

Corporate Taxpayer Assistance

(317)615-2662

SP#261

(5-03)

PRSR STD
U.S. Postage
PAID
Indiana Dept.
of Revenue

State of Indiana
S Corporation Income Tax Booklet
2002 Form IT-20S for Tax Years Beginning
in 2002 through Fiscal Years Ending in 2003



This booklet contains revised:

Worksheet for S Corporation Distributive Share Income, Deductions and Credits, page 10.

Form IT-20S - Indiana S Corporation Income Tax Return.

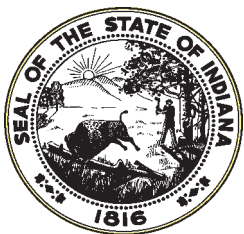
IT-20S Schedule IN K-1 - Shareholders' Indiana share of Adjusted Gross Income.

Schedule IT-20COMP Shareholders' Composite Adjusted Gross Income Tax Return.

IT-20S Schedule E Apportionment of Income.

New Rates Sales/Use Tax Worksheet, page 10.

Form DB020W-NR - Payment of Indiana Withholding on Nonresidents, page 15.



Indiana Department of Revenue

General Statement and Instructions for 2002/2003 IT-20S - Indiana S Corporation Income Tax Return

Who Must File and When

Any S Corporation doing business in Indiana and deriving gross income from sources within Indiana must file an annual return, Form IT-20S, and information return IN K-1 with the Department disclosing each shareholder's share of distributed and undistributed income. **These forms are due on or before the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the S Corporation's tax year.** Attach the first four pages of the U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation, Form 1120S. Federal Schedules K-1 should not be attached but must be made available for inspection upon request of the Department.

The following activities occurring in Indiana constitute doing business or deriving income from Indiana sources:

1. Maintenance of an office, warehouse, construction site or other place of business;
2. Maintenance of an inventory of merchandise or material for sale, distribution or manufacture, or consigned goods;
3. The sale or distribution of merchandise to customers directly from company-owned or operated vehicles when the title of merchandise is transferred from the seller or distributor to the customer at the time of sale or distribution;
4. The rendering of a service to customers in Indiana;
5. The ownership, rental, or operation of a business or property (real or personal) in Indiana;
6. Acceptance of orders in Indiana with no right of approval or rejection in another state;
7. Interstate transportation; or
8. Maintenance of a public utility.

S Corporation Defined

Corporations that are permitted to and do file in accordance with Section 1361(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code are automatically qualified for exemption from the Indiana gross income tax (repealed effective 1-1-2003 HB 1001ss) and adjusted gross income tax for any tax period for which the election is in effect. NOTE: S elections cannot be made retroactively. Qualifications under Indiana law for filing 2002 S corporation returns are essentially the same as in the Internal Revenue Code, in effect as of January 1, 2002. However, the corporation must file an Indiana IT-20S return and meet withholding requirements for nonresident shareholders under Indiana Code 6-3-4-13.

To the extent a qualified S corporation is exempt for federal purposes, the adjusted gross and supplemental net income taxes may not be assessed. Effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1994, an S Corporation failing to withhold, instead of losing its exemption from the mentioned taxes, will be subject to the penalty provided by I. C. 6-8.1-10-2.1[h]. This penalty is 20% of the amount of tax required to be withheld and paid under I.C. 6-3-4-13 in addition to a penalty of \$10 for each failure to timely file an information return, Schedule IN K-1.

Corporations filing for the first time must attach a copy of the approval letter from the Internal Revenue Service granting the S election. **Note:** S Corporations are exempt from the Indiana gross income tax and should not remit gross income tax to county treasurers on the sale of real estate. A notarized statement that the corporation is an S Corporation and not subject to the gross income tax should be presented at closing to the county recorder

before recordation through December 31, 2002. For details, contact the county treasurer of the county in which the real estate was sold.

Internal Revenue Code References

Public Law 177-2002 updates references to the Internal Revenue Code in certain Indiana income tax statutes. For tax year 2002, any reference to the Internal Revenue Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and in effect on January 1, 2002.

Not included in the above reference to the Internal Revenue Code are two acts passed by Congress: **The Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001, HR 2884**, and **The Job Creation and Workers Assistance Act of 2002, HR 3090**, which contain certain provisions with retroactive effective dates. Since these bills were signed *after January 1, 2002*, neither of the Acts was adopted into Indiana law.

Caution: *This distinction becomes important because the congressional legislation that is incorporated into the federal return for tax years beginning in 2002 may not be applicable to the state return being filed for the same period.*

Special Procedure for Tax Year 2002 and Fiscal Year Ending in 2003: On Form IT-20S, use add back line 2a to reflect certain federal legislative provisions effective in 2002 that may not be used to arrive at Indiana adjusted gross income. Explain any adjustments on an attached statement.

Job Creation and Workers Assistance Act of 2002 - Items of change that are **not** recognized for Indiana adjusted gross income tax purposes:

1. Bonus depreciation- Business taxpayers are allowed an additional deduction for certain qualified property acquired after September 10, 2001 and before September 11, 2004.
2. Net Operating Losses – The current 2 year NOL and 3 year casualty loss carry back provisions are extended to 5 years for losses incurred in taxable years ending after Dec. 31, 2000 and before Jan. 1, 2003.
3. New York Liberty Zone Benefits – Benefits are provided for those businesses located in New York City and affected by the events of Sept. 11, 2001.
4. Miscellaneous Provisions –
 - a) Cancellation of S corporation indebtedness.
 - b) Changes to methods of accounting.
 - c) School teacher business expense deduction.
 - d) Extension of Certain Expiring Provisions and Technical Corrections.

Barring special Indiana legislative action, the provisions of HR 3090 are not currently allowable for Indiana tax years ending in the period Jan. 1, 2001 to Dec. 31, 2002. These deductions must be added back on the Indiana return if deducted on the federal return, and if not added back on a filed Indiana tax return, must be corrected by filing an amended return.

New Utility Receipts Tax

Effective beginning January 1, 2003, a new Utility Receipts Tax (Form URT) is imposed at the rate of 1.4% of the taxable receipts from the retail sale of utility services (P.L. 192-2002ss, SECTION 47). The utility services subject to tax include: electric energy,

natural gas, water, steam, sewage, and telecommunications. See Commissioner's Directive #18.

Liability of the S Corporation

S Corporations as entities generally are not subject to income or financial institution tax.

- S Corporations are considered to be the taxpayer with respect to the payment of amounts withheld at source. *See Withholding Tax Liabilities of S Corporations on this page.*
- S Corporations are subject to the use tax. Use tax is due on the storage, use or consumption of tangible personal property purchased in a transaction in Indiana or elsewhere, unless such transaction is exempted from the sales and use tax by law or the sales tax due and paid on the transaction equals the use tax due. *See instructions for the Sales/Use Tax Worksheet on page 13.*
- An apportionment schedule must be included with the return if the S Corporation is doing business both within and outside Indiana and has any shareholders not domiciled in Indiana. *See Instructions for IT-20S Schedule E Apportionment of Income on page 12 and 13.*
- An S Corporation may file a composite adjusted gross income tax return on behalf of non-Indiana resident individual shareholders electing to participate in the composite return. *See Filing Procedures for IT-20COMP Composite Return on page 11.*
- Passive income and capital gains of an S Corporation that is subject to tax under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code will be subject to Indiana adjusted gross income tax and (supplemental net income taxes until December 31, 2002). *See revised instructions for Schedule B on page 7.*

S Corporations whose estimated adjusted gross income tax liability from Schedule B is more than \$1,000 for the tax year are required to file quarterly estimated tax payments. Estimated tax payments are submitted with the Indiana corporation quarterly income tax return, preprinted Form IT-6, or by electronic funds transfer if the average quarterly liability exceeds \$10,000.

If an estimated account needs to be established to pay Schedule B corporate income tax liabilities, contact the Department to request preprinted quarterly estimated IT-6 returns.

The 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.

To avoid costly penalties and interest charges for delinquent filing of returns, an S Corporation should verify its tax status and withholding responsibilities before commencing business in Indiana.

Withholding Tax Liabilities of S Corporations

The following instances obligate the S corporation to register with the Department and become an Indiana withholding agent on behalf of each of the following:

Withholding on Residents

S corporations making payments of salaries, wages, tips, fees, bonuses, and commissions subject to Indiana state and/or county income taxes and required by the Internal Revenue Code to

withhold federal taxes on those types of payments are also required to withhold for Indiana tax purposes. Payment of amounts withheld must be remitted to the Department on the proper WH-1 withholding return by its due date. If a return and/or payment of the proper amount of tax withheld is not paid by the due date, penalty and interest will be added. A shareholder may be personally subject to criminal prosecution if the failure to pay and/or file a withholding return is due to fraud or tax evasion.

Withholding on Nonresidents

Employees - An S corporation must withhold Indiana state and/or county income taxes from employees who work in Indiana but are not residents of Indiana. However, withholding on compensation of nonresident team members of certain professional sports organizations is based on duty days performed in Indiana. Refer to Information Bulletin #88. There is an exception from withholding if an employee resides in one of the states that has entered into a reciprocal agreement with Indiana, but this does not affect county taxation. For purposes of withholding county income taxes, the term "nonresident" refers to a nonresident of the county where the S corporation is located.

Individual Shareholders - An S corporation must withhold state income tax at the rate of 3.4% on the amount it pays or credits any of its nonresident and part-year nonresident individual shareholders as dividends or as their share of the corporation's undistributed taxable income (on current-year earnings) derived from Indiana sources. This does not apply to residents of reverse credit states (Arizona, California (*see note*), Oregon, District of Columbia) who are subject to and pay income taxes at rates of 3.4% or higher to their resident state.

Note: *Indiana state withholding is required whenever a California resident shareholder is included in an Indiana composite adjusted gross income tax return.*

Withholding at the appropriate adopting county's nonresident tax rate is required on each non-Indiana resident shareholder whose principal place of business or employment on January 1 is located in an Indiana county that has adopted a county income tax.

Trusts and Estates - An S corporation must withhold on income distributions to all non-Indiana domiciled trusts, estates, and not-for-profit organizations an amount reflecting the ultimate tax liability due Indiana by the respective member or beneficiary because of the S corporation's activities.

Note: The withholding provisions do not apply to nonresident shareholders who are nontaxable trust or estate entities.

An S corporation must withhold tax from income distributions to a fiduciary passing through Indiana income to a nonresident beneficiary and designate as a "Nominee" the ultimate recipient as if there were no other intermediary entities. The upper tier S corporation passing through Indiana income to its shareholders must withhold tax for nonresident nominees on a final pro rata basis without reapportioning the income at the lower level. See Income Tax Information Bulletin #85.

The S corporation's withholding of state and/or county tax from nonresident shareholders is payable quarterly, if monthly average equals less than \$50, on Form WH-1. This form must be filed by the last day of the month following the end of each quarter where a distribution was made (e.g. if a current distribution is made on June 17, 2003, the withholding tax is remitted with Form WH-1 for June, due July 31, 2003).

However, an S corporation having one distribution credited to shareholders during the year or at the close of the S corporation's fiscal year may be permitted to file Form DB020W-NR, which creates a nonresident withholding account if one does not already exist, and pay the respective state and county withholding tax amounts on nonresidents all at one time when a nonresident withholding account that is separate from the payroll withholding account is established. This withholding return, a copy of which is included in this booklet, is due by the fifteenth day of the third month following the end of the taxable year (e.g., if a single annual distribution for a calendar year is made on December 31, 2002, the withholding tax is due March 17, 2003). Advances or drawings against a shareholder's distributive share of income are deemed paid on the last day of the S corporation's tax year.

The S corporation shall be liable for any delinquent penalty (20% penalty for failure to withhold, effective beginning July 1, 1994) and interest in addition to the amount withheld or required to be withheld and paid to the Department. If a distribution to nonresident shareholders is made with property other than money or a gain is realized without the payment of money, the corporation may not release the property or credit the gain until it has funds sufficient to enable it to pay the withholding tax due. If necessary, the corporation will obtain such funds from the shareholders.

Note: Compliance with the act of withholding will not relieve any non-Indiana domiciled shareholder from annual filing requirements (except individuals included in a composite return) or the payment of any unpaid tax, penalties and interest.

Withholding on Corporate Contractors

Nonresident Contractors - Under I.C. 6-2.1-6-1 gross income tax (repealed 1-1-2003) is required to be withheld on payments made to nonresident corporate contractors for the performance of contracts, except sales contracts, in Indiana. The tax must be withheld at the high rate of 1.2% from the gross amount paid in excess of \$1000 to a nonresident contractor through December 31, 2002. Quarterly gross tax is payable to the Department on Form WH-1.

For the purpose of this withholding requirement, a nonresident contractor does not include a corporation registered with the Indiana Secretary of State.

To determine if a corporate contractor is qualified to do business in Indiana, contact: Indiana Secretary of State, Corporation Division, 302 W. Washington, Room E-018, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204, or call (317) 232-6576. Internet address: www.in.gov/sos/

In addition, the gross income tax withholding only applies to corporations having not elected to be treated as S corporations or Indiana Special Corporations. If the nonresident contractor is not a corporation and/or is not subject to the gross income tax, a signed affidavit stipulating these facts should be secured from the contractor to preclude this withholding tax requirement through to January 1, 2003.

The following are examples of activities of nonresident contractors subject to withholding:

- (1) Construction contracts of all kinds including prime contracts and subcontracts;
- (2) The performance of or participation in athletic events and exhibitions;

- (3) Entertainment contracts including single entertainment events, as well as contracts extending over a period of time;
- (4) Contracts for the installation of tangible personal property except when performed by the seller as a required condition of the sale of installed property;
- (5) Contracts for leasing tangible personal property when there is in-state activity in connection with the lease; and
- (6) Contracts for architectural, engineering, or designing services, or any other services performed in this state.

The amount of gross income and the tax withheld from contract receipts must be reported by the withholding agent on Form WH-18, Indiana Miscellaneous Withholding Tax Statement for Nonresidents. Copy A of the form is to be submitted with the withholding agent's annual reconciliation, Form WH-3, by the last day of February following the close of the year on December 31, 2002.

The entity from which this withholding is made is allowed credit for the tax withheld when filing its Indiana final 2002 gross and supplemental net income tax return.

How to Submit the Withholding Payment

Form WH-1 - The periodic payment of amounts withheld from nonresident shareholders and corporate contractors should be included in the remittance with Form WH-1. This form is also used to remit amounts withheld on employees. Withholding agents assigned to an annual, quarterly, or monthly filing status will be mailed a voucher packet containing the employer's Withholding Tax Returns to be used for this purpose. This return needs to be completed and mailed (postmarked) by its due date and should include the total amount withheld for that period. By law, the withholding return must be filed even when no withholding amount has been collected.

If the S corporation pays or credits amounts to its nonresident shareholders only one time each year, it may be permitted to file a designated nonresident withholding return to pay the withholding tax from income distributions made to the nonresident shareholders. The initial use of Form DB020W-NR (included in this booklet) will result in the creation of a separate withholding account aside from any existing payroll withholding account. The payment's due date on this type of account is automatically extended to the fifteenth day of the third month following the end of the S corporation's taxable year.

If payment is made for composite tax due on Form IT-20S and is filed past the due date of the withholding return, the S corporation will owe penalty and interest. Penalty charges may be avoided by timely paying withholding tax liabilities.

If you need to establish a withholding account with the Department, you should contact the Taxpayer Services Division at (317) 233-4016, or the Tax Forms Order Line at (317) 615-2581 to obtain Form BT-1, Business Tax Application, and withholding registration. Also see www.in.gov/dor/taxforms/

Form WH-3 - An annual Withholding Tax Reconciliation Return, Form WH-3, must be completed by the withholding agent and filed by the end of February following the close of each calendar year. The Taxpayer Identification Number (TID), the S corporation's name, and the calendar year must be included. This form is used to reconcile the monthly, quarterly or annual WH-1 returns with the W-2 and WH-18 reports submitted with the WH-3.

4 Although magnetic tape may be used to transmit W-2 information,

paper copies of Form WH-18 must be attached to the WH-3 when it is submitted.

On Form WH-3, the withholding agent enters the total annual amount of state and county income taxes or other taxes withheld from employees and nonresidents receiving income subject to Indiana withholding as listed on federal Form W-2 and Indiana Form WH-18. The amount of county tax withheld during the year is separated according to the amounts withheld for each county. If the withholding agent has overpaid the withholding liability for the year, he is entitled to a refund. Enter the amount to be refunded on line 4 of Form WH-3 and provide an explanation. If the withholding agent has underpaid the payroll or nonresident shareholder withholding liability for the year, do not submit the payment with Form WH-3; instead, complete Form WH-1U included with the WH-3 packet and submit the payment under separate cover. The Indiana taxpayer identification number and the period to which the payment should be applied must also be indicated. (Form DB020W-NR in this booklet is for use in making an initial payment of the withholding tax due on once-a-year income distributions to nonresident shareholders).

Specific instructions for completing Form WH-18 are found on the reverse side of that form. A supply of these forms is available from the Department upon request.

How to Register as a Withholding Agent

An S corporation with any withholding liability as described above is required to register as an Indiana withholding agent. The Department assigns an Indiana taxpayer identification number (TID) consisting of a nine digit number exclusive to the taxpayer and a three digit number for the location being registered.

The S corporation has two options in registering as a withholding agent. The first option is to request and to file the Indiana Department of Revenue Business Tax Application, Form BT-1, for the corporation. Request Form BT-1 and Instructions for Withholding Registration by calling the Taxpayer Services Division at (317) 233-4016. It takes approximately two to three (2-3) weeks to process an application that has been mailed to the Indiana Department of Revenue; however, any initial withholding payments can be remitted with the application.

The second option is to visit either the downtown Indianapolis office of the Department or one of the district offices located throughout the state to be registered that day.

Shareholders' Liability and Filing Requirements

A shareholder's share of profit or loss from an S corporation will be included in the shareholder's calculation of federal adjusted gross income and is generally subject to the same rules for arriving at Indiana adjusted gross income. Therefore, a shareholder's distributive share, before any modifications required by Indiana statutes, is the same ratio and amount as determined under I.R.C. Section 704 and its prescribed regulations. The shareholders will include their share of all S Corporation income, whether distributed or undistributed, on their separate or individual Indiana income tax returns. Each shareholder's distributive share of income will be adjusted by modifications provided for in I.C. 6-3-1-3.5(a) or (b).

Individual Shareholders

Residents - A resident shareholder reports the entire distributive share of S Corporation income (loss) as adjusted, no matter where the S Corporation's business is located or in which states it does business. Form IT-40, Indiana Individual Income Tax Return, will be completed by the individual shareholders.

Nonresidents - Part-year and full-year nonresident shareholders report their share of S Corporation income (loss) as adjusted, derived from or attributed to sources within Indiana as determined by the use of the apportionment formula described in I.C. 6-3-2-2(b). Whenever an S Corporation has a nonresident shareholder and conducts business within and outside Indiana, the S Corporation must include the apportionment worksheet with Form IT-20S. Form IT-40PNR, Indiana Part-Year or Nonresident Individual Income Tax Return, will be completed by the shareholders. Credit must be claimed on that return by attaching state Form WH-18 for amounts withheld by the S corporation from the shareholder's income. **Nonresident shareholders are exempt from the filing requirements of an Indiana Individual Income Tax Return only if they are included as members of a composite return.**

A part-year nonresident shareholder will be required to file Form IT-40PNR reporting the total amount of income (loss) received while residing in Indiana and that part of Indiana source income received while a nonresident. Apportioned Indiana income (loss), as modified, received by a nonresident of Indiana is also reported on Form IT-40PNR. **Note:** Passive losses may not exceed the limits imposed by I.R.C. Section 469. Losses may not exceed the shareholder's investment, see I.R.C. Section 704.

Other Shareholders

Other shareholders that are trusts or estates will report their distributive shares of the S corporation income (loss) on Form IT-41. All distributions are fully taxable for income tax purposes. For adjusted gross income, taxable S corporation income will include pro rata Indiana modifications; however, losses may not exceed the limits imposed by I.R.C. Sections 469 and 704.

Shareholders doing business both within and outside Indiana must also determine their taxable income from Indiana sources through the use of the allocation and apportionment provisions contained in I.C. 6-3-2-2(b)-(h). See the three factor apportionment schedule.

Business income, including all S corporation income, apportioned to Indiana plus nonbusiness income allocated to Indiana (plus modifications required by I.C. 6-3-1-3.5(a) for adjusted gross income tax) equals the taxpayer's net taxable income for Indiana tax purposes.

Basis of Stock in an S Corporation

For Indiana income tax purposes, the basis of the shareholder's stock in an S corporation will generally be the same as its basis for federal income tax purposes. Special adjustments to income and loss under the Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act (for the add back of income taxes and the deduction from income for U.S. Government obligations) are limited to current reporting but may also affect the shareholder's basis.

Example - Indiana S Corporation Income for Individual Shareholders

Taxpayer A, a resident of Indiana, and Taxpayer B, a nonresident of Indiana, each have a 50% stock interest in XYZ, Inc., an Indiana S corporation doing business both within and outside of Indiana.

XYZ, Inc. has income from operations of \$530,000 and expenses of \$500,000. Of these expenses, \$35,000 is an expense for state income tax.

Computations for XYZ, Inc.:

XYZ, Inc. computes its adjusted S corporation income as follows:

Income from operations	\$530,000
Expenses	(500,000)
Add back modifications	<u>+35,000</u>
S corporation income	\$65,000

Using the three factor apportionment formula under I.C. 6-3-2-2(b), XYZ, Inc. determines its apportionment percentage as follows:

Property factor	80.00%
Payroll factor	+40.00%
Sales factor (double-weighted)	+120.00%
	<u>240.00%</u>
Divide by factors present	+4
Indiana apportionment percentage	60.00%

Computations for Taxpayers A and B:

Taxpayer A, as a resident of Indiana, must report their own entire share of S corporation income to Indiana regardless of whether or not the S corporation apportions its income. As a general rule, if tax is paid to another state on a portion of S corporation income by Taxpayer A, a credit can be taken on the individual return.

Indiana adjusted S corporation income for Taxpayer A is computed as follows:

S corporation income	\$65,000
Distributive share (50% X \$65,000)	<u>32,500</u>
Indiana adjusted distributive share of income	\$32,500

Taxpayer B, as a nonresident of Indiana, reports only their own share of S corporation income that is apportioned to Indiana. As a general rule, if Taxpayer B is required to pay tax to another state on a portion of the income from XYZ, Inc., a credit cannot be taken on the Indiana return, but must be claimed from the state of residence.

Indiana adjusted S corporation income for Taxpayer B is computed as follows:

S corporation income	\$65,000
Distributive share (50% x 65,000)	\$32,500
Multiply by apportionment percentage	x 60%
Apportioned Indiana distributive share of income	<u>\$19,500</u>

General Filing Instructions

Accounting Periods and Methods

The accounting period for Form IT-20S and the method of accounting adopted must be the same as used for federal income tax purposes.

Extended Due Date

The initial due date for filing is the fifteenth (15th) day of the fourth (4th) month following the close of the S corporation's tax year.

The Department normally recognizes the Internal Revenue Service application for automatic extension of time to file (Form 7004). **Do not file a separate copy of this form 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 last date indicated on the extension form will be timely filed.

In the event a federal extension is not needed, an S corporation may request a separate Indiana extension of time to file by writing the Indiana Department of Revenue, Corporate Income Tax Section, Returns Processing Center, 100 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana 46204-2253.

Any payments made after the original due date must include penalty and interest. Caution: The filing due date for the S corporation return is different than the payment due date of income tax withholding and composite adjusted gross income tax on nonresident shareholders.

Amended Returns

If the S corporation files an amended federal return and the change(s) affects the Indiana income or the taxable income reportable by the shareholders, both the S corporation and the shareholders must file amended Indiana returns within 120 days after the filing of the amended federal return.

An adjustment made by the Internal Revenue Service affecting the reportable Indiana income must be followed with an amended S corporation return within 120 days after the adjustment becomes final. Use Form IT-20S - clearly mark "amended" at the top.

Instructions for Completing Form IT-20S for Tax Years Beginning in 2002 through Fiscal Years Ending in 2003

File a 2002 corporation return for a tax year ending December 31, 2002, a fiscal year beginning in 2002 and ending on or before December 30, 2003, or a short tax year. For a fiscal or short tax year, fill in both the beginning month, day, and ending month, day, and year at the top of the form.

Identification Section

All S corporations filing Form IT-20S must complete the top portion of the form including questions K through T. Use the correct legal name of the S corporation and present mailing address. List the name of the county in Indiana where you have a primary business location. Place "O.O.S." in the county box for an address outside Indiana.

Enter the nine digit federal identification number in the box at the upper right-hand corner of the return. Enter your principal business activity code number in the designated block of the return under the Federal ID Number. Use the six-digit activity code as reported on the U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation. A list of these codes is available through the Department's Internet address at: www.in.gov/dor/resources/

If the corporation is registered as a collection agent for the State of Indiana for sales and/or withholding tax enter the assigned Indiana Taxpayer Identification (TID) number as 10 digits by dropping the trailing 3 digit location numbers. This number should always be referenced on all returns and correspondence filed with the Department.

Form IT-20S - Line by Line Instructions

Schedule A - S Corporation Adjusted Gross Income.

Line 1. Enter the amount from the U.S. S corporation return Schedule K: net ordinary income, net income from real estate activities from Form 8825, other rental income activities, portfolio income and deductions, capital gains and losses and other income. The Section 179 deduction and that portion of investment expenses included in federal Schedule K, part of line 9, and line 11b(2) relating to investment portfolio (royalty) income, flowing through to federal Schedule E, may be deducted. Do not deduct other expenses treated as federal itemized deductions.

Use the Worksheet for S Corporation Distributive Share of Income, Deductions and Credits on page 10 to assist in the calculation of this figure. You must use the income worksheet if the corporation received any distributive income from an owned partnership interest, estate or trust.

Required Indiana State Modifications

Lines 2(a)(b) and (c).

2(a) Add back all state taxes based on income levied by any state deducted on federal return;

Special Procedure for Tax Year 2002 and Fiscal Year Ending in 2003:

You may have to adjust your return if you took advantage of any federal provisions that affect adjusted gross income allowed under The Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001, HR 2884, or Job Creation and Workers Assistance Act of 2002, HR 3090. On Form IT-20S use income tax add back line 2a to include an amount to reflect certain federal legislative provisions effective in 2002 that may not be used to arrive at Indiana adjusted gross income. Some of these provisions are listed on page 2. Please explain any adjustments on an attached statement.

2(b) Deduct interest income, less related expenses, from certain obligations of the United States Government included as income on the federal return (request Income Tax Information Bulletin #19 for a listing of eligible items); and

2(c) Deduct Indiana Lottery Prize Receipts - Prize money from a winning Indiana lottery game or ticket included in federal taxable income should be excluded if received before July 1, 2002. Beginning after June 30, 2002, the proceeds of up to \$1200 are deductible from each winning lottery game or ticket paid through the Hoosier State Lottery Commission.

Note: Entries made on federal Form 8825 should also be considered when completing entries on line 2.

Line 3. Enter total Indiana modifications (add line 2a, deduct lines 2b and 2c).

Line 4. Add lines 1 and 3.

Line 5. Enter on line 5 the Indiana apportionment percentage if the corporation has any multi-state business activities. Under the Adjusted Gross Income Tax Act, taxable income from a trade or business carried on within and outside Indiana is computed using a three-factor formula consisting of property, payroll and double weighting the sales factor. Generally, apportioned income is determined by taking the total percentage of the three factors and dividing by four. The resulting apportionment percentage will determine the Indiana net income of the nonresident individual shareholders, trusts and estates that pass-through as a result of the S corporation's activities everywhere. See IT-20S Schedule E instructions beginning on page 12.

Schedule B - Tax on Excess Net Passive Income, Capital Gains and Built-in Capital Gains

To the extent that the S corporation's excess net passive income, capital gains and built-in capital gains are subject to income tax under the Internal Revenue Code, the Indiana adjusted gross income tax, and on supplemental net income tax through December 31, 2002, are imposed upon such income of the corporation derived from Indiana sources. Use the following guidelines to calculate the corporation's tax liability. Quarterly estimated tax payments are required if the Indiana tax liability exceeds \$1,000. *All references are to the 2001 federal forms. Use updated versions where applicable.*

Line 6. Enter the excess net passive income tax reported on federal Form 1120, line 22a.

Line 7. Enter the tax from federal Schedule D reported on Form 1120S, line 22b.

Line 8. Enter the lesser amount of excess net passive income from line 8, or taxable income from line 9, as calculated on the federal

excess net passive income tax worksheet. Attach the worksheet to the return.

Line 9. Enter from federal Schedule D, Part III the smaller amount: (a) the remainder of the net capital gain, following the subtraction of the statutory minimum, from line 19; (b) taxable income from line 21; or (c) the net capital gain from substituted basis property from line 23. Attach Schedule D (1120S) to the return.

Line 10. Enter net amount: Line 27 from federal Schedule D, Part IV reduced by the portion of Section 1374(b)(2) deduction, if any, from line 28 that is attributable to Indiana. If zero or less, enter 0 on Line 10. Attach Schedule D (1120S) to the return.

Line 12. If the taxable amounts on line 11 are not or cannot be wholly allocated to Indiana, use the apportionment percentage from line 5 to attribute the business income to Indiana. Attach the IT-20S Schedule E, Apportionment of Income for Indiana to the return.

Multiply the amount on line 11 by the Indiana apportionment percentage on line 5. If apportionment of income is not applicable, enter the total amount from line 11.

Line 13. Multiply the amount on line 12 by the effective adjusted gross income tax rate applicable to your taxable year as listed in the Tax Rate Chart for line 13 below.

P.L. 192-2002ss, increased the corporate adjusted gross income tax from 3.4% to 8.5% effective January 1, 2003. The rate of increase is prorated for taxable fiscal years that begin in 2002 and end in 2003.

Tax Rate Chart for Corporate Adjusted Gross and Supplemental Net Income Taxes

S Corporation Income Tax Return- Schedule B

2002-03
AGIT 2002
SNIT

Effective Tax Rates for Calendar Year Filer

	Line 13	Line 15
January 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002	.034	.045
January 1, 2003 - December 31, 2003	.085	-0-

Effective Prorated Tax Rates for Fiscal Year Filer

FY Beginning:	FY Ending:		
February 1, 2002	January 31, 2003	.0383	.0412
March 1, 2002	February 28, 2003	.0422	.0377
April 1, 2002	March 31, 2003	.0466	.0339
May 1, 2002	April 30, 2003	.0508	.0302
June 1, 2002	May 31, 2003	.0551	.0264
July 1, 2002	June 30, 2003	.0593	.0227
August 1, 2002	July 31, 2003	.0636	.0189
September 1, 2002	August 31, 2003	.0680	.0150
October 1, 2002	September 30, 2003	.0721	.0113
November 1, 2002	October 31, 2003	.0765	.0075
December 1, 2002	November 30, 2003	.0807	.0038

Use the following pro ration formula for determining the effective tax rate for a tax year with different starting or ending dates than those shown above.

For Line 13 - The rate of adjusted gross income tax for the full taxable year is a rate equal to the sum rounded to the nearest one-hundredth of one-percent (0.01%) of:

1. Three and four-tenths percent (3.4%) multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days in the taxpayer's taxable year that occurred before January 1, 2003, and the denominator of which is the total number of days in the taxable year; and
2. Eight and five-tenths percent (8.5%) multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days in the taxpayer's taxable year that occurred after December 31, 2002, and the denominator of which is the total number of days in the taxable year.

Adjusted Gross Income Tax rate =

$$\frac{(0.034 \times \text{Taxable Days in 2002}) + (0.085 \times \text{Taxable Days in 2003})}{\text{Number of Days in Taxable Year}}$$

Example:

For a fiscal year starting June 1, 2002 and ending May 31, 2003:

Line 13 effective rate:

$$\frac{(0.034 \times 214) + (0.085 \times 151)}{365} = .0551 \text{ (5.51\%)}$$

For line 15 - Supplemental Net Income Tax is imposed on the whole fiscal year's net income based on the total number of days of the taxable fiscal year in 2002. The rate of tax of four and five-tenths percent (4.5%) is multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days in the taxpayer's taxable year that occurred before January 1, 2003, and the denominator of which is the total number of days in the taxable year:

Supplemental Net Income Tax rate =

$$\frac{0.045 \times \text{Taxable Days in 2002}}{\text{Number of Days in Taxable Year}}$$

Example:

For a fiscal year starting July 1, 2002 and ending June 30, 2003:

Line 15 effective rate for 2002: $\frac{0.045 \times 184}{365} = .0227 \text{ (2.27\%)}$

Line 14. Compute supplemental net income by subtracting adjusted gross income tax (line 13) from the Indiana taxable income (line 12).

P.L. 192-2002ss, as amended by SEA 422(2003), repealed the corporate supplemental net income tax of 4.5% effective January 1, 2003. For fiscal year filers, the tax is imposed on the full year's taxable income. The tax rate is prorated from the beginning of the taxpayer's fiscal year until December 31, 2002.

Line 15. Multiply the amount on line 14 by the effective supplemental net income tax rate applicable to your taxable year as listed in the Tax Rate Chart for line 15.

Before continuing to lines 16 through 27, complete IT-20S Schedule IN K-1 on the reverse side of the form.

**IT-20S Schedule IN K-1 Shareholders'
Share of Adjusted Gross Income,
Deductions, Modifications and Credits**

Shareholders' Identification Section

Complete all applicable lines to identify each shareholder.

- (a) Enter the name of each shareholder.
- (b) Enter the social security or federal identification number of each shareholder.

(c) Enter each shareholder's state of residence. (d) Enter the amount of tax withheld on income distributions derived from Indiana sources for each nonresident shareholder for the taxable year. Do not include in this column any penalty or interest paid on delinquent withholding tax. If no withholding tax was paid or if additional withholding tax is due, see instructions for filing Form DB020W-NR. Credit for any amount withheld is to be claimed on the shareholder's Indiana individual, composite, or fiduciary income tax return.

(e) Enter the applicable pro rata percentage of each shareholder's interest in the S corporation. The percentage should be adjusted to an annual rate if necessary.

Distributive Share Amounts

Complete lines 1 through 13 for each shareholder. Also provide each shareholder with a statement showing the shareholder's distributive share of income, credits and modifications.

Line 1 through Line 10. For full year Indiana resident shareholders, complete these lines as shown on the federal Schedule K-1, Form 1120S.

For most nonresident shareholders, the federal Schedule K-1 amounts should be multiplied by the Indiana apportionment percentage calculated on the IT-20S Schedule E. See instructions on page 10. The apportioned figures should be entered on lines 1 through 10.

Investment interest expenses attributed to royalty income and all other federal deductions (excluding those treated as itemized deductions) should be included on lines 9 or 10. No other type of investment interest expense, itemized deduction, or carryover loss should be reported on this line. Note: If the corporation has received any distributions from other entities having income previously apportioned to Indiana, use the following methodology to report distributive share income for IT-20S IN K-1.

Alternative Completion of IT-20S Schedule IN K-1 Information

An alternative application of IT-20S Schedule IN K-1 must be used if a shareholder is a nonresident individual, fiduciary or trust and the corporation had income from outside Indiana. Use the following method for completion of Schedule IN K-1 when the corporation had any apportioned income from outside Indiana or is otherwise required to complete the Indiana apportionment schedule:

Modify each required Schedule IN K-1 line entry by recalculating the pro rata share of total S corporation income with required Indiana modifications to adjusted gross income reported on line 1 of Form IT-20S. Use pro rata amount from line 10A, **Worksheet for S Corporation Distributive Share Income, Deductions and Credits** by applying these steps:

Step 1. Deduct from the above pro rata share the respective pro rata amount of line 10B and line 11B of the Worksheet.

Step 2. Multiply the result by the Indiana apportionment percent reported on line 5 of Form IT-20S, from Schedule E, line 4c, if present. This amount should reflect the shareholder's proportionate share of this S corporation's activity in Indiana.

Step 3. Add to the above amount the pro rata share of any other (entity) source income received by the corporation that was previously apportioned, or allocated as distributive share income derived from Indiana (line 12C of the Worksheet). The result is the modified Indiana S corporation income from Indiana sources to be reported on the appropriate lines of Schedule IN K-1 of nonresident individuals, trust and estates for adjusted gross income purposes.

Line 12. Enter the Indiana modifications from the front of Form IT-20S, line 3, as percentage applied, or apportioned in the case of nonresident individuals.

Line 13. If the corporation incurred any eligible Indiana credits flowing through to the shareholders, enter the pro rata amount allowed each shareholder and indicate type of credit(s) allotted. You must also attach a completed credit schedule to Form IT-20S to support this credit distribution. See list of pass-through credits on page 14. Effective January 1, 2000, qualified enterprise zone credits pass through to the shareholders. For further information request Income Tax Information Bulletin #59.

Form IT-20S Summary of Calculations
--

Line 16. If applicable, enter total corporate income tax liability from Schedule B. Add lines 13 and 15. If tax exceeds \$1000, attach completed Indiana Schedule IT-2220 to compute any underpayment of estimated tax or to show an exception to the penalty.

Line 17. Enter the use tax due from the completed Sales/Use Tax worksheet on page 10. See use tax instructions on page 13.

Line 18. Enter the total tax liability of the nonresident members included in the Composite Adjusted Gross Income Tax Return, column D and E. Attach composite Schedule IT-20COMP.

Line 19. Total tax: Add the tax shown on lines 16, 17 and 18.

Line 20. Enter the total credits for all nonresident members included in the composite return as reflected on Schedule IT-20COMP, column F and other credits, column G. (Attach copy C of Form WH-18 for each composite member.) Do not take any credit for individual or separate estimated tax payments made by the shareholders.

Line 21. Enter any other credits belonging to the corporation such as gross tax paid on the sale of real estate during tax year 2002 and estimated income tax payments. A detailed explanation must be attached for any credits claimed on this line.

Line 22. Subtotal: Subtract lines 20 and 21 from line 19. If a balance due remains, proceed to lines 23, 24 and 25.

Line 23. Enter total interest due.

Caution: Two separate calculations of interest and penalty may be required:

1. Interest is computed on the net amount of composite tax, on line 22, paid after the fifteenth day of the third month following the end of the corporation's taxable year. Interest is calculated from the day following the due date for payment of composite tax to the actual date the balance is paid with the IT-20S return.
2. Interest on use tax and Schedule B tax is calculated on the remaining amount of tax on line 22 that is paid after the original due date of the IT-20S return.

Contact the Department for the current rate of interest charged.

Line 24. Enter total penalty due. Penalty is 10% of the amount (but not less than \$5) of any composite tax due on line 22 paid after the fifteenth day of the third month following the end of the corporation's taxable year. If a composite tax is due because of failure to withhold on income distributions to nonresident shareholders, a penalty of 20% will be added. (See caution note on line 23 above.) Penalty, which equals the greater of: 10% of the amount of use tax and Schedule B tax on line 22, or \$5.00, is still due on those taxes paid after the original due date of the return.

If a return showing no liability on line 19 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. If tax on line 16 exceeds \$1000, add any underpayment of estimated tax penalty computed on Schedule

IT-2220 or attach completed schedule to show exception to this penalty.

There is also a separate \$10 penalty for filing IT-20S Schedule IN K-1 information return late.

Line 25. Amount due: If line 22 is greater than zero, add lines 22, 23, and 24, and attach a separate remittance for total amount owed for each Form IT-20S filed. Payment to the Department of Revenue must be made in U.S. funds.

Line 26. Overpayment: If the total of lines 20 and 21 exceeds line 19, subtract lines 23 and 24 from line 22. If the result is less than zero, this is your net overpayment. **Note:** If penalties and interest are due because of delinquent filing or payment, the overpayment must be reduced by these charges. If the result is a balance due, enter the difference on line 25.

Line 27. Enter the amount from line 26 to be refunded.

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

Please mail completed returns with a filled-in 2-D bar code to:

**Indiana Department of Revenue
P.O. Box 7231
Indianapolis, IN 46207-7231.**

All other prepared returns must be mailed to: **Indiana
Department of Revenue
100 N Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2253.**

Two new Enterprise Zones Established

The Indiana State Enterprise Board designated areas in the cities of **LaPorte** and **Vincennes** as two new enterprise zones. The designation is effective for January 1, 2002 through December 31, 2011, and applies to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001.

Contact the Indiana Department of Commerce, Community Development Division, Enterprise Zone Services, One North Capitol Avenue, Indianapolis, IN, 46204, or call 317-232-8911. Also contact your local Urban Enterprise Zone Association for more information.

Annual Public Hearing

In accordance with the Indiana Taxpayer Bill of Rights, the Department will conduct an annual public hearing on Tuesday, June 17, 2003. Please come and share your ideas on how the Department of Revenue can better administer Indiana tax laws. The hearing will be held at 9:00 a.m. in the Indiana Government Center South, Conference Center Room 1, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. If you can't attend, please submit your concerns in writing to: Indiana Department of Revenue, Commissioner's Office, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

Worksheet for S Corporation Distributive Share Income, Deductions and Credits

Use this worksheet to compute the entry for line 1 of Form IT-20S and to assist in computing amounts reportable on or for IT-20S Schedule IN K-1. Enter the total distributive share of income from each item, as reported on federal Schedule K. Do not complete column B and C entry lines unless the corporation received distributive share or tiered income from other entities.

Distributive Share Amounts:		A. S Corporation Income All Sources	B. Distributions from Partnerships/ Estates/Trusts	C. Distributions Attributed to Indiana
S Corporation's Distributive Share of Items				
1. Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities			Enter below for line 10B total distributive share income received by the corporation from all non-unitary partnerships, estates and trusts. Enter for line 11B an amount equal to required state modifications for Indiana Adjusted Gross Income. (See page 8 for instructions.)	Enter below for line 10C total distributive share income received by the corporation from partnerships, estates and trusts that were derived from or allocated to Indiana. Enter on line 11C an amount equal to the Indiana modifications for Adjusted Gross Income attributed to Indiana.
2. Net income (loss) from rental real estate activities from Form 8825				
3. Net income (loss) from other rental activities				
4. Portfolio income (loss):				
a) Interest income				
b) Ordinary dividends				
c) Royalty income				
d) Net short-term capital gain (loss) from Schedule D (Form 1120S)				
e) Net long-term capital gain (loss) from Schedule D (Form 1120S) Total for year				
f) Other portfolio income or (loss)				
5. Net Section 1231 gain (loss) (other than due to casualty or theft) from Form 4797				
6. Other income (loss) (attach schedule)				
Less allowable deductions for state tax purposes:				
7. Section 179 expense deduction from Form 4562 (from Schedule K, line 8)				
8. Portion of expenses related to investment portfolio income (part of Schedule K, line 9)			↓	↓
9. Other federal (non-itemized) and line 11b (2) deductions				
10. Carry total on line 10A to Form IT-20S line 1, on front page of return	10A		10B	10C
11. Total of Indiana State modifications to distributive share income (see line 2, Form IT-20S)			11B	11C
12. Net Indiana adjusted gross income distributions from partnerships, estates and trusts (add lines 10C and 11C)				12C
13. Enter amount of Indiana pass-through credits attributed from partnerships, estates and trusts, if any				13C

Sales/Use Tax Worksheet for Line 17, Form IT-20S

List all purchases made during the year from out-of-state companies. 

Description of personal property purchased from out-of-state	Purchase(s) made prior to 12-1-2002 Column A	Purchase Price of Property(ies) from Column A Column B	Purchase(s) made on or after 12-1-2002 Column C	Purchase Price of Property(ies) from Column C Column D
Magazine subscriptions:				
Mail order purchases:				
Internet purchases:				
Other purchases:				
1. Total purchase price of property subject to the sales/use tax: Enter total of Columns B and D	1B			1D
2. Sales/use tax: Multiply line 1B by .05 (5%); multiply line 1D by .06 (6%)	2B			2D
3. Sales tax previously paid on the above items (up to 5% per item in Column B; up to 6% per item in Column D)	3B			3D
4. Total amount due: Subtract: line 3B from line 2B and line 3D from line 2D. Add lines 4B and 4D. Carry to Form IT-20S, line 17. If the amount is negative, enter zero and put no entry on line 17 of the IT-20S	4B			4D



Indiana Department of Revenue Indiana S Corporation Income Tax Return

for Calendar Year Ending December 31, 2002

or Other Tax Year Beginning AA / MO. / DA. / 2002 and Ending BB / MO. / DA. / YYYY
(Do not write above)

Form IT-20S
State Form 10814 (5-03)

Name of Corporation B		Federal Identification Number A	
Number and Street C		Indiana County or O.O.S. D	Principal Business Activity Code H
City E	State F	Zip Code G	Indiana Taxpayer Identification Number I
		Telephone Number J ()	

- K. Date of incorporation 1 in the State of 2 **P.** Check all that apply to entity: Initial Return Final Return In Bankruptcy
 Composite Return
L. State of commercial domicile _____
M. Year of initial Indiana return _____ **Q.** Number of non-Indiana resident shareholders? _____
N. Accounting method: Cash Accrual Other _____ **R.** Is an extension of time to file attached? Yes No
O. Date of election as S corporation _____ **S.** Did the corporation file as a C corporation for the prior tax period? Yes No
T. Is this corporation a member of any partnerships? Yes No

Schedule A - S Corporation Adjusted Gross Income (See worksheet on page 10)

1. Total net income (loss) from U.S. Corporation return, Form 1120S Schedule K, lines 1 through 6 less line 8 and 11b(2)	1		
2. Add back: a) All state income taxes (taxes based on income deducted on the federal return)			
Also include special procedure adjustment (attach statement)	2a		
Deduct: b) Interest on U.S. Government Obligations	2b		
Deduct: c) Exempt Indiana lottery prize receipts	2c		
3. Total state modifications (line 2a, minus lines 2b and 2c)	3		
4. Total S corporation income, as adjusted (add lines 1 and 3)	4		
5. Enter average percentage for Indiana apportioned adjusted gross income from IT-20S Schedule E line (4c) if completed			_____ %

CONTINUE SCHEDULE A BY COMPLETING IT-20S IN K-1 (ON REVERSE SIDE)

Schedule B - Excess Net Passive Income, Capital Gains & Built-In Gains - IT-20S Summary of Calculations

6. Excessive net passive income tax as reported on federal Form 1120S, line 22 a	6		
7. Tax from federal Schedule D as reported on federal Form 1120S, line 22 b	7		
8. Excess net passive income from federal worksheet	8		
9. Capital gains from federal Schedule D (1120S)	9		
10. Built-in gains from federal Schedule D (1120S)	10		
11. Add the amounts on lines 8, 9 and 10	11		
12. Taxable income apportioned to Indiana (multiply line 11 by line 5) (if applicable)	12		
13. Adjusted gross income tax (multiply line 12 by effective tax rate from Tax Rate Chart)	13		
14. Supplemental net income (subtract line 13 from line 12)	14		
15. Supplemental net income (multiply line 14 by effective tax rate from Tax Rate Chart)	15		
16. Total income tax from Schedule B (add lines 13 and 15 above)	16		
17. Sales/use tax on purchases subject to use tax from Sales/Use Tax Worksheet (from page 10)	17		
18. Total composite tax from completed Schedule IT-20COMP (D&E). Attach Schedule	18		
19. Total tax (add lines 16, 17, and 18) Caution: If line 19 is zero, see line 24 late file penalty			
20. Total composite tax return credits (attach schedule and WH-18 statement(s) for composite members	20		
21. Other credits belonging to the corporation (attach documentation)	21		
22. Subtotal (line 19 minus lines 20 and 21). If total is greater than zero, proceed to lines 23, 24, and 25			
23. Interest: Enter total interest due; see instructions. (Contact the Department for current interest rate)	23		
24. Penalty: If paying late enter 10% of line 22, see instructions. If line 19 is zero, enter \$10 per day filed past due date ...	24		
25. Total Amount Due: Add lines 22, 23 and 24. If less than zero, enter on line 26. Make check payable to: Indiana Department of Revenue	25		
26. Overpayment: Line 20 plus line 21, minus lines 19, 23 and 24	26		
27. Refund: Amount from line 26 to be refunded. Enter as a positive figure	27		

2002/2003 IT-20S

Make Payment in U.S. Funds
(Do not write below)

30	
DD	

I authorize the Department to discuss my return with my tax preparer. **CC** Yes

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

Corporation's e-mail address **EE** _____

Signature of Corporate Officer	Date	Print or Type Name of Corporate Officer	Title
Print or Type Paid Preparer's Name	Preparer's FID, SSN, or PTIN Number	Check Box:	MM
Street Address	Daytime Telephone Number of Preparer	<input type="checkbox"/> Federal I.D. Number	<input type="checkbox"/> Social Security Number
City	State	Zip+4	<input type="checkbox"/> PTIN Number
HH	II	JJ	Preparer's Signature

Name of Corporation B	Federal Identification Number A
---------------------------------	---

Shareholders' Share of Indiana Adjusted Gross Income, Deductions, Modifications and Credits

Combined Pro Rata Distributions (Use additional sheets for more than six members - provide IN K-1 information for each shareholder) **(Omit Cents)**

Note: Pro rata amounts for lines 1 through 10 of any non-resident shareholders must be multiplied by the Indiana apportionment %, if applicable from line 5 of Schedule A.

Identification Section for Shareholders:	A	B	C
(a) Name of Shareholder:			
(b) Social Security Number or Federal Identification Number:			
(c) Shareholder's State of Residence:			
(d) Indiana Tax Withheld for Nonresident Shareholder:	\$	\$	\$
(e) Shareholder's Federal Pro rata Percentage:	%	%	%
Distributive Share Amounts			
1. Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities			
2. Income (loss) from rental real estate activities			
3. Net income (loss) from other rental activities			
4. All portfolio income (loss)			
5. Net gain (loss) under I.R.C. section 1231			
6. Other income (loss) (attach schedule)			
<i>(Do not use line 7 of federal K-1)</i>			
8. I.R.C. section 179 expense deduction			
9. Portion of expenses related to portfolio income (explain)			
10. Other federal (<i>non-itemized</i>) and line 11b(2) deductions			
11. Total pro rata distributions (add lines 1 through 6, subtract lines 8, 9 and 10)			
12. State modifications to distributive share income for Indiana adjusted gross income (from line 3 on front of Form IT-20S, (see instructions)			
13. Pro rata share of Indiana pass-through income tax offset credits from corporation (indicate type _____)			
Identification Section for Shareholders:			
	D	E	F
(a) Name of Shareholder:			
(b) Social Security Number or Federal Identification Number:			
(c) Shareholder's State of Residence:			
(d) Indiana Tax Withheld for Nonresident Shareholder:	\$	\$	\$
(e) Shareholder's Federal Pro rata Percentage:	%	%	%
Distributive Share Amounts			
1. Ordinary income (loss) from trade or business activities			
2. Income (loss) from rental real estate activities			
3. Net income (loss) from other rental activities			
4. All portfolio income (loss)			
5. Net gain (loss) under I.R.C. section 1231			
6. Other income (loss) (attach schedule)			
<i>(Do not use line 7 of federal K-1)</i>			
8. I.R.C. section 179 expense deduction			
9. Portion of expenses related to portfolio income (explain)			
10. Other federal (<i>non-itemized</i>) and line 11b(2) deductions			
11. Total pro rata distributions (add lines 1 through 6, subtract lines 8, 9 and 10)			
12. State modifications to distributive share income for Indiana adjusted gross income (from line 3 on front of Form IT-20S, (see instructions)			
13. Pro rata share of Indiana pass-through income tax offset credits from corporation (indicate type _____)			

Schedule IT-20COMP

Indiana Department of Revenue

State Form 49188
(R 1/9-02)

Name of Corporation B	Federal Identification Number A
---------------------------------	---

Shareholders' Composite Indiana Adjusted Gross Income Tax Return

For S Corporation's Tax Year 2002 *or* Fiscal Year Beginning **AA** / ____ / 2002 and Ending **BB** / ____ / ____

See instructions on reverse side. Attach to Form IT-20S (Use additional sheets if necessary).

PART I - List name and address of each nonresident shareholder *not* included in composite return.
(Attach additional sheets if necessary.)

(a) Name	(b) Street	(c) City	(d) State	(e) Zip Code
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				

PART II - List name, distributive amount, composite tax and credits for each composite return member. (Omit Cents)

Attach WH-18, copy C for each nonresident composite shareholder.

(a) Name	Enter pro rata share		Composite Adjusted Gross Income Tax			Credits	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	Apportioned distributive income attributed to Indiana from IN K-1, line 11	Indiana modifications from IN K-1, line 12	Adjusted gross Income Add A + B	State tax multiply C x 3.4%	County Tax multiply C by nonresident county tax rate	Enter shareholder's withholding credit as shown on Form WH-18	Enter pro rata credits from IN K-1, line 13 (may not exceed D)
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							
16.							
17.							
18.							
19.							
20.							
Carryover totals from additional sheets:.....							
Subtotals for columns D, E, F and G:.....							
Add above total taxes and total credits:.....							
Carry total tax and credits to Summary of Calculations:.....							

Tax: Add D and E Enter total tax on Form IT-20S, line 18.

Credit: Add F and G Enter total credit on Form IT-20S, Line 20.

Filing Procedure IT-20COMP Composite Return

An S corporation may file a composite adjusted gross income tax return on behalf of qualifying non-Indiana resident individual shareholders. Nonresident shareholders properly electing to participate in the composite return will be relieved of the obligation to file an Indiana individual adjusted gross income tax return.

The composite return, Schedule IT-20COMP, shall be filed with and have the same due date as the S corporation return. If the Internal Revenue Service allows the S corporation an extension to file its income tax return, the due date for its Indiana return is automatically extended for the same period, plus thirty (30) days.

Composite income means each nonresident shareholder's distributive share of income derived from sources within Indiana as determined by the use of the apportionment formula described in I.C. 6-3-2-2(b) plus Indiana modifications.

Composite filing does not negate the S corporation's requirement to file on a monthly, quarterly or annual basis Form WH-1 (Employer's Withholding Tax Return), used for submitting withholding tax payments for all nonresident shareholders along with any withholding for employees. However, withholding is not required on residents of reverse credit states (Arizona, California, Oregon, District of Columbia) except when a California resident is included on the Indiana composite return.

The amount of tax withheld on shareholders is shown as a credit on Form WH-18, (Indiana Miscellaneous Withholding Tax Statement for Nonresident). Copy A of Form WH-18 must be filed with the Department of Revenue together with Form WH-3, Annual Withholding Reconciliation, on or before the last day of February.

Filing Requirements for Composite Return

The shareholder electing to be included in the composite return authorizes the S corporation to file on his or her behalf. This election, once made, is irrevocable for that tax year.

However, any shareholder within the following categories must, in all cases, be excluded from the composite return: (a) Any partnership or fiduciary; (b) Any shareholder who received a distribution(s) during the year in excess of his or her distributive share of net income from the S corporation; (c) Any shareholder who during the year sold any portion of his or her interest in the corporation; (d) Any shareholder receiving income during the year from an Indiana source other than the corporation; and (e) Any shareholder who for a portion of the year was a resident of Indiana.

The following limitations and conditions will apply to each shareholder included as a member in the composite return: (a) Any short term capital gain (loss) plus any long term capital gain (loss) specifically allocated for a shareholder is allowed, subject to any "passive activity" loss limitations pursuant to I.R.C. Section 469 and capital loss limitations imposed on non-corporate taxpayers by

I.R.C. Section 1211; (b) No deduction is permitted for interest paid on investment indebtedness under I.R.C. Section 163(d) (limitation on interest investment indebtedness); (c) No deduction is permitted for carryover of net operating losses or capital losses; (d) No personal exemption is permitted; (e) No deduction is allowed for charitable contributions allowed or allowable pursuant to I.R.C. Section 170; (f) No credit is permitted for taxes paid to other states; (g) No credit carryovers are permitted; and (h) All other credits which flow through to shareholders on a pro rata basis are limited to the shareholder's state income tax liability. See list of Pass-Through Credits on page 14.

The S corporation filing a composite return is liable not only for the tax shown on the return but also for any additional tax, interest, and penalty as a result of a subsequent audit or examination. Any refund of state or county tax as a result of filing a composite return shall be remitted directly to the S corporation.

The S corporation should send a copy of general Indiana filing requirements to each nonresident shareholder. The S corporation must determine shareholders electing to be included in the composite return and shareholders not electing to be included. See Income Tax Information Bulletin #72 for more information.

Instructions for Completing Composite Return

PART I - The S corporation must disclose the name and complete address of its nonresident shareholders who are excluded from this composite return. These shareholders are required to file separate Indiana income tax returns.

PART II - Indicate the name of each shareholder electing to be a member included in this composite return. Subject to the limitations and conditions specified in the filing requirements, separately compute the state tax liabilities and credits on the composite return attributable to each shareholder.

Column E. If a nonresident individual engaged in principal work activity in an adopting county on January 1, the county tax should be calculated. Multiply column C by the applicable nonresident county tax rate. Use Departmental Notice #1 to determine if a composite member is subject to a county tax and call the Department to verify the county's tax rate.

Column G. The amount of pro rata pass-through credit available to each composite member is limited to the respective amount of tax calculated in column D.

Insert only the total state and county liabilities and pass-through credits of those nonresident shareholders included in the composite return to the appropriate lines on Form IT-20S.

Note: A federal Schedule K-1 for each shareholder is not required to be attached but must be made available for inspection upon request of the Department.

If you have any questions you may call the Corporate Income Tax Section: (317) 615-2662

Indiana Department of Revenue
Apportionment of Income for Indiana

Name of Corporation Federal Identification Number

The following information must be submitted by all corporations having income from sources both within and outside Indiana. (Interstate transportation entities must use Schedule E-7). Omit Cents. Round to two decimals for Column C.

Table with 3 main columns: Column A Total Within Indiana, Column B Total Within and Outside Indiana, Column C Indiana Percentage. Rows include Property Factor, Payroll Factor, Receipts Factor, and Summary - Apportionment of Income for Indiana.

NOTE: If either property or payroll factor for column B is absent, divide line 4b by 3. If the receipts factor (3B) is absent, you must divide line 4b by 2. See instructions on page 12.

Part II - Business/Other Income Questionnaire

1. List all business locations where the corporation has operations/partnership interests and indicate type of activities. This section must be completed - attach additional sheets listing business activities and locations in other states. Includes a table with columns for Location, Nature of Business Activity, and Property in State.

**Instructions for IT-20S Schedule E
Apportionment of Income for Indiana**

Complete the apportionment of income schedule whenever the corporation has income derived from sources both within and outside Indiana and has any nonresident shareholders.

The income attributed to Indiana must be determined by a three-factor apportionment formula. The Department will not accept returns filed for adjusted gross income tax purposes on the separate accounting method.

This apportionment formula must be used unless written permission from the Department is granted.

Detailed Apportionment Instructions:

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

Part I - Apportionment of Adjusted Gross Income

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, plus the value of rented 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. (Beginning Value plus Ending Value divided by 2 = "Average Value.") 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 on line 1A by the sum from line 1B. Multiply by 100 and enter the percent on line 1C. Round the percentage to the nearest second decimal place (e.g., 16.02%).

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 the state 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 in 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. That 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 included.

Enter payroll values on lines 2A and 2B. Divide the total on line 2A by the total from line 2B. Multiply by 100 and enter the percent on line 2C. Round the percentage to the nearest second decimal place.

3. Receipts Factor: The receipts factor is a fraction. The numerator is the total receipts of the corporation in Indiana during the tax year, and the denominator is the total receipts of the corporation everywhere during the tax year. **This factor is double-weighted in the apportionment formula when applied for adjusted gross income.** All gross receipts of the corporation which are not subject to allocation are to be included in this factor. Do not include any previously apportioned income or any partnership distribution. 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 corporation 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 corporation has economic presence in this state 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 attributable to Indiana if the security or sale property is located in Indiana; consumer loans not secured by real or tangible personal property are attributable 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 attributable to Indiana if the proceeds of the loan are to be applied in Indiana. Interest income, merchant discounts, travel and entertainment credit card receivables and credit card holder's fees are attributable to the state where the card charges and fees are regularly billed.

Receipts from the performance of fiduciary and other services are attributable 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 attributable to the state where those items are purchased. Receipts in the form of dividends from investments are attributable to Indiana if the 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.

Under: (f) Other, report other gross business receipts not included elsewhere, and pro rata gross receipts from all unitary-partnership(s), excluding from the factors the portion of distributive share income derived from a previously apportioned partnership source [45 I.A.C. 3.1-1-153(b)].

Complete all lines as indicated. Add receipt factor lines 3(a) through 3(f) in column A, enter total on line 3A. Enter total receipts everywhere on line 3B. See line 4(a) for calculation of the percentage.

4. Summary: Apportionment of Income for Indiana

- (a) Divide sum on line 3A by the total from line 3B. (Multiply by 100 to arrive at a percentage rounded to the nearest second decimal place.) Enter the quotient on the 4(a)1 space provided and multiply by the 200% (2.0) double weight adjustment. Enter the product on line 4a of column C.
- (b) Add entries on lines 1C, 2C and 4a of column C. Enter the sum of the percentages on line 4b.
- (c) Divide the total percentage entered on line 4b by 4. Enter the average Indiana apportionment percentage (rounded to the nearest second decimal place) on line 4c and carry to Schedule A, line 5 of Form IT-20S.

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 in column B, you must divide the sum of the percentages by the number of the remaining factor values present in the apportionment formula.

Part II - Business/Other Income Questionnaire

Complete all applicable questions in this section. If income is apportioned, list (a) all business locations where the corporation has operations. Indicate (b) the nature of the business activity at each location: whether a location (c) accepts orders in that state, (d) is registered to do business in that state, (e) files income tax returns in other states; and whether property in the other states is (f) owned or (g) leased.

You must attach the completed IT-20S Schedule E, Apportionment of Income to your return.

Sales/Use Tax Worksheet

I.C. 6-2.5-3-2 imposes a use tax at the rate of 5% (.05), **through November 30, 2002, six percent (.06) starting on December 1, 2002** upon the use, storage or consumption of tangible personal property in Indiana that was purchased or rented in a retail transaction, wherever located, and 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 nonexempt use by the business will be subject to the use tax. Complete the Sales/Use Tax Worksheet on page 10 to compute any sales/use tax liability. For further information regarding use tax, call (317) 233-4015.

Note: If you are a registered retail sales or out-of-state use tax agent for Indiana you must report your nonexempt purchases used in your Indiana business on Form ST-103, Indiana annual, quarterly or monthly Sales and Use Tax Voucher.

Interest is added if the use tax was not timely paid by the original due date of the return. A 10% penalty or \$5.00, whichever is greater, is charged on each unpaid use tax liability. Caution: Do not report your totals from Form ST-103 on this worksheet or on Form IT-20S.

Specific Reminders

1. Complete the S corporation's identification section.
2. List name of the Indiana county; place O.O.S. in the county box to signify an out-of-state business operation.
3. S corporations filing on a fiscal year basis must enter their tax year beginning and ending dates.
4. Answer questions K through T at the top of Form IT-20S.
5. Complete Schedule A and IT-20S IN K-1 for each shareholder.
6. Composite return must be filed on Schedule IT-20COMP.
7. Attach IT-20S Schedule E-Apportionment of Income, if applicable.
8. Attach copies of the first four pages of the U.S. Income Tax Return for an S Corporation, Form 1120S.
9. Use Form DB020W-NR (for an initial payment) or designated Form WH-1 to pay withholding tax on income distributions to nonresident shareholders.

Pass-Through Credits

Each shareholder is allowed a pro rata share of the income tax credits incurred by the S corporation. Each shareholder's share of an available credit is reported on IT-20S Schedule IN K-1, line 13, and must be supported by attaching the properly completed tax credit schedule or form to the corporation's return. *The shareholders may claim their allowable portion of Indiana credits on their respective annual income tax returns: Form IT-40, IT-40PNR or IT-41.*

Note: *Enterprise zone credits may not be applied against the S corporation's withholding, composite or use tax liabilities on Form IT-20S.*

Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit - An S corporation is entitled to an income tax credit, provided under I.C. 6-3.1-16-7.5(b), on qualified expenditures made for rehabilitation of historic property. If the corporation has no state income tax liability, then the shareholders are entitled to claim, as a pass-through, their share of credit. The Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology administers this program, 402 W. Washington St., Room W274, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, telephone number (317) 232-1646.

Indiana Research Expense Tax Credit - Indiana qualified research expense credit is equal to 5% of the remainder of the corporation's Indiana qualified research expense for the tax year minus the federal base period amount. This credit has been extended through December 31, 2004. Schedule IT-20REC must be attached.

Neighborhood Assistance Tax Credit - Enter the allowable income tax credit from pre-approved Form NC-20. For further information, refer to Income Tax Information Bulletin #22. Attach Form NC-20 if claiming this credit.

Prison Investment Tax Credit - An income tax credit is allowed under I.C. 6-3.1-6 for amounts invested in Indiana prisons to create jobs for prisoners. The amount is limited to 50% of the investment in a qualified project approved by the Department of Corrections, plus 25% of the wages paid to inmates. Effective January 1, 2002, pass-through entities are eligible for the credit.

For information regarding the definitions, procedures, and qualifications for the following credits, contact: Indiana Department of Commerce, One North Capitol, Suite 600, Indianapolis, Indiana, 46204, or call (317) 232-8911; Internet address: www.in.gov/doc/

Capital Investment Tax Credit - Effective January 1, 2001, a pass through entity is eligible for a capital investment cost tax credit provided by I.C. 6-3.1-13.5 based on certain qualified capital investments made in Shelby County. The credit, if certified by the Indiana Department of Commerce, is equal to 14% of the amount of the approved qualified investment and is ratable over a seven-year period. Contact: Development Finance Division, (317) 232-8782.

Enterprise Zone Employment Expense Tax Credit - A pass-through entity corporation located in a zone) is eligible, under P.L. 120 (1999), for the enterprise zone credit for increased wages in the zone. The credit is equal to the lesser of: 10% of the cost of wages paid only to those newly hired (after December 31, 1998) employees who live in a zone during the tax year, or product of \$1500.00 times the number of new qualified employees who live in a zone.

If the pass-through entity does not have a state adjusted gross income tax liability (Schedule B adjusted gross income tax liability calculation) against which the enterprise zone credit must be applied, then the shareholders of the pass-through entity are entitled to a pro rata share of the computed available credit. Credit is calculated on Schedule EZ - Part 2, which is available upon request from the Department. Attach the completed schedule to Form IT-20S. If no part of the credit is applied against the state income tax liability of the S corporation, then report each shareholder's pro rata share of the credit on line 13 of Schedule IN K-1.

Enterprise Zone Loan Interest Tax Credit - A pass-through entity (S corporation doing business in a zone) is eligible, under P.L. 120 (1999), for the enterprise zone loan interest tax credit. The credit is equal to 5% of the interest earned from qualified loans during the tax year made to entities that use the proceeds for conducting business activities located in enterprise zones. However, P.L. 73 (2000) further requires that the taxpayer (pass-through entity) claiming a loan interest tax credit pay a registration fee, provide additional assistance to urban enterprise associations required of zone businesses, and meet requirements adopted by the enterprise zone board.

If the pass-through entity does not have a state adjusted gross and supplemental net income tax liability (total Schedule B tax computation) against which the enterprise zone credit must be applied, then the shareholders of the pass-through entity are entitled to a pro rata share of the computed available credit. Credit is calculated on Schedule LIC, which is available upon request from the Department. Attach the completed schedule to Form IT-20S. If no part of the credit is applied against the state income tax liability of the S corporation, then report each shareholder's pro rata share of the credit on line 13 of Schedule IN K-1.

Individual Development Account Tax Credit - A tax credit is available equal to 50% of the contribution, if not less than \$100 and not more than \$50,000, which is made to a community development corporation participating in an Individual Development Account program.

The amount of total credits allowed per fiscal year is limited to \$200,000 per state fiscal year. Applications for the credit are filed through the community development corporation using Form IDA-10/20.

Investment Cost Credit - An S corporation is entitled to an enterprise zone investment cost credit provided under I.C. 6-3.1-10-4 for a qualified investment made in a designated zone *located in Vigo County, Indiana*. If the corporation has no adjusted gross income tax liability then individual shareholders are entitled to claim, as a pass-through, their share of the credit.

Military Base Recovery Tax Credit - A state tax credit is available for rehabilitation of real property located in military base facilities designated by the state Enterprise Zone Board. 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.

Rerefined Lubricated Oil Facility Tax Credit - A pass-through entity may be eligible, as determined by the Indiana Department of Commerce, for a state tax credit against its income and sales and use tax liabilities. The credit is based on a percentage of the real and personal property taxes paid by an entity that processes rerefined lubrication oil as defined in I.C. 6-3.1-22.2. If the business entity has no adjusted gross income or sales and use tax liabilities then the shareholders are entitled to claim, as a pass-through, their share of the credit. Contact: Development Finance Division, (317) 232-8782.

2-D Barcode Filing of Corporate Forms Continues for S Corporation Returns in 2002

Since 2001, taxpayers using some computerized tax preparation software may contain a “2-D bar code” in the upper right-hand corner of the corporate tax form. The tax data that would normally have to be data-entered is encoded into a 2-D Barcode, effectively eliminating data entry errors and allowing returns to be processed in a fraction of the time required for a traditional paper return.

The 2-D Barcode option is also available for Form IT-20S by using I-File, the Department’s Internet Filing program. Through I-File, taxpayers will be able to complete their entire return using a personal computer with Internet access. When taxpayers print out their return, it will be complete with the 2-D Barcode, which they will then be able to mail into the Department. I-File is available at: www.in.gov/dor/electronicsservices/

For Other Indiana Department of Revenue Forms:

Internet Address - www.in.gov/dor/

Our homepage provides access to forms, information bulletins and directives, tax publications, e-mail, and various filing options.

Indiana TaxFax - (317) 233-2329

Call TaxFax using the telephone portion of your fax machine or computer to obtain the Department's catalog of available Indiana tax forms.

Tax Forms Order Line - (317) 615-2581