

This millennium, the Indiana Chamber of Commerce has played a key role in many landmark public policy victories that have enhanced both the state's business climate and quality of life for Hoosiers. Below is a partial list of these achievements.

## Chamber Helps Move Indiana Forward: Policy Victories

**Venture Capital Investment (VCI) Tax Credit transferability (2019)** – Allows an investor to transfer all or part the VCI tax credit, subject to certain limitations, beginning in 2020.

**Broadband expansion (2019)** – Promotes a higher level of broadband deployment in unserved and underserved portions of the state, which is critical to long-term economic development.

**Hate crimes law (2019)** – Authorizes a judge to increase a defendant's sentence if the defendant committed the crime because of the defendant's bias towards the victim. Passage puts Indiana on a level playing field when it comes to talent recruitment and retention.

**Business personal property tax relief (2019, 2016, 2015)** – Exempts small businesses which owe less than \$40,000 (previously \$20,000) in machinery and equipment (based on acquisition costs) from having to pay the tax starting July 1, 2019. Removes the notarization requirement for the exemption.

**Preschool program (2019, 2017, 2014)** – Children from low-income families in any Indiana county can participate through an eligible provider. Earlier legislation authorized participation in up to 20 pilot counties.

**Appointed state superintendent (2019, 2017)** – Moves the State Superintendent of Public Instruction from an elected position to one appointed by the Governor beginning in early 2021.

**State water resources plan development (2015-2019)** – Establishes steps toward the much-needed plan, including an annual \$20 million Water Infrastructure Assistance Fund and enhanced data collection of existing resources, best practices and challenges in the state.

**Software-as-a-service (SaaS) tax clarification (2018)** – Enhances the growing software-as-a-service industry by exempting such transactions from sales taxes.

**Computer science course offering (2018)** – Incorporates computer science curriculum into all K-12 schools by 2021.

**Workforce development framework (2018)** – Focuses on developing an employer-driven system. Among the provisions: Next Level Jobs employer training grants and CTE (career and technical education) student data becoming available to local employers.

### Various technology and innovation advances (2017-2018)

– Enhancing early-stage and scale-up funding for promising Indiana business opportunities, an increased focus on innovation and entrepreneurship, better digital and physical connectivity with other parts of the world, funding for better use of big data, providing funding mechanisms to enhance regional infrastructure projects and expanding high-speed internet in the state.

### Increased money for roads and highways (2017, 2016)

– A multi-prong funding approach for the next two decades that will generate \$1.2 billion annually by 2024 to enhance Indiana's transportation infrastructure. Also includes allocation for local governments to boost their projects.

**Lawsuit lending reform (2016)** – Sets interest rate caps for repayment of advances made to plaintiffs in anticipation of winning their lawsuit; will encourage more settlements and decrease court time and expenses.

**Incentive to go into teaching profession (2016)** – Establishes the next generation Hoosier educators' scholarship program for prospective top-of-their class teachers.

**Early payoff of unemployment insurance loan (2015)** – Indiana took out a loan from the federal government in 2008 when its underfunded unemployment trust fund was unable to meet Hoosier needs. The early loan payoff saved employers \$126 per employee – or \$327 million total – in 2016.

**Elimination of the "throwback rule" (2015)** – Business income apportioned to but not taxable in another state will no longer be "thrown back" into the sales attributable to Indiana and taxed, as of January 2016.

**Common construction wage (2015)** – Repeals the common construction wage statute (and those superseded by it) for state and local public construction projects. Will save property taxpayers tens of millions of dollars in future public construction costs.

**Corporate income tax rate reduction (2014)** – Reduces Indiana's corporate income tax rate from 6.5% to 4.9% in 2022, making it the second lowest in the nation. Prior efforts in 2011 decreased the rate from 8.5% to 6.5%.



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# Chamber Helps Move Indiana Forward: Policy Victories

**Infrastructure investment and funding mechanisms (2013, 2014)** – State budget devotes over \$800 million of general fund dollars to transportation and infrastructure. Authorizes the Major Moves Trust Fund balance to be moved to the State Highway Fund for needed road upgrades throughout the state. Commissions a study of alternative funding mechanisms for future needs.

**Preservation of the state's college- and career-ready academic standards (2013, 2014)** – A mandated State Board of Education review allows Indiana education leaders to further refine and enhance our K-12 standards, with components of the Common Core academic standards remaining an option.

**Elimination of the state's inheritance tax (2013)** – Repeals inheritance tax effective retroactively to January 1, 2013 (accelerating nine-year phaseout passed in 2012.)

**Revisions to Indiana's criminal code (2013)** – Offers alternatives to costly higher security incarceration for the least serious, non-violent offenders – with community corrections and work release for many crimes. Dedicates savings to education, workforce development and economic development efforts.

**Right-to-work for employees (2012)** – Prohibits unions from forcing Indiana workers to join or pay dues and fees to a labor union to get or keep a job in this state; makes it the employees' choice. Does not eliminate unions or collective bargaining.

**Statewide smoking ban (2012)** – Outlaws smoking in the majority of workplaces (bars/taverns, gambling institutions are biggest exceptions) and within eight feet of a building's public entrance. Local governments may enact stricter ordinances.

**Protection of property owner water rights (2012)** – Clarifies the water usage laws to confirm that private property owners, not municipalities, have control of the underground wells on their property.

**Unemployment insurance tax relief (2011)** – Mitigates effects of unemployment tax increase on employers by placing them in a much lower tax bracket through 2020. Saves Indiana employers \$2 billion over 10 years.

**School choice scholarships/vouchers (2011, 2013)** – Provides scholarships to low- and middle-income students to help pay the cost of tuition and fees at a public or private school that charges tuition. In 2013, the requirement of having to attend a public school before being eligible for a private school voucher was removed.

**Charter school expansion (2011)** – Removed administrative barriers limiting charter school growth, while also bringing more accountability into the authorization process and performance review.

**Teacher performance evaluations and merit pay (2011)** – A boost to the teacher evaluation process; it provides for performance-based pay and establishes a meaningful annual performance evaluation that holds teachers more accountable.

**Expanded tax abatement (2011)** – Expands tax abatement statute to provide up to 100% exemption from property taxes for new equipment purchases.

**Removal of most township assessors (2008)** – Eliminated nearly 1,000 township officials and transferred property assessing duties to county assessors.

**Major Moves (2006)** – A \$4.2 billion road improvement and job creation plan funded by the leasing of the Indiana Toll Road.

**Telecommunications reform (2006)** – Deregulated the telecommunications industry in the areas of broadband, advanced services, telecom and mobile services, plus utilized state video or cable franchising.

**Education grand slam (2005)** – Four significant K-12 policies realized: 1) Core 40 curriculum requirement for high school graduation; 2) dual credit enrollment option (with postsecondary institution) for all qualifying high school students; 3) revised state graduation rate calculation that provides for more accurate numbers; and 4) school dropout age raised from 16 to 18 years.

**Observance of daylight saving time (2005)** – Put the entire state on daylight saving time and in-line with rest of the country.

**Economic development tax credits expanded (2005)** – Substantial improvements were made to the state's economic toolkit with the extension and expansion of TIF (tax increment financing) and tax abatement, as well as expansions to the EDGE Tax Credit, the Hoosier Business Investment Tax Credit, the Venture Capital Tax Credit and the R&D Tax Credit.

**Creation of the Indiana Economic Development Corporation (2003)** – Public-private group established to manage and expand the state's economic development initiatives.

**Tax restructuring (2002)** – Monumental tax restructuring plan put in place to trim business taxes by \$800 million per year. Included the inventory tax elimination.



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