cannot be less than zero).........			A	
29.	Sales/use tax due from Consumer's Use Tax Worksheet (see instructions page 8).........			C	
30.	Subtotal (add lines 28 and 29).........				
31.	Less: College and University Contribution Credit.........	D			
32.	Less: (E1) Neighborhood Assistance Credit (NC-20).........	E1			
33.	Less: (F1) Indiana Research Expense Credit (IT-20REC).........	F1			
	(F2) Twenty-First Century Scholars Program Credit (TCSP-40).........	F2			
	(F3) Enterprise Zone Employment Expense Credit (EZ 2).........	F3			
	(F4) Enterprise Zone Loan Interest Credit (LIC).........	F4			
	(F5) Other Nonrefundable Credits (see instructions).........	F5			
34.	Total tax reduction (add lines 31, 32 and 33). (Attach supporting schedule(s) for credit(s) claimed).........				
35.	TOTAL TAX DUE (subtract line 34 from line 30) (cannot be less than zero).........			G	
	1 ______ 2 ______ 3 ______ 4 ______				
36.	Total amount of estimated income taxes paid (itemize quarterly IT-6 payments above)	H			
37.	Enter prior year overpayment credit $__________ from tax year ending __________ Enter this year's extension payment $__________ Enter combined amount.........	I			
38.	Credit for gross income tax on the sale of real estate (attach supporting evidence).........	J			
39.	Other credits (attach supporting evidence).........	K			
40.	Total payments and credits (add lines 36, 37, 38 and 39).........				
41.	Balance of tax due (If line 35 is greater than line 40, enter the difference).........				
42.	Penalty for the underpayment of income taxes from attached IT-2220.........			M	
43.	If payment is made **after the original due date,** compute interest. (Contact the Department for current interest rate).........			N	
44.	Late penalty: If paying late, enter 10% of line 41; see instructions. If line 30 is zero enter $10 per day filed past due date.........			O	
45.	Total tax, underpayment penalty, late penalty, and interest (add lines 41, 42, 43 and 44).........**PAY THIS AMOUNT** ►			P	
46.	Overpayment of tax (line 40 minus lines 35, 42 and 44).........	Q			
47.	REFUND: Enter portion of line 46 to be refunded.........	R			
48.	OVERPAYMENT CREDIT: Amount of line 46 to be applied to the following year's estimated tax account.........			S	

IT-20SC

► Make check payable to the **Indiana Department of Revenue** and mail to: **100 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2253.**

Under penalties of perjury, I declare I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of myknowledge and belief, it is true, correct and complete.

I authorize the Department to discuss my return with my tax preparer. ☐ ***Yes*** ☐ ***No***

Do not use	
49	
50	

Signature of Corporate Officer	Date	Print or Type Name	Title
Paid Preparer's Name		Preparer's FID or SSN Number	☐ Federal I.D. Number ☐ Social Security Number
Street Address		Daytime Telephone Number	
City State Zip+4		Preparer's Signature	

Schedule A - Adjusted Gross Income Tax Calculation (This schedule must be completed)

1.	Federal taxable income (before federal net operating loss deduction and special federal deductions)		1
2.	Enter net qualifying dividends deduction from federal Schedule C, Form 1120	2	
3.	Subtract line 2 from line 1		3
4.	Add back: All state income taxes (taxes based on income)	4	
5.	Add back: All real estate and personal property taxes	5	
6.	Add back: All charitable contributions	6	
7.	Deduct: Interest on U.S. Government obligations less related expenses included on federal return	7	
8.	Total modifications (add lines 4 through 6, subtract line 7)		
9.	Subtotal (add lines 3 and 8)		9
10.	Adjustments (explain on Schedule H) Enter deductions in <brackets>	10	
11.	Subtotal: (add lines 9 and 10)		
12.	Deduct: Nonbusiness income and non-unitary partnership distributions from schedule F, Column C, line (10) (attach Schedule F)		12
13.	Taxable business income (line 11 less line 12)		13
14.	Average apportionment percentage, if applicable. Check method used and attach schedule: 14a ☐ Schedule E, line 4(c); 14b ☐ Schedule E-7; or 14c ☐ Other apportionment method		14d (Do Not Enter 100%) %
15.	Indiana apportioned business income (multiply line 13 by percent on line 14, if applicable; otherwise, enter amount from line 13)		15
16.	Add: Indiana nonbusiness income and Indiana non-unitary partnership income from Schedule F, Column D, line (11) (attach Schedule F)		16
17.	Total Indiana adjusted gross income before net operating loss deduction (line 15 plus line 16)		17
18.	Indiana portion of net operating loss deduction, see instructions (attach Schedule IT-20NOL) Enter loss as a positive figure		18
19.	Total Indiana adjusted gross income (line 17 less line 18)		19
20.	Indiana adjusted gross income tax: Multiply line 19 by 3.4% (.034)		20

Schedule B - Supplemental Net Income Tax Calculation (This schedule must be completed)

21.	Enter Indiana adjusted gross income from line 19 (if a loss is shown on line 19, enter zero and proceed to line 25)	
22.	Enter adjusted gross income tax from Schedule A, line 20	
23.	Supplemental net income (line 21 minus line 22). If less than zero, enter zero here and on line 24	
24.	Supplemental net income tax: Multiply line 23 by 4.5% (.045)	24

Schedule C - Total Income Tax Calculation (This schedule must be completed)

25.	Enter adjusted gross income tax from Schedule A, line 20 (cannot be less than zero)	
26.	Enter supplemental net income tax from Schedule B, line 24	
27.	Total income tax: Add lines 25 and 26. (Carry to Summary of Calculations, line 28 on the front page of Form IT-20SC)	

Name as shown on return	Federal Identification Number

The following information must be submitted by all corporations having income from sources both within and outside the state. (Interstate transportation entities must use Scedule E-7).

Read instructions on page 6.

	Column A Total Within Indiana	Column B Total Within and Outside Indiana	Column C Indiana Percentage
1. Property Factor - Average yearly value of real and tangible personal property used in the business whether owned or rented. (Owned property at original cost, see instructions. Exclude property not connected with the business and value of construction in process).			
(a) Property reported on federal return at original cost			
(b) Fully depreciated assets still in use at cost			
(c) Inventories (including work in progress)			
(d) Other tangible personal property			
(e) Rented property (8 times the annual net rental)			
Total Property Values: Add lines 1(a) through 1(e)	S1	S2	S3 . %
2. Payroll Factor - Wages, salaries, commissions, and other compensation of employees related to business income included in the return. If the amount reported in column A does not agree with the total compensation reported for unemployment insurance purposes, attach a detailed explanation.			
Total Payroll Value:	T1	T2	T3 . %
3. Receipts Factor (less returns and allowances)			
(a) Sales delivered or shipped to Indiana:			
(1) Shipped from within Indiana			
(2) Shipped from outside Indiana			
(b) Sales shipped from Indiana to:			
(1) The United States Government			
(2) Purchasers in a state where the taxpayer is not subject to income tax (under P.L. 86-272)			
(c) Interest income and other receipts from extending credit attributed to Indiana			
(d) Other gross business receipts			
Total Receipts: Add column A lines 3(a) through 3(d); enter all receipts in box U2	U1	U2	

4. Summary - Apportionment of Income for Indiana

(a) **Receipts Percentage** for factor 3 above: Divide U1 by U2, enter result here: . % **X 200% (2.0) double-weighted adjustment** U3 . %

(b) **Total Percents:** Add percentages entered in boxes S3, T3 and U3 of column C. Enter sum V . %

(c) **Indiana Apportionment Percentage:** Divide box V by 4 if all three factors are present. Enter here and on Schedule A, line 14 W . %

Note: If either property or payroll factor for column B is absent, divide box V by 3. If the receipts factor (U2) is absent, you must divide box V by 2. See instructions on page 7.

5. Business Income Questionnaire - (This section must be completed - attach additional sheets listing business activities and locations in other states)

Describe briefly the nature of the Indiana business activities including the exact title and principal business activity of any partnership in which the corporation has an interest: ____________

Describe briefly the nature of activities of sales personnel operating and soliciting business in Indiana: ____________

Do Indiana receipts on box U1 include all sales shipped from Indiana to (1) where the purchaser is the U.S. government; or (2) locations where the taxpayer's only activity in the state of the purchaser consists of the mere solicitation of orders? ☐ Yes ☐ No If not, please explain: ____________

Consumer's Use Tax Worksheet for Line 29, Form IT-20SC

List all taxable purchases of property where Indiana sales tax was not paid.

Read instructions on page 8. (If more space is needed to list puchases, use an additional sheet.)

Vendor	Description of tangible personal property purchased or rented	Date of purchase or rental	Purchase/rental price of property

Note: Do not include the following items on the worksheet: automobiles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers. A credit for taxes previously paid is not allowed for these items required to be titled, registered, or licensed by Indiana. For more information regarding use tax, call (317) 233-4015.

1. Total purchase/rental price of property subject to the sales/use tax	1.	
2. Use tax (5% of line 1)	2.	
3. Sales tax previously paid on the above items up to 5% credit per item.	3.	
4. Use tax due (line 2 minus line 3). Carry this amount to line 29 of Form IT-20SC. If the amount is negative, enter zero.	4.	

Schedule H - Additional Explanation or Adjustment of Items Elsewhere on Return (Carry subtotals to respective schedules)

Schedule	Line	Explanation	Amount

Schedule CC-20 - College and University Contribution Credit (List charitable contributions)

Name of Indiana College or University	Date	Amount Given

A. Total contributions to Indiana colleges and universities	A	
B. 50% of line A or $1000, whichever is less	B	
C. Enter adjusted gross income tax from Schedule A, line 20	C	
D. 10% of your Indiana adjusted gross income tax (multiply line C by .10)	D	
E. CREDIT - lesser of line B or line D (enter here and on line 31 on front of Form IT-20SC)	E	

Indiana Department of Revenue

Allocation of Nonbusiness Income and Indiana Non-Unitary Partnership Income

Name as shown on return	Federal Identification Number

Complete all applicable sections. See separate instructions for Schedule F in income tax booklet.Attach additional sheets if necessary.

Identify each item of income. Indicate amount of related nonbusiness expenses (other than state income and local property taxes) for each income source. For every line with entry, subtract column B from column A; and enter net amount in column C. Also enter the net amount in column D if the income is attributable to Indiana.

Dividends (not from FSC's) Excess after federal and state foreign source dividends deduction:

Source	Percent Owned (If Foreign)	Column A **Gross Amount**	Column B **Related Expenses**	Column C **Net Amount All Sources**	Column D **Net Amount Indiana Source**
Carryforward subtotals from additional sheets					
1. Total Dividends, Expenses, and Net Amounts..........				1C	1D

Interest

Source and Type	Short/Long Term	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
Carryforward subtotals from additional sheets					
2. Total Interest, Expenses, and Net Amounts..............				2C	2D

Net Capital Gains (Losses) from Sale or Exchange of Personal Property and Real Estate (Indicate if tangible or intangible property)

Source and Type	Gross Proceeds	Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D
Carryforward subtotals from additional sheets					
3. Total Net Gains, Expenses, and Net Amounts..........				3C	3D

Columns subtotals continued on Form Page 6

Indiana Department of Revenue

Allocation of Nonbusiness Income and Indiana Non-Unitary Partnership Income

Rents and Royalties from Tangible Personal Property and Real Estate Source	Former or current business use Yes/No	Column A **Gross Amount**	Column B **Related Expenses**	Column C **Net Amount All Sources**	Column D **Net Amount Indiana Source**
Carryforward subtotals from additional sheets					
4. Total Rents/Royalties, Expenses, and Net Amounts.				4C	4D
Patents, Copyrights, and Royalties from Intangible Property Source					
Carryforward subtotals from additional sheets					
5. Total Patents/Royalties, Expenses, and Net Amounts..				5C	5D
Other (nonbusiness income) Source and Type					
Carryforward subtotals from additional sheets					
6. Total Other Income, Expenses, and Net Amounts.....				6C	6D

7. Total Nonbusiness Income (add subtotals in column A).. 7A

8. Total Related Expenses (add subtotals in column B, lines 1 through 6).. 8B

Distributive Share Income from Non-Unitary Partnership(s) Name of partnership	LLC or LLP	Federal K-1 Distribution	Indiana IN K-1 Distributive Share (Including modifications)
Carryforward subtotals from additional sheets			

9. Total Federal Non-Unitary Partnership Income and Net Indiana Distributive Shares...................... 9C 9D

10. Total Net Nonbusiness & Non-Unitary Partnership Income (add subtotals in column C, lines 1C through 6C plus line 9C)... 10C

Carry total of line 10C to line 33 of Form IT-20, or line 12 of Form IT-20SC

11. Total Net Nonbusiness & Non-Unitary Partnership Income from Indiana Sources (add subtotals in column D, lines 1D through 6D plus Line 9D)... 11D

Carry total of line 11D to line 37 of Form IT-20, or line 16 of Form IT-20SC

Schedule
IT-2220
Revised 9-98
SF 440

Indiana Department of Revenue

Penalty for Underpayment of Corporate Income Taxes

(Attach to your tax return)

Tax Year Ending __________, 19____

Name of Corporation or Organization	Federal Identification Number

Part I - How to Figure Underpayment of Corporate Taxes (See instructions on reverse of this schedule)

	Line	Amount
1. Enter total calculated **adjusted gross income tax**........	1	
2. Enter total calculated **gross income tax** (if less than $1,000 enter -0-)........	2	
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1 and enter difference (if less than $1,000 enter -0-, continue to lines 4 and 5).	3	
4. Enter total calculated **supplemental net income tax** (if less than $1,000 enter -0-)........	4	
5. Add lines 2, 3 and 4. If zero, do not complete rest of schedule........	5	
6. Enter total **tax reduction credits** excluding estimated taxes paid (cannot exceed total on line 5)........	6	
7. Subtract line 6 from line 5. If zero, stop; you do not owe an underpayment penalty........	7	

Part II - How to Figure Exception to Underpayment Penalty

	Line	Amount
8. Multiply line 7 by 80% and enter result here........	8	
9. Enter 100% of prior year's final income tax liability net of tax reduction credits (do not reduce by estimated taxes paid). See instructions........	9	
10. Enter line 8 or line 9, whichever amount is less........	10	

Short period filers see note on reverse following line 22 instructions.

Quarterly Estimated Periods:

	Line	(a) 1st quarter	(b) 2nd quarter	(c) 3rd quarter	(d) 4th quarter
11. Enter in columns (a) through (d) the quarterly installment dates corresponding to the 20th day of the 4th, 6th, 9th and 12th months of the tax year........	11				
12. Enter the actual amount of estimated tax paid or credited on or before the due date of the installment for each quarter........	12				
13. Enter the overpayment, if any, **from the preceding column** that exceeds any remaining prior <underpayments> shown on line 16....	13				
14. Add line 12 and line 13 for each column........	14				
15. Divide line 10 by four; enter result in columns (a) through (d)........	15				
16. Subtract line 15 from line 14 for each quarter. If the result is a negative figure, you have **not** met any exception to the penalty for the quarter........	16				

Part III - How to Figure Penalty

	Line	(a) 1st quarter	(b) 2nd quarter	(c) 3rd quarter	(d) 4th quarter
17. Enter the overpayment, if any, **from the preceding column** that exceeds any remaining prior <underpayments> shown on line20.......	17				
18. Add line 12 in Part II, and line 17 above, for each quarter........	18				
19. Divide line 7 in Part I by four (4); enter result in columns (a) through (d)........	19				
20. Subtract line 19 from line 18. If the result is a negative figure, this is your <underpayment> for the quarter........	20				
21. If line 16 shows zero or more for the quarter, the overpayment exception is met. Enter zero on line 21. **Otherwise, compute 10% penalty on the <underpayment> shown on line 20 for each column.** Enter the penalty, if any, for the quarter as a positive figure........	21				

	Line	Amount
22. Add line 21, columns (a) through (d). This is your total **underpayment penalty.** Enter here and carry to the appropriate line of Form IT-20, IT-20G, IT-20S, IT-20SC, or IT-20NP....	22	

Schedule IT-2220 Instructions

Who Should File?

Schedule IT-2220 must be completed and attached to the annual corporate Form IT-20, IT-20G, IT-20NP, or IT-20SC anytime the corporation did not pay the required amount of gross, adjusted gross, or supplemental net income tax **in any particular quarter**, or the corporation meets an exception to the penalty for underpayment as provided for in Indiana Code 6-3-4-4.1.

What is the Required Amount?

Corporations having annual income tax liabilities exceeding $1,000 are subject to an underpayment penalty if they fail to file estimated tax payments or fail to remit a sufficient amount on a quarterly basis.

Quarterly payments for: 1) gross income tax are due anytime the annual gross income tax exceeds $1,000 for a taxable year, or 2) whenever the adjusted gross income tax liability (after credit for tax imposed on gross income) exceeds the annual gross income tax by $1,000 or more. Also, quarterly estimated payments for supplemental net income tax are due anytime the annual supplemental net income tax is $1,000 or more for the year.

The qualified estimated payments should equal 25% of the total income tax due for the year. To avoid the penalty, the quarterly estimate must equal at least twenty percent (20%) of the total income tax liability for the current taxable year or twenty-five percent (25%) of the final income tax liability for the prior taxable year.

The Indiana Code does not provide corporations an exception to the penalty for underpayment of estimated taxes using either an annualized income or adjusted seasonal method.

PART I - How to Figure Underpayment of Corporate Taxes

This schedule must be used by Form IT-20, IT-20G, IT-20NP, IT-20S and IT-20SC filers in determining whether or not the minimum amount of tax was paid timely.

1. Enter the annual adjusted gross income tax from Schedule B of Form IT-20 and IT-20S, Schedule A of Forms IT-20SC, or Schedule C of Form IT-20NP.

2. Enter the annual gross income tax from Schedule A of Form IT-20 or IT-20G (schedule A and B of Form IT-20NP). If total gross income tax is less than $1,000, enter zero. Form IT-20SC filers enter zero.

3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter zero if difference is less than $1,000.

4. Enter the annual supplemental net income tax from Schedule C of Form IT-20, Schedule B of Forms IT-20S and IT-20SC, or Schedule D of Form IT-20NP. If total supplemental net income tax is less than $1,000, enter zero. Form IT-20G filers enter zero.

5. Add lines 2, 3 and 4. If the total is zero, STOP. You owe no penalty and you do not need to complete this schedule.

6. Enter your total tax reduction (non-refundable) credits (college credit, neighborhood assistance credit, etc.) reported on line 55 of Form IT-20; line 16 of Form IT-20G; line 34 of Form IT-20NP or line 24 of Form IT-20SC. Also include applicable WH-18 withholding credits and any gross income tax paid on sales of real estate. **Do not** enter estimated tax payments, extension payments, or prior year's overpayment credit. In no case may the total of tax reduction credits exceed the total tax on line 5.

7. Subtract line 6 from line 5. This is your current year's tax liability. If zero, STOP. You do not owe any underpayment penalty.

PART II - How to Figure Exception to Underpayment Penalty

I.C. 6-3-4-4.1(e) prescribes two exceptions to the penalty for underpayment. If required to pay quarterly, the estimate should include either at least 20% of the total income tax liability for the taxable year or 25% of the final income tax liability for the previous tax year.

If the previous year was for a period of less than twelve months, the exception may be met by demonstrating what the liability would have been if a twelve-month return had been filed. For example, if the previous year was for 6 months, double the total tax for that year and enter 25% of this total. If last year's tax was zero, enter zero on line 9.

9. Enter 100% of your prior year's final income tax liability (total tax less non-refundable credits and any withholding and gross tax credits) before applying estimated tax credits.

11. Enter in columns (a) through (d) the quarterly installment due dates corresponding to the estimated income tax payments for your tax year.

If filing on a calendar year basis, the installment due dates for corporate income tax payments are April 20, June 20, September 20 and December 20 of the taxable year. Fiscal year and short tax year filers must remit by the twentieth day of the fourth, sixth, ninth, and twelfth months of the taxable year. Short period filers see note following line 22 instructions.

12. Enter the amount of estimated taxes paid by the due date of the installment for each quarter. Payments made after the quarterly due date must be reported in the following quarter when paid. If you are carrying forward an overpayment credit from the previous year, add that amount together with the installment amount paid for the first available quarter to which the carryover credit is posted. Do not include any credits claimed on line 6. **STOP.** Complete lines 13 through 16 in each column before proceeding to the next column.

13. Enter the remaining overpayment, if any, from line 16 of the preceding quarter, as adjusted after deducting any previous <underpayment> balance.

15. Divide line 10 by four (4) and enter the result in each column. NOTE: Short period filers must apply the instructions following line 22 instructions.

16. Subtract line 15 from line 14 for each column. If line 14 is less than line 15, enter the resulting underpayment in <brackets>. If line 15 is equal to or greater than line 14, the difference is an overpayment and you have met an exception to the penalty for the quarter. See instructions for line 13.

After completion of all four columns, if none of the quarters show an underpayment, stop here and attach schedule to your return. Otherwise proceed to Part III to recompute your actual underpayment.

PART III - How to Figure the Penalty

The penalty for the underpayment of estimated taxes is assessed on a quarterly basis on the difference between the amount paid for each quarter and twenty-five percent (25%) of the final tax liability for the current year. **If any underpayment is shown on line 16 continue by completing lines 17 through 21 in each column before proceeding to the next column.**

17. Enter the remaining overpayment, if any, from line 20 of the preceding quarter, as adjusted after deducting any previous <underpayment> balance.

19. Enter current year's quarterly tax due: divide line 7, in Part I, by four (4) and enter result in each column.

20. Subtract line 19 from line 18. If line 18 is less than line 19, enter the resulting underpayment in <brackets>. If line 18 is greater than line 19, the difference is carried as an overpayment to line 17 of the next column after deducting any remaining <underpayments> shown on line 20 of the preceding columns.

21. Multiply the amount of <underpayment> on line 20 for each column by 10% if an exception to penalty for the quarter was not met on line 16. Enter zero on line 21 if line 16 is zero or greater for the quarter.

22. Add the amounts on line 21 for all quarters and enter result here. This is your total underpayment penalty due. Carry this amount to the appropriate line on the front of Form IT-20, IT-20G, IT-20NP, IT-20S or IT-20SC.

Short Period Returns: Lines 15 and 19 must be changed to correspond with your short period return. Do not enter 25% of line 7 or 10; instead, divide lines 7 and 10 by 3 for returns consisting of three quarterly periods. Divide lines 7 and 10 by 2 for returns consisting of two quarterly periods. Use the entire amount from lines 7 and 10 for returns consisting of one quarterly period. For lines 11 through 21, complete only those columns corresponding with the number of quarters being filed.

Schedule
IT-20NOL
SF 439
(Rev. 9-98)

Indiana Department of Revenue

Corporate Income Tax
Net Operating Loss Computation

(See instructions on the reverse of this schedule)

Name of Corporation or Organization	Federal Identification Number

PART I Computation of Indiana Loss

Complete this schedule if line 9 shows a loss. Enter loss, if any, as a positive figure in the box. A separate Schedule IT-20NOL must be completed for each loss year.

Loss year ending	Net operating loss from line 9 below

Loss year

1. I.R.C. Section 63 (or Section 511) taxable income including the special dividend deduction but excluding any federal net operating loss deduction (see instructions)	1.
2. Add back: All state income taxes deducted	2.
3. Add back: All real estate taxes and personal property taxes deducted	3.
4. Add back: All charitable contributions deducted	4.
5. Deduct: Interest earned on direct U. S. Government obligations reported	5.
6. Deduct: Foreign gross up as determined from federal Form 1118	6.
7. Subtotal (add lines 1 through 4, deduct lines 5 and 6)	7.
8. Indiana apportionment percentage from the apportionment schedule of the loss year return (if applicable)	8. %
9. Indiana (loss) available for carryover (line 7 multiplied by line 8)	9.

PART II Election to waive the two-year carryback of a net operating loss deduction

To claim the Indiana portion of a net operating loss deduction, if any, you must apply the same carryback/carryover treatment as used for federal tax purposes.
Use combined amounts if filing a consolidated return.

If you compute a qualified Indiana loss on Part 1 and there is no federal NOL, check this box to waive the two or three-year NOL carryback provision for state tax purposes: ☐
Complete Parts 1 and 2 of this schedule; attach to and timely file your Indiana loss year return.

PART III Effect of loss year

(Read all instructions for application of federal carry back and carry forward provisions.)

(1) Tax year ending	(2) Indiana AGI as last determined by department records	(3) Amount of NOL deduction carried back/forward	(4) Indiana AGI after net operating loss deduction	(5) Remaining unused net operating loss
3rd Preceding tax year				
2nd Preceding tax year				
1st Preceding tax year				
Effective for loss years beginning after August 5, 1997, the 3rd preceding tax year carry back application is eliminated.				
1st Following tax year				
2nd Following tax year				
3rd Following tax year				
4th Following tax year				
5th Following tax year				
6th Following tax year				
7th Following tax year				
8th Following tax year				
9th Following tax year				
10th Following tax year				
11th Following tax year				
12th Following tax year				
13th Following tax year				
14th Following tax year				
15th Following tax year				

Schedule IT-20NOL Instructions

Who Should File Schedule IT-20NOL?

Corporate taxpayers subject to the adjusted gross income tax must complete and attach this schedule to any Indiana corporation tax return: Forms IT-20, IT-20SC, IT-20NP, or IT-20X, when claiming the loss deduction. Schedule IT-20NOL is not in itself a claim for refund, but an attachment to show how the net operating loss is applied.

Corporations doing business as a financial institution may not use this schedule. Instead, Schedule FIT-20NOL should be completed. Unused net operating losses incurred before December 31, 1989, under the Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act, may not be deducted for the financial institutions franchise tax.

When to File?

A refund initiated by a net operating loss carryback must be claimed by the taxpayer within 3 years from the original due date of the loss year's return (including extensions). Net operating loss carryforward deductions fall within regular statutory requirements. Parts I and II should be completed and this schedule attached to the loss year return if electing to waive a state NOL carryback application. Also, attach a fully completed Schedule IT-20NOL to the return(s) where a net operating loss deduction is claimed.

Indiana Treatment of Net Operating Loss Deduction for Adjusted Gross Income Tax Purposes

The net operating loss deduction recognized for Indiana income tax purposes shall be the amount of loss apportioned to Indiana for the tax year after all required modifications. Modifications include the add back of property taxes, income taxes, charitable contributions, deduction of interest on U.S. Government obligations, and a deduction for the foreign gross up.

Affiliated groups or corporations involved in mergers must follow the same guidelines as provided by the Internal Revenue Code and rulings issued by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to their treatment of net operating loss deductions. More than one Schedule IT-20NOL may be required to comply with these requirements.

The calculation for an Indiana net operating loss deduction pertains to the Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act. The net operating loss used to reduce Indiana adjusted gross income will have an effect on supplemental net income. The net operating loss deduction is not considered in calculating the Indiana gross income tax.

Carryback and Carryforward Years for Corporations

For loss years beginning after December 31, 1975, and before August 6, 1997, the net operating loss deduction remaining after a three (3) year carryback (if not timely waived) may be carried forward to the **fifteen** (15) tax years following the loss year. (See Part II instructions).

PART I - Computation of Indiana Loss

Enter the tax year ending date of the loss year and the amount of the loss if an Indiana net operating loss is calculated on line 9. Nonbusiness income and foreign source dividends deduction cannot create or increase the Indiana net operating loss deduction. Enter only the items enumerated on lines 1 through 8.

Any other adjustments affecting the calculation of I.R.C. Section 63 loss year taxable income on Part I of the net operating loss schedule must be fully explained. Not-for-profit organizations begin with I.R.C. Section 511 (taxable income) from federal Form 990T without regard to a federal net operating loss deduction.

PART II - Election to Waive the Two-Year Carryback of a Net Operating Loss Deduction

Pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, a taxpayer may irrevocably elect, by the loss year's due date (including extensions), to waive the entire carryback period. If this election is made for the loss year on the federal return, the net operating loss deduction may only be carried forward for federal and state tax purpose.

Effective for tax years beginning after August 5, 1997, federal legislation generally decreased the NOL carry back period from 3 to 2 tax years, while the carry forward period increased from 15 to 20 years.

In the absence of net operating loss on the federal return, the taxpayer may make an election to waive the carryback of its Indiana net operating loss. This election is reflected on Indiana Schedule IT-20NOL by checking the appropriate box or by attaching to the timely filed Indiana loss year return a statement waiving the NOL carryback provision.

PART III - Effect of Loss Year

Schedule IT-20NOL must be completed for each year a loss occurs. Copies of the schedule should be attached to returns for all years a NOL deduction is claimed. If more than one loss year is being utilized, a separate Schedule IT-20NOL should be completed for each NOL deduction available.

Column (1) Tax Years - Enter in column (1) the applicable tax year ending date(s). If, in one or more of these years, a loss was incurred or the adjusted gross income was previously reduced to zero by another loss carryforward, the year should still be entered and all five columns completed.

Column (2) Indiana Adjusted Gross Income - Enter the Indiana adjusted gross income from the original return, or as previously adjusted. If the adjusted gross income was previously reduced by another net operating loss deduction, a copy of the Schedule IT-20NOL for the prior loss year should be attached. If previously adjusted from an audit or amended return, an explanation should be attached to the IT-20NOL schedule explaining how the adjusted gross income figure was calculated.

Column (3) Amount of Net Operating Loss Deduction - Enter the amount of loss from Part I necessary to decrease adjusted gross income for the year to zero. If the income for the year is greater than the loss available, enter the full amount of the loss. Any remaining unused loss deduction will be shown in column (5).

Column (4) Indiana Adjusted Gross Income After Deduction - Subtract the amount in Column (3) from the amount in Column (2) and enter the difference in this column.

Column (5) Remaining Unused Net Operating Loss - Enter the amount of net operating loss deduction remaining after each year's calculation. This amount is available to offset income reported in Column (2) of the next year that has income.

If you have any questions concerning Indiana's treatment of a net operating loss deduction, contact:

Indiana Department of Revenue
Compliance Division, Corporate Income Tax Section
Indiana Government Center North, Room N203
100 North Senate Avenue Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
Telephone Number (317) 232-2189

Tax forms may be requested by calling (317) 486-5103. If you want forms faxed to you, use the phone on your fax machine to call Indiana TaxFax at (317) 233-2FAX (2329). By calling this number and reviewing the list of available forms, you will have immediate access to most of our tax forms and information bulletins.

Many of the tax forms are also available on the Internet at the following address: **http://www.ai.org/dor/**