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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**EIGHTY-SEVENTH
SESSION**

HOUSE FILE No. 1219

March 21, 2011

Authored by Davids

The bill was read for the first time and referred to the Committee on Taxes

May 13, 2011

Committee Recommendation and Adoption of Report:

To Pass as Amended

Read Second Time

May 20, 2011

Fiscal Calendar

Amended

Read Third Time as Amended

Passed by the House as Amended and transmitted to the Senate to include Floor Amendments

A bill for an act

relating to taxation; omnibus policy bill; making policy, technical, administrative, and clarifying changes to income, withholding, estate, property, sales and use, mortgage registry, lodging, insurance, minerals, gasoline, and other various taxes and tax-related provisions; making changes to provisions related to horses, certain aids, payments, delinquent tax liabilities, and tax-forfeited lands; providing for inclusion of property in a tax increment financing district; providing a property tax exemption for certain fairgrounds property; making changes to certain housing and redevelopment authority; amending Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 17.459, subdivision 2; 69.031, subdivision 1; 116J.8737, subdivisions 1, 2, 4; 270.87; 270A.03, subdivision 7; 270C.13, subdivision 2; 270C.30; 270C.32, subdivision 3, by adding a subdivision; 270C.34, subdivision 1; 270C.64; 270C.7101, subdivision 2; 270C.711; 272.029, by adding a subdivision; 273.1231, subdivision 4; 273.124, subdivisions 1, 8, 14; 273.13, subdivisions 22, 23; 273.33, subdivision 2; 273.37, subdivision 2; 273.3711; 274.175; 278.05, subdivision 6; 282.01, subdivisions 1a, 1c, 1d; 282.014; 282.12; 287.05, subdivision 2; 289A.08, subdivisions 1, 7; 289A.12, by adding a subdivision; 289A.18, subdivision 3; 289A.25, subdivisions 1, 6, by adding a subdivision; 289A.26, subdivision 1; 289A.35; 289A.50, subdivision 10; 289A.60, subdivision 31; 290.01, subdivisions 19a, 19b; 290.06, subdivision 2c; 290.091, subdivision 2; 290.0922, subdivisions 2, 3; 290.095, subdivision 11; 290.92, subdivision 26; 291.03, subdivision 1b; 296A.083, by adding a subdivision; 296A.18, subdivision 7, by adding a subdivision; 297A.61, subdivision 3; 297A.62, by adding a subdivision; 297A.63, by adding a subdivision; 297A.668, subdivision 7, by adding a subdivision; 297A.71, subdivision 23; 297A.89, subdivision 2; 297B.08; 297I.15, by adding a subdivision; 298.28, subdivision 2; 383C.16, subdivision 1; 469.176, subdivisions 4c, 4m; 469.1763, subdivision 2; 469.319, subdivision 5; Laws 1974, chapter 475, sections 1; 2, as amended; Laws 1986, chapter 462, section 31, as amended; Laws 2010, chapter 389, article 1, section 12; article 7, section 22; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 270C; 383C; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 17.459, subdivision 3; 272.02, subdivision 34; 273.124, subdivision 10; 281.37; 290.06, subdivision 10; 290A.27; 296A.18, subdivision 9.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

ARTICLE 1

INDIVIDUAL INCOME AND WITHHOLDING TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270C.34, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Authority.** (a) The commissioner may abate, reduce, or refund any penalty or interest that is imposed by a law administered by the commissioner, or imposed by section 270.0725, subdivision 1 or 2, as a result of the late payment of tax or late filing of a return, or any part of an additional tax charge under section 289A.25, subdivision 2, or 289A.26, subdivision 4, if the failure to timely pay the tax or failure to timely file the return is due to reasonable cause, or if the taxpayer is located in a presidentially declared disaster or in a presidentially declared state of emergency area or in an area declared to be in a state of emergency by the governor under section 12.31.

(b) The commissioner shall abate any part of a penalty or additional tax charge under section 289A.25, subdivision 2, or 289A.26, subdivision 4, attributable to erroneous advice given to the taxpayer in writing by an employee of the department acting in an official capacity, if the advice:

(1) was reasonably relied on and was in response to a specific written request of the taxpayer; and

(2) was not the result of failure by the taxpayer to provide adequate or accurate information.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after
December 31, 2010.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.08, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Generally; individuals.** (a) A taxpayer must file a return for each taxable year the taxpayer is required to file a return under section 6012 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that:

(1) an individual who is not a Minnesota resident for any part of the year is not required to file a Minnesota income tax return if the individual's gross income derived from Minnesota sources as determined under sections 290.081, paragraph (a), and 290.17, is less than the filing requirements for a single individual who is a full year resident of Minnesota; and

(2) an individual who is a Minnesota resident is not required to file a Minnesota income tax return if the individual's gross income derived from Minnesota sources as determined under section 290.17, less the ~~amount of the individual's gross income that consists of compensation paid to members of the armed forces of the United States or~~

~~United Nations for active duty performed outside Minnesota~~ subtraction allowed under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (11) and (14), is less than the filing requirements for a single individual who is a full-year resident of Minnesota.

(b) The decedent's final income tax return, and other income tax returns for prior years where the decedent had gross income in excess of the minimum amount at which an individual is required to file and did not file, must be filed by the decedent's personal representative, if any. If there is no personal representative, the return or returns must be filed by the transferees, as defined in section 270C.58, subdivision 3, who receive property of the decedent.

(c) The term "gross income," as it is used in this section, has the same meaning given it in section 290.01, subdivision 20.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.08, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Composite income tax returns for nonresident partners, shareholders, and beneficiaries.** (a) The commissioner may allow a partnership with nonresident partners to file a composite return and to pay the tax on behalf of nonresident partners who have no other Minnesota source income. This composite return must include the names, addresses, Social Security numbers, income allocation, and tax liability for the nonresident partners electing to be covered by the composite return.

(b) The computation of a partner's tax liability must be determined by multiplying the income allocated to that partner by the highest rate used to determine the tax liability for individuals under section 290.06, subdivision 2c. Nonbusiness deductions, standard deductions, or personal exemptions are not allowed.

(c) The partnership must submit a request to use this composite return filing method for nonresident partners. The requesting partnership must file a composite return in the form prescribed by the commissioner of revenue. The filing of a composite return is considered a request to use the composite return filing method.

(d) The electing partner must not have any Minnesota source income other than the income from the partnership and other electing partnerships. If it is determined that the electing partner has other Minnesota source income, the inclusion of the income and tax liability for that partner under this provision will not constitute a return to satisfy the requirements of subdivision 1. The tax paid for the individual as part of the composite return is allowed as a payment of the tax by the individual on the date on which the composite return payment was made. If the electing nonresident partner has no

other Minnesota source income, filing of the composite return is a return for purposes of subdivision 1.

(e) This subdivision does not negate the requirement that an individual pay estimated tax if the individual's liability would exceed the requirements set forth in section 289A.25. ~~A composite estimate may, however, be filed in a manner similar to and containing the information required under paragraph (a).~~ The individual's liability to pay estimated tax is, however, satisfied when the partnership pays composite estimated tax in the manner prescribed in section 289A.25.

(f) If an electing partner's share of the partnership's gross income from Minnesota sources is less than the filing requirements for a nonresident under this subdivision, the tax liability is zero. However, a statement showing the partner's share of gross income must be included as part of the composite return.

(g) The election provided in this subdivision is only available to a partner who has no other Minnesota source income and who is either (1) a full-year nonresident individual or (2) a trust or estate that does not claim a deduction under either section 651 or 661 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(h) A corporation defined in section 290.9725 and its nonresident shareholders may make an election under this paragraph. The provisions covering the partnership apply to the corporation and the provisions applying to the partner apply to the shareholder.

(i) Estates and trusts distributing current income only and the nonresident individual beneficiaries of the estates or trusts may make an election under this paragraph. The provisions covering the partnership apply to the estate or trust. The provisions applying to the partner apply to the beneficiary.

(j) For the purposes of this subdivision, "income" means the partner's share of federal adjusted gross income from the partnership modified by the additions provided in section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clauses (6) to (10), and the subtractions provided in: (i) section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (8), to the extent the amount is assignable or allocable to Minnesota under section 290.17; and (ii) section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (13). The subtraction allowed under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (8), is only allowed on the composite tax computation to the extent the electing partner would have been allowed the subtraction.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.12, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

5.1 Subd. 17. **Third-party payers of sick pay benefits.** (a) A third-party payer of sick
5.2 pay benefits who withholds income tax from the sick pay of an employee as agent for the
5.3 employer of the employee, and who remits that withholding tax to the commissioner must
5.4 file an annual report on a form prescribed by the commissioner. The report must include
5.5 the name and tax identification number of each employer for whom the payer has made
5.6 sick pay payments and the name, Social Security number, amount of sick pay paid, and
5.7 amount of tax withheld for each employee.

5.8 (b) The report must be filed with the commissioner on or before February 28 of the
5.9 year following the year in which the sick pay benefits were paid.

5.10 (c) The report required by this subdivision does not need to be filed if the third-party
5.11 payer, rather than the employer, has provided to the employee the annual statement
5.12 required under section 289A.09, subdivision 2, that includes the sick pay benefits paid
5.13 and the tax withheld.

5.14 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for benefits paid after December
5.15 31, 2010.

5.16 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.25, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

5.17 Subdivision 1. **Requirements to pay.** An individual, trust, S corporation, or
5.18 partnership must, when prescribed in subdivision 3, paragraph (b), make payments of
5.19 estimated tax. For individuals, the term "estimated tax" means the amount the taxpayer
5.20 estimates is the sum of the taxes imposed by chapter 290 for the taxable year. For trusts,
5.21 S corporations, and partnerships, the term estimated tax means the amount the taxpayer
5.22 estimates is the sum of the taxes for the taxable year imposed by chapter 290 and the
5.23 composite income tax imposed by section 289A.08, subdivision 7. If the individual is an
5.24 infant or incompetent person, the payments must be made by the individual's guardian. If
5.25 joint payments on estimated tax are made but a joint return is not made for the taxable
5.26 year, the estimated tax for that year may be treated as the estimated tax of either the
5.27 husband or the wife or may be divided between them.

5.28 Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, no payments of estimated tax are
5.29 required if the estimated tax, as defined in this subdivision, less the credits allowed against
5.30 the tax, is less than \$500.

5.31 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after
5.32 December 31, 2010.

5.33 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.25, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Exception to addition to tax.** (a) For individuals, no addition to the tax shall be imposed under this section for any taxable year if:

- (1) the taxpayer did not have liability for tax for the preceding taxable year,
- (2) the preceding taxable year was a taxable year of 12 months, and
- (3) the individual or trust was a resident of Minnesota throughout the preceding taxable year.

(b) For trusts, S corporations, and partnerships, if in any previous taxable year the entity was subject to taxation under chapter 290 or composite income tax is elected under section 289A.08, subdivision 7, then an addition to the tax is imposed under this section. In all other taxable years, no addition to tax is imposed under this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.25, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 14. Short taxable year. (a) A trust, S corporation, or partnership with a short taxable year of less than 12 months, but at least four months, must pay estimated tax in equal installments on or before the 15th day of the third, sixth, ninth, and final month of the short taxable year, to the extent applicable based on the number of months in the short taxable year.

(b) A trust, S corporation, or partnership is not required to make estimated tax payments for a short taxable year unless its tax liability before the first day of the last month of the taxable year can reasonably be expected to exceed \$500.

(c) No payment is required by a trust, S corporation, or partnership for a short taxable year of less than four months.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2010.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.26, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Minimum liability.** A corporation subject to taxation under chapter 290 (excluding section 290.92 and an S corporation under section 290.9725) or an entity subject to taxation under section 290.05, subdivision 3, must make payment of estimated tax for the taxable year if its tax liability so computed can reasonably be expected to exceed \$500, or in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner for an affiliated group of corporations filing one return under section 289A.08, subdivision 3.

7.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after
7.2 December 31, 2010.

7.3 Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.50, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

7.4 Subd. 10. **Limitation on refund.** (a) If an addition to federal taxable income under
7.5 section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (1), is judicially determined to discriminate
7.6 against interstate commerce with respect to obligations of a certain character or type, the
7.7 legislature intends that the discrimination be remedied by adding to federal taxable income
7.8 interest on comparable obligations of Minnesota governmental units and Indian tribes ~~to~~
7.9 ~~federal taxable income.~~ For purposes of this subdivision, "comparable obligation" means
7.10 obligations of the character or type that the court found to be unconstitutionally favored by
7.11 section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (1), whether based on the security for payment,
7.12 use of the proceeds, or any other factor identified as determinative by the court.

7.13 (b) This subdivision applies beginning with the taxable years that begin during the
7.14 calendar year in which the court's decision is final. Other remedies apply for previous
7.15 taxable years.

7.16 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

7.17 Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.01, subdivision 19a, is amended to read:

7.18 Subd. 19a. **Additions to federal taxable income.** For individuals, estates, and
7.19 trusts, there shall be added to federal taxable income:

7.20 (1)(i) interest income on obligations of any state other than Minnesota or a political
7.21 or governmental subdivision, municipality, or governmental agency or instrumentality
7.22 of any state other than Minnesota exempt from federal income taxes under the Internal
7.23 Revenue Code or any other federal statute; and

7.24 (ii) exempt-interest dividends as defined in section 852(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue
7.25 Code, except:

7.26 (A) the portion of the exempt-interest dividends exempt from state taxation under
7.27 the laws of the United States; and

7.28 (B) the portion of the exempt-interest dividends derived from interest income
7.29 on obligations of the state of Minnesota or its political or governmental subdivisions,
7.30 municipalities, governmental agencies or instrumentalities, but only if the portion of the
7.31 exempt-interest dividends from such Minnesota sources paid to all shareholders represents
7.32 95 percent or more of the exempt-interest dividends, including any dividends exempt
7.33 under subitem (A), that are paid by the regulated investment company as defined in section

8.1 851(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the fund of the regulated investment company as
8.2 defined in section 851(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, making the payment; and

8.3 (iii) for the purposes of items (i) and (ii), interest on obligations of an Indian tribal
8.4 government described in section 7871(c) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be treated as
8.5 interest income on obligations of the state in which the tribe is located;

8.6 (2) the amount of income, sales and use, motor vehicle sales, or excise taxes paid
8.7 or accrued within the taxable year under this chapter and the amount of taxes based on
8.8 net income paid, sales and use, motor vehicle sales, or excise taxes paid to any other
8.9 state or to any province or territory of Canada, to the extent allowed as a deduction
8.10 under section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, but the addition may not be more
8.11 than the amount by which the itemized deductions as allowed under section 63(d) of
8.12 the Internal Revenue Code exceeds the amount of the standard deduction as defined in
8.13 section 63(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, disregarding the amounts allowed under
8.14 sections 63(c)(1)(C) and 63(c)(1)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code. For the purpose of
8.15 this paragraph, the disallowance of itemized deductions under section 68 of the Internal
8.16 Revenue Code of 1986, income, sales and use, motor vehicle sales, or excise taxes are
8.17 the last itemized deductions disallowed;

8.18 (3) the capital gain amount of a lump-sum distribution to which the special tax under
8.19 section 1122(h)(3)(B)(ii) of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Public Law 99-514, applies;

8.20 (4) the amount of income taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year under this
8.21 chapter and taxes based on net income paid to any other state or any province or territory
8.22 of Canada, to the extent allowed as a deduction in determining federal adjusted gross
8.23 income. For the purpose of this paragraph, income taxes do not include the taxes imposed
8.24 by sections 290.0922, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), 290.9727, 290.9728, and 290.9729;

8.25 (5) the amount of expense, interest, or taxes disallowed pursuant to section 290.10
8.26 other than expenses or interest used in computing net interest income for the subtraction
8.27 allowed under subdivision 19b, clause (1);

8.28 (6) the amount of a partner's pro rata share of net income which does not flow
8.29 through to the partner because the partnership elected to pay the tax on the income under
8.30 section 6242(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code;

8.31 (7) 80 percent of the depreciation deduction allowed under section 168(k) of the
8.32 Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this clause, if the taxpayer has an activity that
8.33 in the taxable year generates a deduction for depreciation under section 168(k) and the
8.34 activity generates a loss for the taxable year that the taxpayer is not allowed to claim for
8.35 the taxable year, "the depreciation allowed under section 168(k)" for the taxable year is
8.36 limited to excess of the depreciation claimed by the activity under section 168(k) over the

9.1 amount of the loss from the activity that is not allowed in the taxable year. In succeeding
9.2 taxable years when the losses not allowed in the taxable year are allowed, the depreciation
9.3 under section 168(k) is allowed;

9.4 (8) 80 percent of the amount by which the deduction allowed by section 179 of the
9.5 Internal Revenue Code exceeds the deduction allowable by section 179 of the Internal
9.6 Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 2003;

9.7 (9) to the extent deducted in computing federal taxable income, the amount of the
9.8 deduction allowable under section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code;

9.9 (10) the exclusion allowed under section 139A of the Internal Revenue Code for
9.10 federal subsidies for prescription drug plans;

9.11 (11) the amount of expenses disallowed under section 290.10, subdivision 2;

9.12 (12) the amount deducted for qualified tuition and related expenses under section
9.13 222 of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted from gross income;

9.14 (13) the amount deducted for certain expenses of elementary and secondary school
9.15 teachers under section 62(a)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent deducted
9.16 from gross income;

9.17 (14) the additional standard deduction for property taxes payable that is allowable
9.18 under section 63(c)(1)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code;

9.19 (15) the additional standard deduction for qualified motor vehicle sales taxes
9.20 allowable under section 63(c)(1)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code;

9.21 (16) discharge of indebtedness income resulting from reacquisition of business
9.22 indebtedness and deferred under section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code; ~~and~~

9.23 (17) the amount of unemployment compensation exempt from tax under section
9.24 85(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

9.25 (18) changes to federal taxable income attributable to a net operating loss that the
9.26 taxpayer elected to carry back for more than two years for federal purposes but for which
9.27 the losses can be carried back for only two years under section 290.095, subdivision
9.28 11, paragraph (c).

9.29 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for losses generated in
9.30 taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

9.31 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.01, subdivision 19b, is amended to read:

9.32 Subd. 19b. **Subtractions from federal taxable income.** For individuals, estates,
9.33 and trusts, there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income:

10.1 (1) net interest income on obligations of any authority, commission, or
10.2 instrumentality of the United States to the extent includable in taxable income for federal
10.3 income tax purposes but exempt from state income tax under the laws of the United States;

10.4 (2) if included in federal taxable income, the amount of any overpayment of income
10.5 tax to Minnesota or to any other state, for any previous taxable year, whether the amount
10.6 is received as a refund or as a credit to another taxable year's income tax liability;

10.7 (3) the amount paid to others, less the amount used to claim the credit allowed under
10.8 section 290.0674, not to exceed \$1,625 for each qualifying child in grades kindergarten
10.9 to 6 and \$2,500 for each qualifying child in grades 7 to 12, for tuition, textbooks, and
10.10 transportation of each qualifying child in attending an elementary or secondary school
10.11 situated in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, or Wisconsin, wherein a
10.12 resident of this state may legally fulfill the state's compulsory attendance laws, which
10.13 is not operated for profit, and which adheres to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act
10.14 of 1964 and chapter 363A. For the purposes of this clause, "tuition" includes fees or
10.15 tuition as defined in section 290.0674, subdivision 1, clause (1). As used in this clause,
10.16 "textbooks" includes books and other instructional materials and equipment purchased
10.17 or leased for use in elementary and secondary schools in teaching only those subjects
10.18 legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in this state.
10.19 Equipment expenses qualifying for deduction includes expenses as defined and limited in
10.20 section 290.0674, subdivision 1, clause (3). "Textbooks" does not include instructional
10.21 books and materials used in the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, the
10.22 purpose of which is to instill such tenets, doctrines, or worship, nor does it include books
10.23 or materials for, or transportation to, extracurricular activities including sporting events,
10.24 musical or dramatic events, speech activities, driver's education, or similar programs. No
10.25 deduction is permitted for any expense the taxpayer incurred in using the taxpayer's or
10.26 the qualifying child's vehicle to provide such transportation for a qualifying child. For
10.27 purposes of the subtraction provided by this clause, "qualifying child" has the meaning
10.28 given in section 32(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

10.29 (4) income as provided under section 290.0802;

10.30 (5) to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, income realized on
10.31 disposition of property exempt from tax under section 290.491;

10.32 (6) to the extent not deducted or not deductible pursuant to section 408(d)(8)(E)
10.33 of the Internal Revenue Code in determining federal taxable income by an individual
10.34 who does not itemize deductions for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, an
10.35 amount equal to 50 percent of the excess of charitable contributions over \$500 allowable

11.1 as a deduction for the taxable year under section 170(a) of the Internal Revenue Code,
11.2 under the provisions of Public Law 109-1 and Public Law 111-126;

11.3 (7) for individuals who are allowed a federal foreign tax credit for taxes that do not
11.4 qualify for a credit under section 290.06, subdivision 22, an amount equal to the carryover
11.5 of subnational foreign taxes for the taxable year, but not to exceed the total subnational
11.6 foreign taxes reported in claiming the foreign tax credit. For purposes of this clause,
11.7 "federal foreign tax credit" means the credit allowed under section 27 of the Internal
11.8 Revenue Code, and "carryover of subnational foreign taxes" equals the carryover allowed
11.9 under section 904(c) of the Internal Revenue Code minus national level foreign taxes to
11.10 the extent they exceed the federal foreign tax credit;

11.11 (8) in each of the five tax years immediately following the tax year in which an
11.12 addition is required under subdivision 19a, clause (7), or 19c, clause (15), in the case
11.13 of a shareholder of a corporation that is an S corporation, an amount equal to one-fifth
11.14 of the delayed depreciation. For purposes of this clause, "delayed depreciation" means
11.15 the amount of the addition made by the taxpayer under subdivision 19a, clause (7), or
11.16 subdivision 19c, clause (15), in the case of a shareholder of an S corporation, minus the
11.17 positive value of any net operating loss under section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code
11.18 generated for the tax year of the addition. The resulting delayed depreciation cannot be
11.19 less than zero;

11.20 (9) job opportunity building zone income as provided under section 469.316;

11.21 (10) to the extent included in federal taxable income, the amount of compensation
11.22 paid to members of the Minnesota National Guard or other reserve components of the
11.23 United States military for active service ~~performed in Minnesota~~, excluding compensation
11.24 for services performed under the Active Guard Reserve (AGR) program. For purposes of
11.25 this clause, "active service" means (i) state active service as defined in section 190.05,
11.26 subdivision 5a, clause (1); or (ii) federally funded state active service as defined in
11.27 section 190.05, subdivision 5b; ~~or (iii) federal active service as defined in section 190.05,~~
11.28 ~~subdivision 5c~~, but "active service" excludes service performed in accordance with section
11.29 190.08, subdivision 3;

11.30 (11) to the extent included in federal taxable income, the amount of compensation
11.31 paid to Minnesota residents who are members of the armed forces of the United States or
11.32 United Nations for active duty performed ~~outside Minnesota~~ under United States Code,
11.33 ~~title 10, section 101(d), United States Code, title 32, section 101(12);~~ or the authority of
11.34 the United Nations;

11.35 (12) an amount, not to exceed \$10,000, equal to qualified expenses related to a
11.36 qualified donor's donation, while living, of one or more of the qualified donor's organs

12.1 to another person for human organ transplantation. For purposes of this clause, "organ"
12.2 means all or part of an individual's liver, pancreas, kidney, intestine, lung, or bone marrow;
12.3 "human organ transplantation" means the medical procedure by which transfer of a human
12.4 organ is made from the body of one person to the body of another person; "qualified
12.5 expenses" means unreimbursed expenses for both the individual and the qualified donor
12.6 for (i) travel, (ii) lodging, and (iii) lost wages net of sick pay, except that such expenses
12.7 may be subtracted under this clause only once; and "qualified donor" means the individual
12.8 or the individual's dependent, as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code. An
12.9 individual may claim the subtraction in this clause for each instance of organ donation for
12.10 transplantation during the taxable year in which the qualified expenses occur;

12.11 (13) in each of the five tax years immediately following the tax year in which an
12.12 addition is required under subdivision 19a, clause (8), or 19c, clause (16), in the case of a
12.13 shareholder of a corporation that is an S corporation, an amount equal to one-fifth of the
12.14 addition made by the taxpayer under subdivision 19a, clause (8), or 19c, clause (16), in the
12.15 case of a shareholder of a corporation that is an S corporation, minus the positive value of
12.16 any net operating loss under section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code generated for the
12.17 tax year of the addition. If the net operating loss exceeds the addition for the tax year, a
12.18 subtraction is not allowed under this clause;

12.19 (14) to the extent included in the federal taxable income of a nonresident of
12.20 Minnesota, compensation paid to a service member as defined in United States Code, title
12.21 10, section 101(a)(5), for military service as defined in the Servicemembers Civil Relief
12.22 Act, Public Law 108-189, section 101(2);

12.23 (15) international economic development zone income as provided under section
12.24 469.325;

12.25 (16) to the extent included in federal taxable income, the amount of national service
12.26 educational awards received from the National Service Trust under United States Code,
12.27 title 42, sections 12601 to 12604, for service in an approved Americorps National Service
12.28 program; ~~and~~

12.29 (17) to the extent included in federal taxable income, discharge of indebtedness
12.30 income resulting from reacquisition of business indebtedness included in federal taxable
12.31 income under section 108(i) of the Internal Revenue Code. This subtraction applies only
12.32 to the extent that the income was included in net income in a prior year as a result of the
12.33 addition under section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (16); and

12.34 (18) the amount of the net operating loss allowed under section 290.095, subdivision
12.35 11, paragraph (c).

13.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** The changes to clauses (10), (11), and (14) are effective the
13.2 day following final enactment. Clause (18) is effective retroactively for losses generated
13.3 in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

13.4 Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.06, subdivision 2c, is amended to read:

13.5 Subd. 2c. **Schedules of rates for individuals, estates, and trusts.** (a) The income
13.6 taxes imposed by this chapter upon married individuals filing joint returns and surviving
13.7 spouses as defined in section 2(a) of the Internal Revenue Code must be computed by
13.8 applying to their taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

- 13.9 (1) On the first \$25,680, 5.35 percent;
13.10 (2) On all over \$25,680, but not over \$102,030, 7.05 percent;
13.11 (3) On all over \$102,030, 7.85 percent.

13.12 Married individuals filing separate returns, estates, and trusts must compute their
13.13 income tax by applying the above rates to their taxable income, except that the income
13.14 brackets will be one-half of the above amounts.

13.15 (b) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon unmarried individuals must be
13.16 computed by applying to taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

- 13.17 (1) On the first \$17,570, 5.35 percent;
13.18 (2) On all over \$17,570, but not over \$57,710, 7.05 percent;
13.19 (3) On all over \$57,710, 7.85 percent.

13.20 (c) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon unmarried individuals qualifying
13.21 as a head of household as defined in section 2(b) of the Internal Revenue Code must be
13.22 computed by applying to taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

- 13.23 (1) On the first \$21,630, 5.35 percent;
13.24 (2) On all over \$21,630, but not over \$86,910, 7.05 percent;
13.25 (3) On all over \$86,910, 7.85 percent.

13.26 (d) In lieu of a tax computed according to the rates set forth in this subdivision, the
13.27 tax of any individual taxpayer whose taxable net income for the taxable year is less than
13.28 an amount determined by the commissioner must be computed in accordance with tables
13.29 prepared and issued by the commissioner of revenue based on income brackets of not
13.30 more than \$100. The amount of tax for each bracket shall be computed at the rates set
13.31 forth in this subdivision, provided that the commissioner may disregard a fractional part of
13.32 a dollar unless it amounts to 50 cents or more, in which case it may be increased to \$1.

13.33 (e) An individual who is not a Minnesota resident for the entire year must compute
13.34 the individual's Minnesota income tax as provided in this subdivision. After the

14.1 application of the nonrefundable credits provided in this chapter, the tax liability must
 14.2 then be multiplied by a fraction in which:

14.3 (1) the numerator is the individual's Minnesota source federal adjusted gross income
 14.4 as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code and increased by the additions
 14.5 required under section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clauses (1), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (12),
 14.6 (13), and (16), and (17) to (18), and reduced by the Minnesota assignable portion of
 14.7 the subtraction for United States government interest under section 290.01, subdivision
 14.8 19b, clause (1), and the subtractions under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (8),
 14.9 (9), (13), (14), (15), ~~and (17)~~, and (18), after applying the allocation and assignability
 14.10 provisions of section 290.081, clause (a), or 290.17; and

14.11 (2) the denominator is the individual's federal adjusted gross income as defined in
 14.12 section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, increased by the amounts specified in
 14.13 section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clauses (1), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (12), (13), and (16), and
 14.14 ~~(17) to (18)~~, and reduced by the amounts specified in section 290.01, subdivision 19b,
 14.15 clauses (1), (8), (9), (13), (14), (15), ~~and (17)~~, and (18).

14.16 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for losses generated in
 14.17 taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

14.18 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.091, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

14.19 Subd. 2. **Definitions.** For purposes of the tax imposed by this section, the following
 14.20 terms have the meanings given:

14.21 (a) "Alternative minimum taxable income" means the sum of the following for
 14.22 the taxable year:

14.23 (1) the taxpayer's federal alternative minimum taxable income as defined in section
 14.24 55(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code;

14.25 (2) the taxpayer's itemized deductions allowed in computing federal alternative
 14.26 minimum taxable income, but excluding:

14.27 (i) the charitable contribution deduction under section 170 of the Internal Revenue
 14.28 Code;

14.29 (ii) the medical expense deduction;

14.30 (iii) the casualty, theft, and disaster loss deduction; and

14.31 (iv) the impairment-related work expenses of a disabled person;

14.32 (3) for depletion allowances computed under section 613A(c) of the Internal
 14.33 Revenue Code, with respect to each property (as defined in section 614 of the Internal
 14.34 Revenue Code), to the extent not included in federal alternative minimum taxable income,
 14.35 the excess of the deduction for depletion allowable under section 611 of the Internal

15.1 Revenue Code for the taxable year over the adjusted basis of the property at the end of the
15.2 taxable year (determined without regard to the depletion deduction for the taxable year);

15.3 (4) to the extent not included in federal alternative minimum taxable income, the
15.4 amount of the tax preference for intangible drilling cost under section 57(a)(2) of the
15.5 Internal Revenue Code determined without regard to subparagraph (E);

15.6 (5) to the extent not included in federal alternative minimum taxable income, the
15.7 amount of interest income as provided by section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (1); and

15.8 (6) the amount of addition required by section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clauses (7)
15.9 to (9), (12), (13), and (16), ~~and (17)~~ to (18);

15.10 less the sum of the amounts determined under the following:

15.11 (1) interest income as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (1);

15.12 (2) an overpayment of state income tax as provided by section 290.01, subdivision
15.13 19b, clause (2), to the extent included in federal alternative minimum taxable income;

15.14 (3) the amount of investment interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on
15.15 indebtedness to the extent that the amount does not exceed net investment income, as
15.16 defined in section 163(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. Interest does not include
15.17 amounts deducted in computing federal adjusted gross income; ~~and~~

15.18 (4) amounts subtracted from federal taxable income as provided by section 290.01,
15.19 subdivision 19b, clauses (6), (8) to (15), and (17); and

15.20 (5) the amount of the net operating loss allowed under section 290.095, subdivision
15.21 11, paragraph (c).

15.22 In the case of an estate or trust, alternative minimum taxable income must be
15.23 computed as provided in section 59(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

15.24 (b) "Investment interest" means investment interest as defined in section 163(d)(3)
15.25 of the Internal Revenue Code.

15.26 (c) "Net minimum tax" means the minimum tax imposed by this section.

15.27 (d) "Regular tax" means the tax that would be imposed under this chapter (without
15.28 regard to this section and section 290.032), reduced by the sum of the nonrefundable
15.29 credits allowed under this chapter.

15.30 (e) "Tentative minimum tax" equals 6.4 percent of alternative minimum taxable
15.31 income after subtracting the exemption amount determined under subdivision 3.

15.32 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for losses generated in
15.33 taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

15.34 Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.0922, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Exemptions.** The following entities are exempt from the tax imposed by this section:

(1) corporations exempt from tax under section 290.05;
(2) real estate investment trusts;
(3) regulated investment companies or a fund thereof; and
(4) entities having a valid election in effect under section 860D(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(5) town and farmers' mutual insurance companies;
(6) cooperatives organized under chapter 308A or 308B that provide housing exclusively to persons age 55 and over and are classified as homesteads under section 273.124, subdivision 3;

(7) ~~an entity~~ a qualified business as defined under section 469.310, subdivision 11, if for the taxable year all of its property is located in a job opportunity building zone designated under section 469.314 and all of its payroll is a job opportunity building zone payroll under section 469.310; and

(8) an entity, if for the taxable year all of its property is located in an international economic development zone designated under section 469.322, and all of its payroll is international economic development zone payroll under section 469.321. The exemption under this clause applies to taxable years beginning during the duration of the international economic development zone.

Entities not specifically exempted by this subdivision are subject to tax under this section, notwithstanding section 290.05.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.0922, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Definitions.** (a) "Minnesota sales or receipts" means the total sales apportioned to Minnesota pursuant to section 290.191, subdivision 5, the total receipts attributed to Minnesota pursuant to section 290.191, subdivisions 6 to 8, and/or the total sales or receipts apportioned or attributed to Minnesota pursuant to any other apportionment formula applicable to the taxpayer.

(b) "Minnesota property" means total Minnesota tangible property as provided in section 290.191, subdivisions 9 to 11, any other tangible property located in Minnesota, but does not include: (1) the property of a qualified business as defined under section 469.310, subdivision 11, that is located in a job opportunity building zone designated under section 469.314, (2) property of a qualified business located in a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone designated under section 469.334, or (3) for taxable years

17.1 beginning during the duration of the zone, property of a qualified business located in the
17.2 international economic development zone designated under section 469.322. Intangible
17.3 property shall not be included in Minnesota property for purposes of this section.
17.4 Taxpayers who do not utilize tangible property to apportion income shall nevertheless
17.5 include Minnesota property for purposes of this section. On a return for a short taxable
17.6 year, the amount of Minnesota property owned, as determined under section 290.191,
17.7 shall be included in Minnesota property based on a fraction in which the numerator is the
17.8 number of days in the short taxable year and the denominator is 365.

17.9 (c) "Minnesota payrolls" means total Minnesota payrolls as provided in section
17.10 290.191, subdivision 12, but does not include: (1) the job opportunity building zone
17.11 payrolls payroll under section 469.310, subdivision 8, of a qualified business as defined
17.12 under section 469.310, subdivision 11, (2) biotechnology and health sciences industry
17.13 zone payrolls under section 469.330, subdivision 8, or (3) for taxable years beginning
17.14 during the duration of the zone, international economic development zone payrolls under
17.15 section 469.321, subdivision 9. Taxpayers who do not utilize payrolls to apportion income
17.16 shall nevertheless include Minnesota payrolls for purposes of this section.

17.17 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

17.18 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.095, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

17.19 Subd. 11. **Carryback or carryover adjustments.** (a) Except as provided in
17.20 paragraph (c), for individuals, estates, and trusts the amount of a net operating loss
17.21 that may be carried back or carried over shall be the same dollar amount allowable in
17.22 the determination of federal taxable income, provided that, notwithstanding any other
17.23 provision, estates and trusts must apply the following adjustments to the amount of the net
17.24 operating loss that may be carried back or carried over:

17.25 (1) Nonassignable income or losses as required by section 290.17.

17.26 (2) Deductions not allocable to Minnesota under section 290.17.

17.27 (b) The net operating loss carryback or carryover applied as a deduction in the taxable
17.28 year to which the net operating loss is carried back or carried over shall be equal to the
17.29 net operating loss carryback or carryover applied in the taxable year in arriving at federal
17.30 taxable income provided that trusts and estates must apply the following modifications:

17.31 (1) Increase the amount of carryback or carryover applied in the taxable year by
17.32 the amount of losses and interest, taxes and other expenses not assignable or allowable
17.33 to Minnesota incurred in the taxable year.

17.34 (2) Decrease the amount of carryback or carryover applied in the taxable year by
17.35 the amount of income not assignable to Minnesota earned in the taxable year. For estates

and trusts, the net operating loss carryback or carryover to the next consecutive taxable year shall be the net operating loss carryback or carryover as calculated in clause (b) less the amount applied in the earlier taxable year(s). No additional net operating loss carryback or carryover shall be allowed to estates and trusts if the entire amount has been used to offset Minnesota income in a year earlier than was possible on the federal return. However, if a net operating loss carryback or carryover was allowed to offset federal income in a year earlier than was possible on the Minnesota return, an estate or trust shall still be allowed to offset Minnesota income but only if the loss was assignable to Minnesota in the year the loss occurred.

(c) This paragraph does not apply to eligible small businesses that make a valid election to carry back their losses for federal purposes under section 172(b)(1)(H) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended through March 31, 2009.

(1) A net operating loss of an individual, estate, or trust that is allowed under this subdivision and for which the taxpayer elects to carry back for more than two years under section 172(b)(1)(H) of the Internal Revenue Code is a net operating loss carryback to each of the two taxable years preceding the loss, and unused portions may be carried forward for 20 taxable years after the loss.

(2) The entire amount of the net operating loss for any taxable year must be carried to the earliest of the taxable years to which the loss may be carried. The portion of the loss which may be carried to each of the other taxable years is the excess, if any, of the amount of the loss over the greater of the taxable net income or alternative minimum taxable income for each of the taxable years to which the loss may be carried.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for losses generated in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2007.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.92, subdivision 26, is amended to read:

Subd. 26. **Extension of withholding to certain payments where identifying number not furnished or inaccurate.** (a) If, in the case of any reportable payment, (1) the payee fails to furnish the payee's Social Security account number to the payor, (2) the payee is subject to federal backup withholding on the reportable payment under section 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code, or (3) the commissioner notifies the payor that the Social Security account number furnished by the payee is incorrect, then the payor shall deduct and withhold from the payment a tax equal to the amount of the payment multiplied by the highest rate used in determining the income tax liability of an individual under section 290.06, subdivision 2c.

19.1 (b)(1) In the case of any failure described in clause (a)(1), clause (a) shall apply to
19.2 any reportable payment made by the payor during the period during which the Social
19.3 Security account number has not been furnished.

19.4 (2) In any case where there is a notification described in clause (a)(3), clause (a)
19.5 shall apply to any reportable payment made by the payor (i) after the close of the 30th
19.6 day after the day on which the payor received the notification, and (ii) before the payee
19.7 furnishes another Social Security account number.

19.8 (3)(i) Unless the payor elects not to have this subparagraph apply with respect to
19.9 the payee, clause (a) shall also apply to any reportable payment made after the close of
19.10 the period described in paragraph (1) or (2) (as the case may be) and before the 30th
19.11 day after the close of the period.

19.12 (ii) If the payor elects the application of this subparagraph with respect to the payee,
19.13 clause (a) shall also apply to any reportable payment made during the 30-day period
19.14 described in paragraph (2).

19.15 (iii) The payor may elect a period shorter than the grace period set forth in
19.16 subparagraph (i) or (ii) as the case may be.

19.17 (c) The provisions of section 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply and
19.18 shall govern when withholding shall be required and the definition of terms. The term
19.19 "reportable payment" shall include only those payments for personal services, including
19.20 payments subject to withholding under subdivision 31. No tax shall be deducted or
19.21 withheld under this subdivision with respect to any amount for which withholding is
19.22 otherwise required under this section. For purposes of this section, payments which are
19.23 subject to withholding under this subdivision shall be treated as if they were wages paid
19.24 by an employer to an employee and amounts deducted and withheld under this subdivision
19.25 shall be treated as if deducted and withheld under subdivision 2a.

19.26 (d) Whenever the commissioner notifies a payor under this subdivision that the
19.27 Social Security account number furnished by any payee is incorrect, the commissioner
19.28 shall at the same time furnish a copy of the notice to the payor, and the payor shall
19.29 promptly furnish the copy to the payee. If the commissioner notifies a payor under this
19.30 subdivision that the Social Security account number furnished by any payee is incorrect
19.31 and the payee subsequently furnishes another Social Security account number to the
19.32 payor, the payor shall promptly notify the commissioner of the other Social Security
19.33 account number furnished.

19.34 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

20.1 **ARTICLE 2**

20.2 **ESTATE TAXES**

20.3 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.18, subdivision 3, is amended to
20.4 read:

20.5 Subd. 3. **Estate tax returns.** An estate tax return must be filed with the
20.6 commissioner within nine months after the decedent's death. Except in the case of the
20.7 estate of a decedent dying after December 31, 2009, and before December 17, 2010,
20.8 then an estate tax return must be filed with the commissioner within nine months after
20.9 the decedent's death; within the time provided by Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.19,
20.10 subdivision 4; or before September 20, 2011; whichever is later.

20.11 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for estates of decedents dying after
20.12 December 31, 2009.

20.13 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.35, is amended to read:

20.14 **289A.35 ASSESSMENTS ON RETURNS.**

20.15 (a) The commissioner may audit and adjust the taxpayer's computation of federal
20.16 taxable income, items of federal tax preferences, or federal credit amounts to make them
20.17 conform with the provisions of chapter 290 or section 298.01. If a return has been filed,
20.18 the commissioner shall enter the liability reported on the return and may make any audit
20.19 or investigation that is considered necessary.

20.20 (b) The commissioner may audit and adjust the taxpayer's computation of tax under
20.21 chapter 291. In the case of a return filed pursuant to section 289A.10, the commissioner
20.22 shall notify the estate no later than six months after the filing date, as provided by section
20.23 289A.38, subdivision 2, whether the return is under examination or the return has been
20.24 processed as filed.

20.25 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for estates of decedents dying after
20.26 December 31, 2010.

20.27 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 291.03, subdivision 1b, is amended to read:

20.28 Subd. 1b. **Qualified terminable interest property.** For estates of decedents dying
20.29 after December 31, 2009, and before January 1, 2011, if ~~no federal estate tax return is~~
20.30 ~~filed~~ a federal election under section 301(c) of the Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance
20.31 Reauthorization, and Job Creation Act of 2010, Public Law 111-312, is made, the executor
20.32 may make a qualified terminable interest property election, as defined in section 2056(b)(7)

21.1 of the Internal Revenue Code, for purposes of computing the tax under this chapter. The
21.2 election may not reduce the taxable estate under this chapter below \$3,500,000. The
21.3 election must be made on the tax return under this chapter and is irrevocable. All tax under
21.4 this chapter must be determined using the qualified terminable interest property election
21.5 made on the Minnesota return. For purposes of applying sections 2044 and 2207A of
21.6 the Internal Revenue Code when computing the tax under this chapter for the estate of
21.7 the decedent's surviving spouse, regardless of the date of death of the surviving spouse,
21.8 amounts for which a qualified terminable interest property election has been made under
21.9 this section must be treated as though a valid federal qualified terminable interest property
21.10 election under section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code has been made.

21.11 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for estates of decedents dying after
21.12 December 31, 2009.

21.13 **ARTICLE 3**
21.14 **PROPERTY TAXES**

21.15 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 17.459, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

21.16 Subd. 2. **Agricultural pursuit.** Raising horses and other equines is agricultural
21.17 production and an agricultural pursuit. Horse breeding farms, horse training farms, horse
21.18 boarding farms, or farms combining those purposes, are an intensive agricultural use that
21.19 may be accomplished on limited acreage. These intensive agricultural uses are necessary
21.20 for horses in order to control the feeding, safety, and overall condition of the animals.

21.21 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270.87, is amended to read:

21.22 **270.87 CERTIFICATION TO COUNTY ASSESSORS.**

21.23 After making an annual determination of the equalized fair market value of the
21.24 operating property of each company in each of the respective counties, and in the taxing
21.25 districts therein, the commissioner shall certify the equalized fair market value to the
21.26 county assessor on or before June 30. The equalized fair market value of the operating
21.27 property of the railroad company in the county and the taxing districts therein is the value
21.28 on which taxes must be levied and collected in the same manner as on the commercial and
21.29 industrial property of such county and the taxing districts therein. If the commissioner
21.30 determines that the equalized fair market value certified on or before June 30 is in error,
21.31 the commissioner may issue a corrected certification on or before August 31.

22.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxes payable in 2012 and
22.2 thereafter.

22.3 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 272.029, is amended by adding a subdivision
22.4 to read:

22.5 Subd. 4a. **Correction of errors.** If the commissioner of revenue determines that
22.6 the amount of production tax has been erroneously calculated, the commissioner may
22.7 correct the error. The commissioner must notify the owner of the wind energy conversion
22.8 system of the correction and the amount of tax due to each county and must certify the
22.9 correction to the county auditor of each county in which the system is located on or before
22.10 April 1 of the current year.

22.11 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with certifications due
22.12 February 28, 2012.

22.13 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.1231, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

22.14 Subd. 4. **Homestead property.** "Homestead property" means a homestead dwelling
22.15 that is classified as class 1a, 1b, ~~1c~~, or 2a property or a manufactured home or sectional
22.16 home used as a homestead and taxed pursuant to section 273.125, subdivision 8, paragraph
22.17 (b), (c), or (d).

22.18 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

22.19 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.124, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

22.20 Subdivision 1. **General rule.** (a) Residential real estate that is occupied and used
22.21 for the purposes of a homestead by its owner, who must be a Minnesota resident, is
22.22 a residential homestead.

22.23 Agricultural land, as defined in section 273.13, subdivision 23, that is occupied and
22.24 used as a homestead by its owner, who must be a Minnesota resident, is an agricultural
22.25 homestead.

22.26 Dates for establishment of a homestead and homestead treatment provided to
22.27 particular types of property are as provided in this section.

22.28 Property held by a trustee under a trust is eligible for homestead classification if the
22.29 requirements under this chapter are satisfied.

22.30 The assessor shall require proof, as provided in subdivision 13, of the facts upon
22.31 which classification as a homestead may be determined. Notwithstanding any other law,
22.32 the assessor may at any time require a homestead application to be filed in order to verify

23.1 that any property classified as a homestead continues to be eligible for homestead status.
23.2 Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Department of Revenue may, upon
23.3 request from an assessor, verify whether an individual who is requesting or receiving
23.4 homestead classification has filed a Minnesota income tax return as a resident for the most
23.5 recent taxable year for which the information is available.

23.6 When there is a name change or a transfer of homestead property, the assessor may
23.7 reclassify the property in the next assessment unless a homestead application is filed to
23.8 verify that the property continues to qualify for homestead classification.

23.9 (b) For purposes of this section, homestead property shall include property which
23.10 is used for purposes of the homestead but is separated from the homestead by a road,
23.11 street, lot, waterway, or other similar intervening property. The term "used for purposes
23.12 of the homestead" shall include but not be limited to uses for gardens, garages, or other
23.13 outbuildings commonly associated with a homestead, but shall not include vacant land
23.14 held primarily for future development. In order to receive homestead treatment for
23.15 the noncontiguous property, the owner must use the property for the purposes of the
23.16 homestead, and must apply to the assessor, both by the deadlines given in subdivision
23.17 9. After initial qualification for the homestead treatment, additional applications for
23.18 subsequent years are not required.

23.19 (c) Residential real estate that is occupied and used for purposes of a homestead by a
23.20 relative of the owner is a homestead but only to the extent of the homestead treatment
23.21 that would be provided if the related owner occupied the property. For purposes of this
23.22 paragraph and paragraph (g), "relative" means a parent, stepparent, child, stepchild,
23.23 grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece. This relationship
23.24 may be by blood or marriage. Property that has been classified as seasonal residential
23.25 recreational property at any time during which it has been owned by the current owner or
23.26 spouse of the current owner will not be reclassified as a homestead unless it is occupied as
23.27 a homestead by the owner; this prohibition also applies to property that, in the absence of
23.28 this paragraph, would have been classified as seasonal residential recreational property at
23.29 the time when the residence was constructed. Neither the related occupant nor the owner
23.30 of the property may claim a property tax refund under chapter 290A for a homestead
23.31 occupied by a relative. In the case of a residence located on agricultural land, only the
23.32 house, garage, and immediately surrounding one acre of land shall be classified as a
23.33 homestead under this paragraph, except as provided in paragraph (d).

23.34 (d) Agricultural property that is occupied and used for purposes of a homestead by
23.35 a relative of the owner, is a homestead, only to the extent of the homestead treatment

24.1 that would be provided if the related owner occupied the property, and only if all of the
24.2 following criteria are met:

24.3 (1) the relative who is occupying the agricultural property is a ~~son, daughter, brother,~~
24.4 ~~sister, grandson, granddaughter, father, or mother~~ grandchild, child, sibling, or parent of
24.5 the owner of the agricultural property or a ~~son, daughter, brother, sister, grandson, or~~
24.6 ~~granddaughter~~ of the spouse of the owner of the agricultural property;

24.7 (2) the owner of the agricultural property must be a Minnesota resident;

24.8 (3) the owner of the agricultural property must not receive homestead treatment on
24.9 any other agricultural property in Minnesota; and

24.10 (4) the owner of the agricultural property is limited to only one agricultural
24.11 homestead per family under this paragraph.

24.12 Neither the related occupant nor the owner of the property may claim a property
24.13 tax refund under chapter 290A for a homestead occupied by a relative qualifying under
24.14 this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph, "agricultural property" means the house,
24.15 garage, other farm buildings and structures, and agricultural land.

24.16 Application must be made to the assessor by the owner of the agricultural property to
24.17 receive homestead benefits under this paragraph. The assessor may require the necessary
24.18 proof that the requirements under this paragraph have been met.

24.19 (e) In the case of property owned by a property owner who is married, the assessor
24.20 must not deny homestead treatment in whole or in part if only one of the spouses occupies
24.21 the property and the other spouse is absent due to: (1) marriage dissolution proceedings,
24.22 (2) legal separation, (3) employment or self-employment in another location, or (4) other
24.23 personal circumstances causing the spouses to live separately, not including an intent to
24.24 obtain two homestead classifications for property tax purposes. To qualify under clause
24.25 (3), the spouse's place of employment or self-employment must be at least 50 miles distant
24.26 from the other spouse's place of employment, and the homesteads must be at least 50 miles
24.27 distant from each other. ~~Homestead treatment, in whole or in part, shall not be denied to~~
24.28 ~~the owner's spouse who previously occupied the residence with the owner if the absence~~
24.29 ~~of the owner is due to one of the exceptions provided in this paragraph.~~

24.30 (f) The assessor must not deny homestead treatment in whole or in part if:

24.31 (1) in the case of a property owner who is not married, the owner is absent due to
24.32 residence in a nursing home, boarding care facility, or an elderly assisted living facility
24.33 property as defined in section 273.13, subdivision 25a, and the property is not otherwise
24.34 occupied; or

24.35 (2) in the case of a property owner who is married, the owner or the owner's spouse
24.36 or both are absent due to residence in a nursing home, boarding care facility, or an elderly

25.1 assisted living facility property as defined in section 273.13, subdivision 25a, and the
25.2 property is not occupied or is occupied only by the owner's spouse.

25.3 (g) If an individual is purchasing property with the intent of claiming it as a
25.4 homestead and is required by the terms of the financing agreement to have a relative
25.5 shown on the deed as a co-owner, the assessor shall allow a full homestead classification.
25.6 This provision only applies to first-time purchasers, whether married or single, or to a
25.7 person who had previously been married and is purchasing as a single individual for the
25.8 first time. The application for homestead benefits must be on a form prescribed by the
25.9 commissioner and must contain the data necessary for the assessor to determine if full
25.10 homestead benefits are warranted.

25.11 (h) If residential or agricultural real estate is occupied and used for purposes of a
25.12 homestead by a child of a deceased owner and the property is subject to jurisdiction of
25.13 probate court, the child shall receive relative homestead classification under paragraph (c)
25.14 or (d) to the same extent they would be entitled to it if the owner was still living, until
25.15 the probate is completed. For purposes of this paragraph, "child" includes a relationship
25.16 by blood or by marriage.

25.17 (i) If a single-family home, duplex, or triplex classified as either residential
25.18 homestead or agricultural homestead is also used to provide licensed child care, the
25.19 portion of the property used for licensed child care must be classified as a part of the
25.20 homestead property.

25.21 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxes payable in 2012 and
25.22 thereafter.

25.23 Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.124, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

25.24 Subd. 8. **Homestead owned by or leased to family farm corporation, joint farm**
25.25 **venture, limited liability company, or partnership.** (a) Each family farm corporation;
25.26 each joint family farm venture; and each limited liability company or partnership which
25.27 operates a family farm; is entitled to class 1b under section 273.13, subdivision 22,
25.28 paragraph (b), or class 2a assessment for one homestead occupied by a shareholder,
25.29 member, or partner thereof who is residing on the land, and actively engaged in farming of
25.30 the land owned by the family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, limited liability
25.31 company, or partnership. Homestead treatment applies even if legal title to the property is
25.32 in the name of the family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, limited liability
25.33 company, or partnership, and not in the name of the person residing on it.

25.34 "Family farm corporation," "family farm," and "partnership operating a family
25.35 farm" have the meanings given in section 500.24, except that the number of allowable

26.1 shareholders, members, or partners under this subdivision shall not exceed 12. "Limited
 26.2 liability company" has the meaning contained in sections 322B.03, subdivision 28, and
 26.3 500.24, subdivision 2, paragraphs (l) and (m). "Joint family farm venture" means a
 26.4 cooperative agreement among two or more farm enterprises authorized to operate a family
 26.5 farm under section 500.24.

26.6 (b) In addition to property specified in paragraph (a), any other residences owned
 26.7 by family farm corporations, joint family farm ventures, limited liability companies,
 26.8 or partnerships described in paragraph (a) which are located on agricultural land and
 26.9 occupied as homesteads by its shareholders, members, or partners who are actively
 26.10 engaged in farming on behalf of that corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability
 26.11 company, or partnership must also be assessed as class 2a property or as class 1b property
 26.12 under section 273.13.

26.13 (c) Agricultural property that is owned by a member, partner, or shareholder of a
 26.14 family farm corporation or joint family farm venture, limited liability company operating
 26.15 a family farm, or by a partnership operating a family farm and leased to the family farm
 26.16 corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or joint farm venture, as defined in
 26.17 paragraph (a), is eligible for classification as class 1b or class 2a under section 273.13, if
 26.18 the owner is actually residing on the property, and is actually engaged in farming the land
 26.19 on behalf of that corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership.
 26.20 This paragraph applies without regard to any legal possession rights of the family farm
 26.21 corporation, joint family farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership under
 26.22 the lease.

26.23 (d) Nonhomestead agricultural property that ~~(1)~~ is owned by a family farm
 26.24 corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership; ~~and (2)~~
 26.25 ~~is contiguous to a class 2a homestead under section 273.13, subdivision 23, or if~~
 26.26 ~~noncontiguous, is located in the same township or city, or not farther than four townships~~
 26.27 ~~or cities, or combination thereof from a class 2a homestead, and the class 2a homestead is~~
 26.28 ~~owned by one of the shareholders, members, or partners~~ agricultural land that is owned,
 26.29 and used for the purposes of a homestead by an individual who is a shareholder, member,
 26.30 or partner of the corporation, venture, company, or partnership; is entitled to receive the
 26.31 first tier homestead class rate ~~up to the first tier maximum market value~~ on any remaining
 26.32 market value ~~not received on~~ in the first homestead class tier that is in excess of the
 26.33 market value of the shareholder's, member's, or partner's homestead class 2a 2 agricultural
 26.34 homestead property; ~~if the owner must notify,~~ or someone acting on the owner's behalf
 26.35 notifies the county assessor by July 1 that ~~a portion of the market value~~ the property may
 26.36 be eligible under this subdivision ~~may be eligible for homestead classification~~ paragraph

27.1 for the current assessment year, for taxes payable in the following year. As used in this
27.2 paragraph, "agricultural property" means property classified as 2a under section 273.13,
27.3 along with any contiguous property classified as 2b under section 273.13, if the contiguous
27.4 2a and 2b properties are under the same ownership.

27.5 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for taxes payable in
27.6 2011 and thereafter.

27.7 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.124, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

27.8 Subd. 14. **Agricultural homesteads; special provisions.** (a) Real estate of less than
27.9 ten acres that is the homestead of its owner must be classified as class 2a under section
27.10 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), if:

27.11 (1) the parcel on which the house is located is contiguous on at least two sides to (i)
27.12 agricultural land, (ii) land owned or administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife
27.13 Service, or (iii) land administered by the Department of Natural Resources on which in
27.14 lieu taxes are paid under sections 477A.11 to 477A.14;

27.15 (2) its owner also owns a noncontiguous parcel of agricultural land that is at least
27.16 20 acres;

27.17 (3) the noncontiguous land is located not farther than four townships or cities, or a
27.18 combination of townships or cities from the homestead; and

27.19 (4) the agricultural use value of the noncontiguous land and farm buildings is equal
27.20 to at least 50 percent of the market value of the house, garage, and one acre of land.

27.21 Homesteads initially classified as class 2a under the provisions of this paragraph shall
27.22 remain classified as class 2a, irrespective of subsequent changes in the use of adjoining
27.23 properties, as long as the homestead remains under the same ownership, the owner owns a
27.24 noncontiguous parcel of agricultural land that is at least 20 acres, and the agricultural use
27.25 value qualifies under clause (4). Homestead classification under this paragraph is limited
27.26 to property that qualified under this paragraph for the 1998 assessment.

27.27 (b)(i) Agricultural property shall be classified as the owner's homestead, to the same
27.28 extent as other agricultural homestead property, if all of the following criteria are met:

27.29 (1) the agricultural property consists of at least 40 acres including undivided
27.30 government lots and correctional 40's;

27.31 (2) the owner, the owner's spouse, ~~the son or daughter of the owner or owner's~~
27.32 ~~spouse, the brother or sister of the owner or owner's spouse, or the grandson or~~
27.33 ~~granddaughter~~ or a grandchild, child, sibling, or parent of the owner or of the owner's
27.34 spouse, is actively farming the agricultural property, either on the person's own behalf
27.35 as an individual or on behalf of a partnership operating a family farm, family farm

28.1 corporation, joint family farm venture, or limited liability company of which the person is
28.2 a partner, shareholder, or member;

28.3 (3) both the owner of the agricultural property and the person who is actively
28.4 farming the agricultural property under clause (2), are Minnesota residents;

28.5 (4) neither the owner nor the spouse of the owner claims another agricultural
28.6 homestead in Minnesota; and

28.7 (5) neither the owner nor the person actively farming the agricultural property lives
28.8 farther than four townships or cities, or a combination of four townships or cities, from the
28.9 agricultural property, except that if the owner or the owner's spouse is required to live in
28.10 employer-provided housing, the owner or owner's spouse, whichever is actively farming
28.11 the agricultural property, may live more than four townships or cities, or combination of
28.12 four townships or cities from the agricultural property.

28.13 The relationship under this paragraph may be either by blood or marriage.

28.14 (ii) ~~Real~~ Agricultural property held by a trustee under a trust is eligible for
28.15 agricultural homestead classification under this paragraph if the qualifications in clause (i)
28.16 are met, except that "owner" means the grantor of the trust.

28.17 (iii) Property containing the residence of an owner who owns qualified property
28.18 under clause (i) shall be classified as part of the owner's agricultural homestead, if that
28.19 property is also used for noncommercial storage or drying of agricultural crops.

28.20 (iv) As used in this paragraph, "agricultural property" means class 2a property and
28.21 any class 2b property that is contiguous to and under the same ownership as the class 2a
28.22 property.

28.23 (c) Noncontiguous land shall be included as part of a homestead under section
28.24 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), only if the homestead is classified as class 2a
28.25 and the detached land is located in the same township or city, or not farther than four
28.26 townships or cities or combination thereof from the homestead. Any taxpayer of these
28.27 noncontiguous lands must notify the county assessor that the noncontiguous land is part of
28.28 the taxpayer's homestead, and, if the homestead is located in another county, the taxpayer
28.29 must also notify the assessor of the other county.

28.30 (d) Agricultural land used for purposes of a homestead and actively farmed by a
28.31 person holding a vested remainder interest in it must be classified as a homestead under
28.32 section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a). If agricultural land is classified class 2a,
28.33 any other dwellings on the land used for purposes of a homestead by persons holding
28.34 vested remainder interests who are actively engaged in farming the property, and up to
28.35 one acre of the land surrounding each homestead and reasonably necessary for the use of
28.36 the dwelling as a home, must also be assessed class 2a.

29.1 (e) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under
29.2 section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 1997 assessment shall remain
29.3 classified as agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

29.4 (1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural
29.5 homestead as a result of the April 1997 floods;

29.6 (2) the property is located in the county of Polk, Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman,
29.7 or Wilkin;

29.8 (3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the
29.9 current assessment year as existed for the 1997 assessment year and continue to be used
29.10 for agricultural purposes;

29.11 (4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in Minnesota and is within 30
29.12 miles of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

29.13 (5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to the 1997
29.14 floods, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by the
29.15 assessor in verifying the change in dwelling. Further notifications to the assessor are not
29.16 required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph and any
29.17 dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

29.18 (f) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under
29.19 section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 1998 assessment shall remain
29.20 classified agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

29.21 (1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural
29.22 homestead as a result of damage caused by a March 29, 1998, tornado;

29.23 (2) the property is located in the county of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood,
29.24 LeSueur, Nicollet, Nobles, or Rice;

29.25 (3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the
29.26 current assessment year as existed for the 1998 assessment year;

29.27 (4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in this state and is within 50 miles
29.28 of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

29.29 (5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to a March 29,
29.30 1998, tornado, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by
29.31 the assessor in verifying the change in homestead dwelling. For taxes payable in 1999, the
29.32 owner must notify the assessor by December 1, 1998. Further notifications to the assessor
29.33 are not required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph
29.34 and any dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

29.35 (g) Agricultural property of a family farm corporation, joint family farm venture,
29.36 family farm limited liability company, or partnership operating a family farm as described

30.1 under subdivision 8 shall be classified homestead, to the same extent as other agricultural
30.2 homestead property, if all of the following criteria are met:

30.3 (1) the property consists of at least 40 acres including undivided government lots
30.4 and correctional 40's;

30.5 (2) a shareholder, member, or partner of that entity is actively farming the
30.6 agricultural property;

30.7 (3) that shareholder, member, or partner who is actively farming the agricultural
30.8 property is a Minnesota resident;

30.9 (4) neither that shareholder, member, or partner, nor the spouse of that shareholder,
30.10 member, or partner claims another agricultural homestead in Minnesota; and

30.11 (5) that shareholder, member, or partner does not live farther than four townships or
30.12 cities, or a combination of four townships or cities, from the agricultural property.

30.13 Homestead treatment applies under this paragraph for property leased to a family
30.14 farm corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership operating a
30.15 family farm if legal title to the property is in the name of an individual who is a member,
30.16 shareholder, or partner in the entity.

30.17 (h) To be eligible for the special agricultural homestead under this subdivision, an
30.18 initial full application must be submitted to the county assessor where the property is
30.19 located. Owners and the persons who are actively farming the property shall be required
30.20 to complete only a one-page abbreviated version of the application in each subsequent
30.21 year provided that none of the following items have changed since the initial application:

30.22 (1) the day-to-day operation, administration, and financial risks remain the same;

30.23 (2) the owners and the persons actively farming the property continue to live within
30.24 the four townships or city criteria and are Minnesota residents;

30.25 (3) the same operator of the agricultural property is listed with the Farm Service
30.26 Agency;

30.27 (4) a Schedule F or equivalent income tax form was filed for the most recent year;

30.28 (5) the property's acreage is unchanged; and

30.29 (6) none of the property's acres have been enrolled in a federal or state farm program
30.30 since the initial application.

30.31 The owners and any persons who are actively farming the property must include
30.32 the appropriate Social Security numbers, and sign and date the application. If any of the
30.33 specified information has changed since the full application was filed, the owner must
30.34 notify the assessor, and must complete a new application to determine if the property
30.35 continues to qualify for the special agricultural homestead. The commissioner of revenue
30.36 shall prepare a standard reapplication form for use by the assessors.

31.1 (i) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under
31.2 section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 2007 assessment shall remain
31.3 classified agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

31.4 (1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural
31.5 homestead as a result of damage caused by the August 2007 floods;

31.6 (2) the property is located in the county of Dodge, Fillmore, Houston, Olmsted,
31.7 Steele, Wabasha, or Winona;

31.8 (3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the
31.9 current assessment year as existed for the 2007 assessment year;

31.10 (4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in this state and is within 50 miles
31.11 of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

31.12 (5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to the August
31.13 2007 floods, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by
31.14 the assessor in verifying the change in homestead dwelling. For taxes payable in 2009, the
31.15 owner must notify the assessor by December 1, 2008. Further notifications to the assessor
31.16 are not required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph
31.17 and any dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

31.18 (j) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under
31.19 section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 2008 assessment shall remain
31.20 classified as agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

31.21 (1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural
31.22 homestead as a result of the March 2009 floods;

31.23 (2) the property is located in the county of Marshall;

31.24 (3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the
31.25 current assessment year as existed for the 2008 assessment year and continue to be used
31.26 for agricultural purposes;

31.27 (4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in Minnesota and is within 50
31.28 miles of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

31.29 (5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to the 2009
31.30 floods, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by the
31.31 assessor in verifying the change in dwelling. Further notifications to the assessor are not
31.32 required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph and any
31.33 dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

31.34 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment
31.35 except that the change in paragraph (b), clause (i), item (2), is effective for taxes payable
31.36 in 2012 and thereafter.

32.1 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.13, subdivision 22, is amended to read:

32.2 Subd. 22. **Class 1.** (a) Except as provided in subdivision 23 and in paragraphs (b)
32.3 and (c), real estate which is residential and used for homestead purposes is class 1a. In the
32.4 case of a duplex or triplex in which one of the units is used for homestead purposes, the
32.5 entire property is deemed to be used for homestead purposes. The market value of class 1a
32.6 property must be determined based upon the value of the house, garage, and land.

32.7 The first \$500,000 of market value of class 1a property has a net class rate of
32.8 one percent of its market value; and the market value of class 1a property that exceeds
32.9 \$500,000 has a class rate of 1.25 percent of its market value.

32.10 (b) Class 1b property includes homestead real estate or homestead manufactured
32.11 homes used for the purposes of a homestead by:

32.12 (1) any person who is blind as defined in section 256D.35, or the blind person and
32.13 the blind person's spouse;

32.14 (2) any person who is permanently and totally disabled or by the disabled person and
32.15 the disabled person's spouse; or

32.16 (3) the surviving spouse of a permanently and totally disabled veteran homesteading
32.17 a property classified under this paragraph for taxes payable in 2008.

32.18 Property is classified and assessed under clause (2) only if the government agency or
32.19 income-providing source certifies, upon the request of the homestead occupant, that the
32.20 homestead occupant satisfies the disability requirements of this paragraph, and that the
32.21 property is not eligible for the valuation exclusion under subdivision 34.

32.22 Property is classified and assessed under paragraph (b) only if the commissioner
32.23 of revenue or the county assessor certifies that the homestead occupant satisfies the
32.24 requirements of this paragraph.

32.25 Permanently and totally disabled for the purpose of this subdivision means a
32.26 condition which is permanent in nature and totally incapacitates the person from working
32.27 at an occupation which brings the person an income. The first \$50,000 market value of
32.28 class 1b property has a net class rate of .45 percent of its market value. The remaining
32.29 market value of class 1b property has a class rate using the rates for class 1a or class 2a
32.30 property, whichever is appropriate, of similar market value.

32.31 (c) Class 1c property is commercial use real and personal property that abuts public
32.32 water as defined in section 103G.005, subdivision 15, and is devoted to temporary and
32.33 seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes but not devoted to commercial
32.34 purposes for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment, and that
32.35 includes a portion used as a homestead by the owner, which includes a dwelling occupied
32.36 as a homestead by a shareholder of a corporation that owns the resort, a partner in a

33.1 partnership that owns the resort, or a member of a limited liability company that owns
 33.2 the resort even if the title to the homestead is held by the corporation, partnership, or
 33.3 limited liability company. For purposes of this paragraph, property is devoted to a
 33.4 commercial purpose on a specific day if any portion of the property, excluding the portion
 33.5 used exclusively as a homestead, is used for residential occupancy and a fee is charged
 33.6 for residential occupancy. Class 1c property must contain three or more rental units. A
 33.7 "rental unit" is defined as a cabin, condominium, townhouse, sleeping room, or individual
 33.8 camping site equipped with water and electrical hookups for recreational vehicles. Class
 33.9 1c property must provide recreational activities such as the rental of ice fishing houses,
 33.10 boats and motors, snowmobiles, downhill or cross-country ski equipment; provide marina
 33.11 services, launch services, or guide services; or sell bait and fishing tackle. Any unit in
 33.12 which the right to use the property is transferred to an individual or entity by deeded
 33.13 interest, or the sale of shares or stock, no longer qualifies for class 1c even though it may
 33.14 remain available for rent. A camping pad offered for rent by a property that otherwise
 33.15 qualifies for class 1c is also class 1c, regardless of the term of the rental agreement, as long
 33.16 as the use of the camping pad does not exceed 250 days. ~~If an owner of property that had~~
 33.17 ~~been classified as class 1c ceases to use that property as a homestead but retains ownership~~
 33.18 ~~of that property and continues to operate it as a resort, and begins to occupy a second~~
 33.19 ~~property that is~~ If the same owner owns two separate parcels that are located in the same
 33.20 township as the original class 1c property, and one of those properties is classified as a
 33.21 class 1c property and the other would be eligible to be classified as a class 1c property if it
 33.22 was used as the homestead of the owner, both properties will be assessed as a single class
 33.23 1c property, provided that the second property would separately qualify to be assessed
 33.24 as class 1c property; for purposes of this sentence, properties are deemed to be owned
 33.25 by the same owner if each of them is owned by a limited liability company, and both
 33.26 limited liability companies have the same membership. The portion of the property used
 33.27 as a homestead is class 1a property under paragraph (a). The remainder of the property is
 33.28 classified as follows: the first \$600,000 of market value is tier I, the next \$1,700,000 of
 33.29 market value is tier II, and any remaining market value is tier III. The class rates for class
 33.30 1c are: tier I, 0.50 percent; tier II, 1.0 percent; and tier III, 1.25 percent. Owners of real and
 33.31 personal property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation
 33.32 purposes in which all or a portion of the property was devoted to commercial purposes for
 33.33 not more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment desiring classification
 33.34 as class 1c, must submit a declaration to the assessor designating the cabins or units
 33.35 occupied for 250 days or less in the year preceding the year of assessment by January 15 of
 33.36 the assessment year. Those cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which

they are located must be designated as class 1c as otherwise provided. The remainder of the cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located must be designated as class 3a commercial. The owner of property desiring designation as class 1c property must provide guest registers or other records demonstrating that the units for which class 1c designation is sought were not occupied for more than 250 days in the year preceding the assessment if so requested. The portion of a property operated as a (1) restaurant, (2) bar, (3) gift shop, (4) conference center or meeting room, and (5) other nonresidential facility operated on a commercial basis not directly related to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes does not qualify for class 1c.

(d) Class 1d property includes structures that meet all of the following criteria:

(1) the structure is located on property that is classified as agricultural property under section 273.13, subdivision 23;

(2) the structure is occupied exclusively by seasonal farm workers during the time when they work on that farm, and the occupants are not charged rent for the privilege of occupying the property, provided that use of the structure for storage of farm equipment and produce does not disqualify the property from classification under this paragraph;

(3) the structure meets all applicable health and safety requirements for the appropriate season; and

(4) the structure is not salable as residential property because it does not comply with local ordinances relating to location in relation to streets or roads.

The market value of class 1d property has the same class rates as class 1a property under paragraph (a).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes levied in 2011, payable in 2012, and thereafter.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.13, subdivision 23, is amended to read:

Subd. 23. **Class 2.** (a) An agricultural homestead consists of class 2a agricultural land that is homesteaded, along with any class 2b rural vacant land that is contiguous to the class 2a land under the same ownership. The market value of the house and garage and immediately surrounding one acre of land has the same class rates as class 1a or 1b property under subdivision 22. The value of the remaining land including improvements up to the first tier valuation limit of agricultural homestead property has a net class rate of 0.5 percent of market value. The remaining property over the first tier has a class rate of one percent of market value. For purposes of this subdivision, the "first tier valuation limit of agricultural homestead property" and "first tier" means the limit certified under section 273.11, subdivision 23.

35.1 (b) Class 2a agricultural land consists of parcels of property, or portions thereof, that
35.2 are agricultural land and buildings. Class 2a property has a net class rate of one percent of
35.3 market value, unless it is part of an agricultural homestead under paragraph (a). Class
35.4 2a property must also include any property that would otherwise be classified as 2b,
35.5 but is interspersed with class 2a property, including but not limited to sloughs, wooded
35.6 wind shelters, acreage abutting ditches, ravines, rock piles, land subject to a setback
35.7 requirement, and other similar land that is impractical for the assessor to value separately
35.8 from the rest of the property or that is unlikely to be able to be sold separately from
35.9 the rest of the property.

35.10 An assessor may classify the part of a parcel described in this subdivision that is used
35.11 for agricultural purposes as class 2a and the remainder in the class appropriate to its use.

35.12 (c) Class 2b rural vacant land consists of parcels of property, or portions thereof,
35.13 that are unplatted real estate, rural in character and not used for agricultural purposes,
35.14 including land used for growing trees for timber, lumber, and wood and wood products,
35.15 that is not improved with a structure. The presence of a minor, ancillary nonresidential
35.16 structure as defined by the commissioner of revenue does not disqualify the property from
35.17 classification under this paragraph. Any parcel of 20 acres or more improved with a
35.18 structure that is not a minor, ancillary nonresidential structure must be split-classified, and
35.19 ten acres must be assigned to the split parcel containing the structure. Class 2b property
35.20 has a net class rate of one percent of market value unless it is part of an agricultural
35.21 homestead under paragraph (a), or qualifies as class 2c under paragraph (d).

35.22 (d) Class 2c managed forest land consists of no less than 20 and no more than 1,920
35.23 acres statewide per taxpayer that is being managed under a forest management plan that
35.24 meets the requirements of chapter 290C, but is not enrolled in the sustainable forest
35.25 resource management incentive program. It has a class rate of .65 percent, provided that
35.26 the owner of the property must apply to the assessor in order for the property to initially
35.27 qualify for the reduced rate and provide the information required by the assessor to verify
35.28 that the property qualifies for the reduced rate. If the assessor receives the application
35.29 and information before May 1 in an assessment year, the property qualifies beginning
35.30 with that assessment year. If the assessor receives the application and information after
35.31 April 30 in an assessment year, the property may not qualify until the next assessment
35.32 year. The commissioner of natural resources must concur that the land is qualified. The
35.33 commissioner of natural resources shall annually provide county assessors verification
35.34 information on a timely basis. The presence of a minor, ancillary nonresidential structure
35.35 as defined by the commissioner of revenue does not disqualify the property from
35.36 classification under this paragraph.

36.1 (e) Agricultural land as used in this section means contiguous acreage of which:

36.2 (1) of ten acres or more; were used during the preceding year for agricultural
 36.3 purposes; or

36.4 (2) less than ten acres are used for an intensive livestock confinement operation, but
 36.5 land used only for pasturing or grazing does not qualify under this clause.

36.6 "Agricultural purposes" as used in this section means the raising, cultivation, drying, or
 36.7 storage of agricultural products for sale, or the storage of machinery or equipment used in
 36.8 support of agricultural production by the same farm entity. For a property to be classified
 36.9 as agricultural based only on the drying or storage of agricultural products, the products
 36.10 being dried or stored must have been produced by the same farm entity as the entity
 36.11 operating the drying or storage facility. "Agricultural purposes" also includes enrollment
 36.12 in the Reinvest in Minnesota program under sections 103F.501 to 103F.535 or the federal
 36.13 Conservation Reserve Program as contained in Public Law 99-198 or a similar state
 36.14 or federal conservation program if the property was classified as agricultural (i) under
 36.15 this subdivision for the assessment year 2002 or (ii) in the year prior to its enrollment.
 36.16 Agricultural classification shall not be based upon the market value of any residential
 36.17 structures on the ~~parcel or contiguous parcels under the same ownership~~ tract.

36.18 (f) ~~Real estate of less than ten acres, which is~~ Agricultural land under this section
 36.19 also includes:

36.20 (1) any tract that is less than ten acres in size, and does not contain a residence, if
 36.21 the tract is used exclusively or intensively used for raising or cultivating agricultural
 36.22 products, shall be considered as agricultural land. To qualify under this paragraph,
 36.23 property that includes a residential structure must be used intensively for one of the
 36.24 following purposes; or

36.25 (2) any tract that contains a residence if, after excluding the house, garage, and one
 36.26 acre of surrounding land, the tract is less than ten acres in size and the portion excluding
 36.27 the house, garage, and surrounding one acre is used intensively for one or more of the
 36.28 following purposes:

36.29 (i) for drying or storage of grain or storage of machinery or equipment used to
 36.30 support agricultural activities on other ~~parcels~~ tracts of property operated by the same
 36.31 farming entity;

36.32 (ii) as a nursery, provided that only those acres used to produce nursery stock are
 36.33 considered agricultural land; or

36.34 ~~(iii) for livestock or poultry confinement, provided that land that is used only for~~
 36.35 ~~pasturing and grazing does not qualify; or~~

37.1 ~~(iv)~~ (iii) for market farming; for purposes of this paragraph, "market farming"
37.2 means the cultivation of one or more fruits or vegetables or production of animal or other
37.3 agricultural products for sale to local markets by the farmer or an organization with which
37.4 the farmer is affiliated.

37.5 (g) Land shall be classified as agricultural even if all or a portion of the agricultural
37.6 use of that property is the leasing to, or use by another person for agricultural purposes.

37.7 Classification under this subdivision is not determinative for qualifying under
37.8 section 273.111.

37.9 (h) The property classification under this section supersedes, for property tax
37.10 purposes only, any locally administered agricultural policies or land use restrictions that
37.11 define minimum or maximum farm acreage.

37.12 (i) The term "agricultural products" as used in this subdivision includes production
37.13 for sale of:

37.14 (1) livestock, dairy animals, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, fur-bearing
37.15 animals, horticultural and nursery stock, fruit of all kinds, vegetables, forage, grains,
37.16 bees, and apiary products by the owner;

37.17 (2) fish bred for sale and consumption if the fish breeding occurs on land zoned
37.18 for agricultural use;

37.19 (3) the commercial boarding of horses, which may include related horse training and
37.20 riding instruction, if the boarding is done on property that is also used for raising pasture
37.21 to graze horses or raising or cultivating other agricultural products as defined in clause (1);

37.22 (4) property which is owned and operated by nonprofit organizations used for
37.23 equestrian activities, excluding racing;

37.24 (5) game birds and waterfowl bred and raised on a game farm licensed under section
37.25 97A.105 or for use on a shooting preserve licensed under section 97A.115;

37.26 (6) insects primarily bred to be used as food for animals;

37.27 (7) trees, grown for sale as a crop, including short rotation woody crops, and not
37.28 sold for timber, lumber, wood, or wood products; and

37.29 (8) maple syrup taken from trees grown by a person licensed by the Minnesota
37.30 Department of Agriculture under chapter 28A as a food processor.

37.31 (j) If a parcel used for agricultural purposes is also used for commercial or industrial
37.32 purposes, including but not limited to:

37.33 (1) wholesale and retail sales;

37.34 (2) processing of raw agricultural products or other goods;

37.35 (3) warehousing or storage of processed goods; and

38.1 (4) office facilities for the support of the activities enumerated in clauses (1), (2),
38.2 and (3),

38.3 the assessor shall classify the part of the parcel used for agricultural purposes as class
38.4 1b, 2a, or 2b, whichever is appropriate, and the remainder in the class appropriate to its
38.5 use. The grading, sorting, and packaging of raw agricultural products for first sale is
38.6 considered an agricultural purpose. A greenhouse or other building where horticultural
38.7 or nursery products are grown that is also used for the conduct of retail sales must be
38.8 classified as agricultural if it is primarily used for the growing of horticultural or nursery
38.9 products from seed, cuttings, or roots and occasionally as a showroom for the retail sale of
38.10 those products. Use of a greenhouse or building only for the display of already grown
38.11 horticultural or nursery products does not qualify as an agricultural purpose.

38.12 (k) The assessor shall determine and list separately on the records the market value
38.13 of the homestead dwelling and the one acre of land on which that dwelling is located. If
38.14 any farm buildings or structures are located on this homesteaded acre of land, their market
38.15 value shall not be included in this separate determination.

38.16 (l) Class 2d airport landing area consists of a landing area or public access area of
38.17 a privately owned public use airport. It has a class rate of one percent of market value.
38.18 To qualify for classification under this paragraph, a privately owned public use airport
38.19 must be licensed as a public airport under section 360.018. For purposes of this paragraph,
38.20 "landing area" means that part of a privately owned public use airport properly cleared,
38.21 regularly maintained, and made available to the public for use by aircraft and includes
38.22 runways, taxiways, aprons, and sites upon which are situated landing or navigational aids.
38.23 A landing area also includes land underlying both the primary surface and the approach
38.24 surfaces that comply with all of the following:

38.25 (i) the land is properly cleared and regularly maintained for the primary purposes of
38.26 the landing, taking off, and taxiing of aircraft; but that portion of the land that contains
38.27 facilities for servicing, repair, or maintenance of aircraft is not included as a landing area;

38.28 (ii) the land is part of the airport property; and

38.29 (iii) the land is not used for commercial or residential purposes.

38.30 The land contained in a landing area under this paragraph must be described and certified
38.31 by the commissioner of transportation. The certification is effective until it is modified,
38.32 or until the airport or landing area no longer meets the requirements of this paragraph.
38.33 For purposes of this paragraph, "public access area" means property used as an aircraft
38.34 parking ramp, apron, or storage hangar, or an arrival and departure building in connection
38.35 with the airport.

(m) Class 2e consists of land with a commercial aggregate deposit that is not actively being mined and is not otherwise classified as class 2a or 2b, provided that the land is not located in a county that has elected to opt-out of the aggregate preservation program as provided in section 273.1115, subdivision 6. It has a class rate of one percent of market value. To qualify for classification under this paragraph, the property must be at least ten contiguous acres in size and the owner of the property must record with the county recorder of the county in which the property is located an affidavit containing:

(1) a legal description of the property;

(2) a disclosure that the property contains a commercial aggregate deposit that is not actively being mined but is present on the entire parcel enrolled;

(3) documentation that the conditional use under the county or local zoning ordinance of this property is for mining; and

(4) documentation that a permit has been issued by the local unit of government or the mining activity is allowed under local ordinance. The disclosure must include a statement from a registered professional geologist, engineer, or soil scientist delineating the deposit and certifying that it is a commercial aggregate deposit.

For purposes of this section and section 273.1115, "commercial aggregate deposit" means a deposit that will yield crushed stone or sand and gravel that is suitable for use as a construction aggregate; and "actively mined" means the removal of top soil and overburden in preparation for excavation or excavation of a commercial deposit.

(n) When any portion of the property under this subdivision or subdivision 22 begins to be actively mined, the owner must file a supplemental affidavit within 60 days from the day any aggregate is removed stating the number of acres of the property that is actively being mined. The acres actively being mined must be (1) valued and classified under subdivision 24 in the next subsequent assessment year, and (2) removed from the aggregate resource preservation property tax program under section 273.1115, if the land was enrolled in that program. Copies of the original affidavit and all supplemental affidavits must be filed with the county assessor, the local zoning administrator, and the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Minerals. A supplemental affidavit must be filed each time a subsequent portion of the property is actively mined, provided that the minimum acreage change is five acres, even if the actual mining activity constitutes less than five acres.

(o) The definitions prescribed by the commissioner under paragraphs (c) and (d) are not rules and are exempt from the rulemaking provisions of chapter 14, and the provisions in section 14.386 concerning exempt rules do not apply.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.33, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Listing and assessment by commissioner.** The personal property, consisting of the pipeline system of mains, pipes, and equipment attached thereto, of pipeline companies and others engaged in the operations or business of transporting natural gas, gasoline, crude oil, or other petroleum products by pipelines, shall be listed with and assessed by the commissioner of revenue and the values provided to the city or county assessor by order. This subdivision shall not apply to the assessment of the products transported through the pipelines nor to the lines of local commercial gas companies engaged primarily in the business of distributing gas to consumers at retail nor to pipelines used by the owner thereof to supply natural gas or other petroleum products exclusively for such owner's own consumption and not for resale to others. If more than 85 percent of the natural gas or other petroleum products actually transported over the pipeline is used for the owner's own consumption and not for resale to others, then this subdivision shall not apply; provided, however, that in that event, the pipeline shall be assessed in proportion to the percentage of gas actually transported over such pipeline that is not used for the owner's own consumption. On or before August 1, the commissioner shall certify to the auditor of each county, the amount of such personal property assessment against each company in each district in which such property is located. If the commissioner determines that the amount of personal property assessment certified on or before August 1 is in error, the commissioner may issue a corrected certification on or before October 1.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2012 and thereafter.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.37, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Listing and assessment by commissioner.** Transmission lines of less than 69 kv, transmission lines of 69 kv and above located in an unorganized township, and distribution lines, and equipment attached thereto, having a fixed situs outside the corporate limits of cities except distribution lines taxed as provided in sections 273.40 and 273.41, shall be listed with and assessed by the commissioner of revenue in the county where situated and the values provided to the city or county assessor by order. The commissioner shall assess such property at the percentage of market value fixed by law; and, on or before August 1, shall certify to the auditor of each county in which such property is located the amount of the assessment made against each company and person owning such property. If the commissioner determines that the amount of the assessment certified on or before August 1 is in error, the commissioner may issue a corrected certification on or before October 1.

41.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxes payable in 2012 and
41.2 thereafter.

41.3 Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.3711, is amended to read:

41.4 **273.3711 RECOMMENDED AND ORDERED VALUES.**

41.5 For purposes of sections 273.33, 273.35, 273.36, 273.37, 273.371, and 273.372,
41.6 all values not required to be listed and assessed by the commissioner of revenue are
41.7 recommended values. If the commissioner provides recommended values, the values must
41.8 be certified to the auditor of each county in which the property is located on or before
41.9 August 1. If the commissioner determines that the certified recommended value is in error
41.10 the commissioner may issue a corrected certification on or before October 1.

41.11 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxes payable in 2012 and
41.12 thereafter.

41.13 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 274.175, is amended to read:

41.14 **274.175 VALUES FINALIZED.**

41.15 The assessments recorded by the county assessor and the county auditor under
41.16 sections 273.124, subdivision 9; 274.16; 274.17; or other law for real and personal
41.17 property are final on July 1 of the assessment year, except for property added to the
41.18 assessment rolls under section 272.02, subdivision 38, and assessments certified to the
41.19 auditor under sections 270.87; 273.33, subdivision 2, ~~and~~; 273.37, subdivision 2; and
41.20 273.3711 or deleted because of tax forfeiture pursuant to chapter 281. No changes in value
41.21 may be made after July 1 of the assessment year, except for corrections permitted in
41.22 sections 273.01 and 274.01, or assessments certified to the auditor under sections 270.87;
41.23 273.33, subdivision 2, ~~and~~; 273.37, subdivision 2; and 273.3711.

41.24 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxes payable in 2012 and
41.25 thereafter.

41.26 Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 278.05, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

41.27 Subd. 6. **Dismissal of petition; exclusion of certain evidence.** (a) In cases where
41.28 the petitioner contests the valuation of income-producing property, ~~information, including~~
41.29 ~~income and expense figures in the form of~~ the following information must be provided to
41.30 the county assessor no later than August 1 of the taxes payable year:

41.31 (1) a year-end financial statements statement for the year prior to the assessment
41.32 date;

42.1 (2) a year-end financial statements statement for the year of the assessment date, ~~and;~~

42.2 (3) a rent rolls roll on or near the assessment date ~~including listing the~~ tenant name,
 42.3 lease start and end dates, ~~option terms,~~ base rent, square footage leased and vacant space;
 42.4 ~~verified net rentable areas in the form of net rentable square footage of the building or~~
 42.5 ~~buildings, and anticipated income and expenses in the form of proposed budgets for~~
 42.6 ~~the year subsequent to the year of the assessment date, must be provided to the county~~
 42.7 ~~assessor no later than 60 days after the applicable filing deadline contained in section~~
 42.8 ~~278.01, subdivision 1 or 4;~~

42.9 (4) identification of all lease agreements not disclosed on a rent roll in the response
 42.10 to clause (3), listing the tenant name, lease start and end dates, base rent, and square
 42.11 footage leased;

42.12 (5) net rentable square footage of the building or buildings; and

42.13 (6) anticipated income and expenses in the form of a proposed budget for the year
 42.14 subsequent to the year of the assessment date.

42.15 (b) The information required to be provided to the county assessor under paragraph
 42.16 (a) does not include leases. Failure to provide the information required in ~~this~~ paragraph (a)
 42.17 shall result in the dismissal of the petition, unless (1) the failure to provide it was due to the
 42.18 unavailability of the ~~evidence~~ information at the time that the information was due, or (2)
 42.19 the petitioner was not aware of or informed of the requirement to provide the information.

42.20 If the petitioner proves that the requirements under clause (2) are met, the petitioner has
 42.21 an additional 30 days to provide the information from the time the petitioner became
 42.22 aware of or was informed of the requirement to provide the information, otherwise the
 42.23 petition shall be dismissed.

42.24 (c) If, after the August 1 deadline set in paragraph (a), a county assessor determines
 42.25 that the actual leases in effect on the assessment date are necessary to properly evaluate
 42.26 the income-producing property, then a county assessor may require that the petitioner
 42.27 submit the leases. The petitioner must provide the requested information to the county
 42.28 assessor within 60 days of a county assessor's request. The tax court shall hear and decide
 42.29 any issues relating to subsequent information requests by a county assessor. Failure to
 42.30 provide the information required in this paragraph shall be addressed under Rules of
 42.31 Civil Procedure, rule 37.

42.32 ~~(b)~~ (d) Provided that the information as contained in paragraph (a) is timely
 42.33 submitted to the county assessor, the county assessor shall furnish the petitioner at least
 42.34 five days before the hearing under this chapter with the property's appraisal, if any,
 42.35 which will be presented to the court at the hearing. The petitioner shall furnish to the
 42.36 county assessor at least five days before the hearing under this chapter with the property's

appraisal, if any, which will be presented to the court at the hearing. An appraisal of the petitioner's property done by or for the county shall not be admissible as evidence if the county assessor does not comply with the provisions in this paragraph. The petition shall be dismissed if the petitioner does not comply with the provisions in this paragraph.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for petitions contesting the 2010 assessment and assessments made after that date.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 282.01, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. **Conveyance to public entities.** (a) Upon written request from a state agency or a governmental subdivision of the state, a parcel of unsold tax-forfeited land must be withheld from sale or lease to others for a maximum of six months. The request must be submitted to the county auditor. Upon receipt, the county auditor must withhold the parcel from sale or lease to any other party for six months, and must confirm the starting date of the six-month withholding period to the requesting agency or subdivision. If the request is from a governmental subdivision of the state, the governmental subdivision must pay the maintenance costs incurred by the county during the period the parcel is withheld. The county board may approve a sale or conveyance to the requesting party during the withholding period. A conveyance of the property to the requesting party terminates the withholding period.

A governmental subdivision of the state must not make, and a county auditor must not act upon, a second request to withhold a parcel from sale or lease within 18 months of a previous request for that parcel. A county may reject a request made under this paragraph if the request is made more than 30 days after the county has given notice to the requesting state agency or governmental subdivision of the state that the county intends to sell or otherwise dispose of the property.

(b) Nonconservation tax-forfeited lands may be sold by the county board, for their market value as determined by the county board, to an organized or incorporated governmental subdivision of the state for any public purpose for which the subdivision is authorized to acquire property. When the term "market value" is used in this section, it means an estimate of the full and actual market value of the parcel as determined by the county board, but in making this determination, the board and the persons employed by or under contract with the board in order to perform, conduct, or assist in the determination, are exempt from the licensure requirements of chapter 82B.

(c) Nonconservation tax-forfeited lands may be released from the trust in favor of the taxing districts on application to the county board by a state agency for an authorized use at not less than their market value as determined by the county board.

44.1 (d) Nonconservation tax-forfeited lands may be sold by the county board to an
44.2 organized or incorporated governmental subdivision of the state or state agency for less
44.3 than their market value if:

44.4 (1) the county board determines that a sale at a reduced price is in the public interest
44.5 because a reduced price is necessary to provide an incentive to correct the blighted
44.6 conditions that make the lands undesirable in the open market, or the reduced price will
44.7 lead to the development of affordable housing; and

44.8 (2) the governmental subdivision or state agency has documented its specific plans
44.9 for correcting the blighted conditions or developing affordable housing, and the specific
44.10 law or laws that empower it to acquire real property in furtherance of the plans.

44.11 If the sale under this paragraph is to a governmental subdivision of the state, the
44.12 commissioner of revenue must convey the property on behalf of the state by quit claim
44.13 deed. If the sale under this paragraph is to a state agency, the commissioner must issue a
44.14 conveyance document that releases the property from the trust in favor of the taxing
44.15 districts.

44.16 (e) Nonconservation tax-forfeited land held in trust in favor of the taxing districts
44.17 may be conveyed by the commissioner of revenue in the name of the state to a
44.18 governmental subdivision for an authorized public use, if an application is submitted to the
44.19 commissioner which includes a statement of facts as to the use to be made of the tract and
44.20 the favorable recommendation of the county board. For the purposes of this paragraph,
44.21 "authorized public use" means a use that allows an indefinite segment of the public to
44.22 physically use and enjoy the property in numbers appropriate to its size and use, or is for a
44.23 public service facility. Authorized public uses as defined in this paragraph are limited to:

44.24 (1) a road, or right-of-way for a road;

44.25 (2) a park that is both available to, and accessible by, the public that contains
44.26 ~~amenities~~ improvements such as campgrounds, playgrounds, athletic fields, trails, or
44.27 shelters;

44.28 (3) trails for walking, bicycling, snowmobiling, or other recreational purposes, along
44.29 with a reasonable amount of surrounding land maintained in its natural state;

44.30 (4) transit facilities for buses, light rail transit, commuter rail or passenger rail,
44.31 including transit ways, park-and-ride lots, transit stations, maintenance and garage
44.32 facilities, and other facilities related to a public transit system;

44.33 (5) public beaches or boat launches;

44.34 (6) public parking;

44.35 (7) civic recreation or conference facilities; and

45.1 (8) public service facilities such as fire halls, police stations, lift stations, water
45.2 towers, sanitation facilities, water treatment facilities, and administrative offices.

45.3 No monetary compensation or consideration is required for the conveyance, except as
45.4 provided in subdivision 1g, but the conveyance is subject to the conditions provided in
45.5 law, including, but not limited to, the reversion provisions of subdivisions 1c and 1d.

45.6 (f) The commissioner of revenue shall convey a parcel of nonconservation
45.7 tax-forfeited land to a local governmental subdivision of the state by quit claim deed
45.8 on behalf of the state upon the favorable recommendation of the county board if the
45.9 governmental subdivision has certified to the board that prior to forfeiture the subdivision
45.10 was entitled to the parcel under a written development agreement or instrument, but
45.11 the conveyance failed to occur prior to forfeiture. No compensation or consideration is
45.12 required for, and no conditions attach to, the conveyance.

45.13 (g) The commissioner of revenue shall convey a parcel of nonconservation
45.14 tax-forfeited land to the association of a common interest community by quit claim deed
45.15 upon the favorable recommendation of the county board if the association certifies to the
45.16 board that prior to forfeiture the association was entitled to the parcel under a written
45.17 agreement, but the conveyance failed to occur prior to forfeiture. No compensation or
45.18 consideration is required for, and no conditions attach to, the conveyance.

45.19 (h) Conservation tax-forfeited land may be sold to a governmental subdivision of
45.20 the state for less than its market value for either: (1) creation or preservation of wetlands;
45.21 (2) drainage or storage of storm water under a storm water management plan; or (3)
45.22 preservation, or restoration and preservation, of the land in its natural state. The deed must
45.23 contain a restrictive covenant limiting the use of the land to one of these purposes for
45.24 30 years or until the property is reconveyed back to the state in trust. At any time, the
45.25 governmental subdivision may reconvey the property to the state in trust for the taxing
45.26 districts. The deed of reconveyance is subject to approval by the commissioner of revenue.
45.27 No part of a purchase price determined under this paragraph shall be refunded upon a
45.28 reconveyance, but the amount paid for a conveyance under this paragraph may be taken
45.29 into account by the county board when setting the terms of a future sale of the same
45.30 property to the same governmental subdivision under paragraph (b) or (d). If the lands
45.31 are unplatted and located outside of an incorporated municipality and the commissioner
45.32 of natural resources determines there is a mineral use potential, the sale is subject to the
45.33 approval of the commissioner of natural resources.

45.34 (i) A park and recreation board in a city of the first class is a governmental
45.35 subdivision for the purposes of this section.

46.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

46.2 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 282.01, subdivision 1c, is amended to read:

46.3 Subd. 1c. **Deed of conveyance; form; approvals.** The deed of conveyance for
 46.4 conveying property conveyed for an authorized public use under the authorities in
 46.5 subdivision 1a, paragraph (c) this section, must be on a form approved by the attorney
 46.6 general and must be conditioned on continued use of the property for the purpose stated in
 46.7 the application as provided in this section. ~~These~~ All deeds conveying property for an
 46.8 authorized public use, regardless of when executed, are conditional use deeds that convey
 46.9 a defeasible estate. Reversion of the estate occurs by operation of law and without the
 46.10 requirement for any affirmative act by or on behalf of the state when there is a failure to
 46.11 put the property to the approved authorized public use for which it was conveyed, or an
 46.12 abandonment of that use, except as provided in subdivision 1d.

46.13 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

46.14 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 282.01, subdivision 1d, is amended to read:

46.15 Subd. 1d. **Reverter for failure to use; conveyance to state.** (a) ~~If~~ After three years
 46.16 from the date of ~~the~~ any conveyance of tax-forfeited land to a governmental subdivision
 46.17 ~~to which tax-forfeited land has been conveyed for an authorized public use as provided~~
 46.18 ~~in subdivision 1a, paragraph (c), fails~~ this section, regardless of when the deed for the
 46.19 authorized public use was executed, if the governmental subdivision has failed to put the
 46.20 land to that use, or abandons that use, the governing body of the subdivision must: (1)
 46.21 with the approval of the county board, purchase the property for an authorized public
 46.22 purpose at the present market value as determined by the county board, or (2) authorize
 46.23 the proper officers to convey the land, or the part of the land not required for an authorized
 46.24 public use, to the state of Minnesota in trust for the taxing districts. If the governing
 46.25 body purchases the property under clause (1), the commissioner of revenue shall, upon
 46.26 proper application submitted by the county auditor, convey the property on behalf of the
 46.27 state by quit claim deed to the subdivision free of a use restriction and the possibility of
 46.28 reversion or defeasement. If the governing body decides to reconvey the property to the
 46.29 state under this clause, the officers shall execute a deed of conveyance immediately. The
 46.30 conveyance is subject to the approval of the commissioner and its form must be approved
 46.31 by the attorney general. ~~For the purposes of this paragraph~~ 15 years from the date of
 46.32 the conveyance, there is no failure to put the land to the authorized public use and no
 46.33 abandonment of that use if a formal plan of the governmental subdivision, including, but

not limited to, a comprehensive plan or land use plan ~~that~~₂ shows an intended future use of the land for the authorized public use.

(b) Property held by a governmental subdivision of the state under a conditional use deed executed under ~~subdivision 1a, paragraph (c), this section~~ by the commissioner of revenue on or after January 1, 2007, may be acquired by that governmental subdivision after 15 years from the date of the conveyance if the commissioner determines upon written application from the subdivision that the subdivision has in fact put the property to the authorized public use for which it was conveyed, and the subdivision has made a finding that it has no current plans to change the use of the lands. Prior to conveying the property, the commissioner shall inquire whether the county board where the land is located objects to a conveyance of the property to the subdivision without conditions and without further act by or obligation of the subdivision. If the county does not object within 60 days, and the commissioner makes a favorable determination, the commissioner shall issue a quit claim deed on behalf of the state unconditionally conveying the property to the governmental subdivision. For purposes of this paragraph, demonstration of an intended future use for the authorized public use in a formal plan of the governmental subdivision does not constitute use for that authorized public use.

(c) Property held by a governmental subdivision of the state under a conditional use deed executed under ~~subdivision 1a, paragraph (c), this section~~ by the commissioner of revenue before January 1, 2007, is released from the use restriction and possibility of reversion on January 1, 2022, if the county board records a resolution describing the land and citing this paragraph. The county board may authorize the county treasurer to deduct the amount of the recording fees from future settlements of property taxes to the subdivision.

(d) ~~All~~ Property conveyed under a conditional use deed executed under ~~subdivision 1a, paragraph (c), this section~~ by the commissioner of revenue, regardless of when the deed for the authorized public use was executed, is released from the use restriction and reverter, and any use restriction or reverter for which no declaration of reversion has been recorded with the county recorder or registrar of titles, as appropriate, is nullified on the later of: (1) January 1, 2015; (2) 30 years from the date the deed was acknowledged; or (3) final resolution of an appeal to district court under subdivision 1e, if a lis pendens related to the appeal is recorded in the office of the county recorder or registrar of titles, as appropriate, prior to January 1, 2015.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

48.1 Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 282.014, is amended to read:

48.2 **282.014 COMPLETION OF SALE, FEE, CONVEYANCE RECORDED.**

48.3 (a) Upon compliance by the purchaser with the provisions of this chapter and with
48.4 the terms and conditions of the sale, and upon full payment for the land, plus a \$25 fee
48.5 in addition to the sale price, the sale shall be complete and a conveyance of the land
48.6 shall be issued to the purchaser as provided by the appropriate statutes according to the
48.7 status of the land upon forfeiture.

48.8 The conveyance must be forwarded to the county auditor who shall have the
48.9 conveyance recorded before issuing it to the purchaser.

48.10 (b) In order for the commissioner of revenue to issue a conveyance of tax-forfeited
48.11 land under any provision of this chapter other than section 282.01, subdivision 1a,
48.12 paragraph (e), or 282.33, and that is not covered by paragraph (a), the grantee must pay
48.13 the fee provided in paragraph (a).

48.14 The conveyance must be forwarded to the county auditor who shall have the
48.15 conveyance recorded before issuing it to the grantee.

48.16 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for deeds executed by the
48.17 commissioner of revenue after June 30, 2011.

48.18 Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 282.12, is amended to read:

48.19 **282.12 ALL MINERALS RESERVED.**

48.20 Any ~~sale of such~~ conveyance of forfeited lands shall be subject to exceptions and
48.21 reservations in this state, in trust for the taxing districts of all minerals and mineral rights.

48.22 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively from July 1, 2010.

48.23 Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 383C.16, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

48.24 Subdivision 1. **Appropriation.** The St. Louis County Board may annually
48.25 appropriate not to exceed \$2,000 to assist in ~~the~~ maintaining ~~of a~~ one or more county
48.26 ~~fair~~ fairs, which ~~fair~~ shall be under the management and control of a county agricultural
48.27 society or another entity designated by the board. ~~Such~~ The appropriation shall be made
48.28 either to the treasurer of such society or to some other suitable person, but before such
48.29 money is paid to such treasurer or other person, the payee shall file with the county auditor
48.30 a satisfactory bond in double the sum of said appropriation, conditioned upon a faithful
48.31 disbursing and accounting for all of said funds so appropriated. Said funds so appropriated
48.32 shall be used solely for the purpose of obtaining, preparing, and arranging exhibits and
48.33 paying premiums to exhibitors. The treasurer or other person to whom said appropriation

is paid shall within four months after the holding of any such aided annual fair, file with the county auditor a verified and detailed report showing the name and address of every person to whom any of said money was paid, together with the date of payment and a full description of the purposes for which the money was so paid and shall attach thereto receipts and subvouchers for each payment so made and shall return to the county treasurer all of the unexpended portion thereof. After said report and receipts and subvouchers have been audited by the county board and found to be correct, they may by resolution release said treasurer or other person and sureties from all further liabilities under such bond.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2012 and thereafter.

Sec. 21. **[383C.164] FAIRGROUNDS; EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.**

Land and buildings used exclusively as the site for a county or community fair under section 383C.16 or 383C.161 are exempt from property taxation.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2012 and thereafter.

Sec. 22. Laws 1974, chapter 475, section 1, is amended to read:

Section 1. **WASHINGTON COUNTY; HOUSING AND REDEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.**

There is hereby created in Washington county a public body corporate and politic, to be known as the Washington county housing and redevelopment authority, having all the powers and duties of a ~~housing and redevelopment~~ county authority under the provisions of ~~the municipal housing and redevelopment act~~, Minnesota Statutes, Sections ~~462.411 to 462.711~~, and acts amendatory thereof, which act applies 469.001 to 469.047, and all powers of a county housing and redevelopment authority under any other provisions of Minnesota law, and sections 469.001 to 469.047 apply to the county of Washington. ~~For the purposes of applying the provisions of the municipal housing and redevelopment act to Washington county, the county has all of the powers and duties of a municipality, the county board has all of the powers and duties of a governing body, the chairman of the county board has all the powers and duties of a mayor, and the area of operation includes the area within the territorial boundaries of the county.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of Washington county and its chief clerical officer timely complete their compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

50.1 Sec. 23. Laws 1974, chapter 475, section 2, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

50.2 Subdivision 1. This act shall not limit or restrict any existing housing and
50.3 redevelopment authority ~~or prevent a municipality from creating an authority. The~~
50.4 ~~county shall not exercise jurisdiction in any municipality where a municipal housing and~~
50.5 ~~redevelopment authority is established. The jurisdiction and area of operation of the~~
50.6 Washington county housing and redevelopment authority include the area within the
50.7 territorial boundaries of the county and include the areas of operation of city housing and
50.8 redevelopment authorities in the county, whenever created, and notwithstanding any
50.9 provision of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.008.

50.10 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day after the governing body of
50.11 Washington county and its chief clerical officer timely complete their compliance with
50.12 Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

50.13 Sec. 24. Laws 2010, chapter 389, article 1, section 12, the effective date, is amended to
50.14 read:

50.15 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for assessment years 2010 and 2011,
50.16 for taxes payable in 2011 and 2012, and thereafter.

50.17 Sec. 25. **PRIOR ACTIVITIES.**

50.18 Sections 22 and 23 are, in part, remedial in nature. Actions of the Washington county
50.19 housing and redevelopment authority prior to the effective date of those sections are not
50.20 invalid or unenforceable for exercising powers that are authorized by sections 22 and 23.

50.21 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

50.22 Sec. 26. **REPEALER.**

50.23 (a) Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 272.02, subdivision 34; 273.124, subdivision
50.24 10; and 281.37, are repealed.

50.25 (b) Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 17.459, subdivision 3, is repealed.

50.26 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Paragraph (a) is effective the day following final enactment.
50.27 Paragraph (b) is effective for taxes payable in 2012 and thereafter.

ARTICLE 4**SALES AND USE TAXES**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 289A.60, subdivision 31, is amended to read:

Subd. 31. **Accelerated payment of monthly sales tax liability; penalty for underpayment.** For payments made after September 1, 2010, if a vendor is required by section 289A.20, subdivision 4, paragraph (a), clause (2), item (i) or (ii), to make accelerated payments, then the penalty for underpayment is as follows:

(a) For those vendors that must remit a 90 percent payment by the 14th day of the month following the month in which the taxable event occurred, as an estimation of the monthly sales tax ~~liabilities~~ liability, including the liability of any fee or other tax that is to be reported on the same return as and paid with the chapter 297A taxes, for the month in which the taxable event occurred, the vendor shall pay a penalty equal to ten percent of the amount of liability that was required to be paid by the 14th day of the month, less the amount remitted by the 14th day of the month. The penalty must not be imposed, however, if the amount remitted by the 14th day of the month equals the least of: (1) 90 percent of the liability for the month preceding the month in which the taxable event occurred; (2) 90 percent of the liability for the same month in the previous calendar year as the month in which the taxable event occurred; or (3) 90 percent of the average monthly liability for the previous calendar year.

(b) For those vendors that, on or before the 20th day of the month in which the taxable event occurs, must remit to the commissioner a prepayment of the sales tax ~~liabilities~~ liability for the month in which the taxable event occurs equal to 67 percent of the ~~liabilities~~ liability for the previous month, including the liability of any fee or other tax that is to be reported on the same return as and paid with the chapter 297A taxes, for the month in which the taxable event occurred, the vendor shall pay a penalty equal to ten percent of the amount of liability that was required to be paid by the 20th of the month, less the amount remitted by the 20th of the month. The penalty must not be imposed, however, if the amount remitted by the 20th of the month equals the lesser of ~~67 percent of the liability for the month preceding the month in which the taxable event occurred~~ or: (1) 67 percent of the liability of the same month in the previous calendar year as the month in which the taxable event occurred; or (2) an amount equal to the liability for the month in which the taxable event occurred.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2011.

52.1 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 297A.61, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

52.2 Subd. 3. **Sale and purchase.** (a) "Sale" and "purchase" include, but are not limited
52.3 to, each of the transactions listed in this subdivision.

52.4 (b) Sale and purchase include:

52.5 (1) any transfer of title or possession, or both, of tangible personal property, whether
52.6 absolutely or conditionally, for a consideration in money or by exchange or barter; and

52.7 (2) the leasing of or the granting of a license to use or consume, for a consideration
52.8 in money or by exchange or barter, tangible personal property, other than a manufactured
52.9 home used for residential purposes for a continuous period of 30 days or more.

52.10 (c) Sale and purchase include the production, fabrication, printing, or processing of
52.11 tangible personal property for a consideration for consumers who furnish either directly or
52.12 indirectly the materials used in the production, fabrication, printing, or processing.

52.13 (d) Sale and purchase include the preparing for a consideration of food.

52.14 Notwithstanding section 297A.67, subdivision 2, taxable food includes, but is not limited
52.15 to, the following:

52.16 (1) prepared food sold by the retailer;

52.17 (2) soft drinks;

52.18 (3) candy;

52.19 (4) dietary supplements; and

52.20 (5) all food sold through vending machines.

52.21 (e) A sale and a purchase includes the furnishing for a consideration of electricity,
52.22 gas, water, or steam for use or consumption within this state.

52.23 (f) A sale and a purchase includes the transfer for a consideration of prewritten
52.24 computer software whether delivered electronically, by load and leave, or otherwise.

52.25 (g) A sale and a purchase includes the furnishing for a consideration of the following
52.26 services:

52.27 (1) the privilege of admission to places of amusement, recreational areas, or athletic
52.28 events, and the making available of amusement devices, tanning facilities, reducing
52.29 salons, steam baths, Turkish baths, health clubs, and spas or athletic facilities;

52.30 (2) lodging and related services by a hotel, rooming house, resort, campground,
52.31 motel, or trailer camp, including furnishing the guest of the facility with access to
52.32 telecommunication services, and the granting of any similar license to use real property
52.33 in a specific facility, other than the renting or leasing of it for a continuous period of
52.34 30 days or more under an enforceable written agreement that may not be terminated
52.35 without prior notice;

53.1 (3) nonresidential parking services, whether on a contractual, hourly, or other
53.2 periodic basis, except for parking at a meter;

53.3 (4) the granting of membership in a club, association, or other organization if:

53.4 (i) the club, association, or other organization makes available for the use of its
53.5 members sports and athletic facilities, without regard to whether a separate charge is
53.6 assessed for use of the facilities; and

53.7 (ii) use of the sports and athletic facility is not made available to the general public
53.8 on the same basis as it is made available to members.

53.9 Granting of membership means both onetime initiation fees and periodic membership
53.10 dues. Sports and athletic facilities include golf courses; tennis, racquetball, handball, and
53.11 squash courts; basketball and volleyball facilities; running tracks; exercise equipment;
53.12 swimming pools; and other similar athletic or sports facilities;

53.13 (5) delivery of aggregate materials by a third party, excluding delivery of aggregate
53.14 material used in road construction; and delivery of concrete block by a third party if
53.15 the delivery would be subject to the sales tax if provided by the seller of the concrete
53.16 block; and

53.17 (6) services as provided in this clause:

53.18 (i) laundry and dry cleaning services including cleaning, pressing, repairing, altering,
53.19 and storing clothes, linen services and supply, cleaning and blocking hats, and carpet,
53.20 drapery, upholstery, and industrial cleaning. Laundry and dry cleaning services do not
53.21 include services provided by coin operated facilities operated by the customer;

53.22 (ii) motor vehicle washing, waxing, and cleaning services, including services
53.23 provided by coin operated facilities operated by the customer, and rustproofing,
53.24 undercoating, and towing of motor vehicles;

53.25 (iii) building and residential cleaning, maintenance, and disinfecting services and
53.26 pest control and exterminating services;

53.27 (iv) detective, security, burglar, fire alarm, and armored car services; but not
53.28 including services performed within the jurisdiction they serve by off-duty licensed peace
53.29 officers as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, or services provided by a nonprofit
53.30 organization for monitoring and electronic surveillance of persons placed on in-home
53.31 detention pursuant to court order or under the direction of the Minnesota Department
53.32 of Corrections;

53.33 (v) pet grooming services;

53.34 (vi) lawn care, fertilizing, mowing, spraying and sprigging services; garden planting
53.35 and maintenance; tree, bush, and shrub pruning, bracing, spraying, and surgery; indoor
53.36 plant care; tree, bush, shrub, and stump removal, except when performed as part of a land

54.1 clearing contract as defined in section 297A.68, subdivision 40; and tree trimming for
54.2 public utility lines. Services performed under a construction contract for the installation of
54.3 shrubbery, plants, sod, trees, bushes, and similar items are not taxable;

54.4 (vii) massages, except when provided by a licensed health care facility or
54.5 professional or upon written referral from a licensed health care facility or professional for
54.6 treatment of illness, injury, or disease; and

54.7 (viii) the furnishing of lodging, board, and care services for animals in kennels and
54.8 other similar arrangements, but excluding veterinary and horse boarding services.

54.9 In applying the provisions of this chapter, the terms "tangible personal property"
54.10 and "retail sale" include taxable services listed in clause (6), items (i) to (vi) and (viii),
54.11 and the provision of these taxable services, unless specifically provided otherwise.

54.12 Services performed by an employee for an employer are not taxable. Services performed
54.13 by a partnership or association for another partnership or association are not taxable if
54.14 one of the entities owns or controls more than 80 percent of the voting power of the
54.15 equity interest in the other entity. Services performed between members of an affiliated
54.16 group of corporations are not taxable. For purposes of the preceding sentence, "affiliated
54.17 group of corporations" means those entities that would be classified as members of an
54.18 affiliated group as defined under United States Code, title 26, section 1504, disregarding
54.19 the exclusions in section 1504(b).

54.20 For purposes of clause (5), "road construction" means construction of (1) public
54.21 roads, (2) cartways, and (3) private roads in townships located outside of the seven-county
54.22 metropolitan area up to the point of the emergency response location sign.

54.23 (h) A sale and a purchase includes the furnishing for a consideration of tangible
54.24 personal property or taxable services by the United States or any of its agencies or
54.25 instrumentalities, or the state of Minnesota, its agencies, instrumentalities, or political
54.26 subdivisions.

54.27 (i) A sale and a purchase includes the furnishing for a consideration of
54.28 telecommunications services, ancillary services associated with telecommunication
54.29 services, cable television services, direct satellite services, and ring tones.

54.30 Telecommunication services include, but are not limited to, the following services,
54.31 as defined in section 297A.669: air-to-ground radiotelephone service, mobile
54.32 telecommunication service, postpaid calling service, prepaid calling service, prepaid
54.33 wireless calling service, and private communication services. The services in this
54.34 paragraph are taxed to the extent allowed under federal law.

55.1 (j) A sale and a purchase includes the furnishing for a consideration of installation if
55.2 the installation charges would be subject to the sales tax if the installation were provided
55.3 by the seller of the item being installed.

55.4 (k) A sale and a purchase includes the rental of a vehicle by a motor vehicle dealer
55.5 to a customer when (1) the vehicle is rented by the customer for a consideration, or (2)
55.6 the motor vehicle dealer is reimbursed pursuant to a service contract as defined in section
55.7 59B.02, subdivision 11.

55.8 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

55.9 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 297A.62, is amended by adding a subdivision
55.10 to read:

55.11 **Subd. 5. Transitional period for services.** When there is a change in the rate of tax
55.12 imposed by this section, the following transitional period shall apply to the retail sale of
55.13 services covering a billing period starting before and ending after the statutory effective
55.14 date of the rate change:

55.15 (1) for a rate increase, the new rate shall apply to the first billing period starting
55.16 on or after the effective date; and

55.17 (2) for a rate decrease, the new rate shall apply to bills rendered on or after the
55.18 effective date.

55.19 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

55.20 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 297A.63, is amended by adding a subdivision
55.21 to read:

55.22 **Subd. 3. Transitional period for services.** When there is a change in the rate of
55.23 tax imposed by this section, the following transitional period shall apply to the taxable
55.24 services purchased for use, storage, distribution, or consumption in this state when the
55.25 service purchased covers a billing period starting before and ending after the statutory
55.26 effective date of the rate change:

55.27 (1) for a rate increase, the new rate shall apply to the first billing period starting
55.28 on or after the effective date; and

55.29 (2) for a rate decrease, the new rate shall apply to bills rendered on or after the
55.30 effective date.

55.31 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

55.32 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 297A.668, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

56.1 Subd. 7. **Advertising and promotional direct mail.** (a) Notwithstanding other
 56.2 subdivisions of this section, the provisions in paragraphs (b) to (e) apply to the sale of
 56.3 advertising and promotional direct mail. "Advertising and promotional direct mail" means
 56.4 printed material that is direct mail as defined in section 297A.61, subdivision 35, the
 56.5 primary purpose of which is to attract public attention to a product, person, business, or
 56.6 organization, or to attempt to sell, popularize, or secure financial support for a person,
 56.7 business, organization, or product. "Product" includes tangible personal property, a digital
 56.8 product transferred electronically, or a service.

56.9 (b) A purchaser of advertising and promotional direct mail ~~that is not a holder of~~
 56.10 ~~a direct pay permit shall provide to the seller, in conjunction with the purchase, either a~~
 56.11 ~~direct mail form or~~ may provide the seller with either:

56.12 (1) a fully completed exemption certificate as described in section 297A.72
 56.13 indicating that the purchaser is authorized to pay any sales or use tax due on purchases
 56.14 made by the purchaser directly to the commissioner under section 297A.89;

56.15 (2) a fully completed exemption certificate claiming an exemption for direct mail; or

56.16 (3) information to show showing the jurisdictions to which the advertising and
 56.17 promotional direct mail is to be delivered to recipients.

56.18 ~~(1) Upon receipt of the direct mail form;~~ (c) In the absence of bad faith, if the
 56.19 purchaser provides one of the exemption certificates indicated in paragraph (b), clauses (1)
 56.20 and (2), the seller is relieved of all obligations to collect, pay, or remit the applicable tax
 56.21 and the purchaser is obligated to pay or remit the applicable tax on a direct pay basis. A
 56.22 ~~direct mail form remains in effect for all future sales of direct mail by the seller to the~~
 56.23 ~~purchaser until it is revoked in writing.~~ tax on any transaction involving advertising and
 56.24 promotional direct mail to which the certificate applies. The purchaser shall source the
 56.25 sale to the jurisdictions to which the advertising and promotional direct mail is to be
 56.26 delivered to the recipients of the mail, and shall report and pay any applicable tax due.

56.27 ~~(2) Upon receipt of~~ (d) If the purchaser provides the seller information from the
 56.28 ~~purchaser~~ showing the jurisdictions to which the advertising and promotional direct mail
 56.29 is to be delivered to recipients, the seller shall source the sale to the jurisdictions to which
 56.30 the advertising and promotional direct mail is to be delivered and shall collect and remit
 56.31 the applicable tax according to the delivery information provided by the purchaser. In
 56.32 the absence of bad faith, the seller is relieved of any further obligation to collect any
 56.33 additional tax on any transaction for which the sale of advertising and promotional direct
 56.34 mail where the seller has collected tax pursuant sourced the sale according to the delivery
 56.35 information provided by the purchaser.

~~(b) (e) If the purchaser of direct mail does not have a direct pay permit and does not provide the seller with either a direct mail form or delivery information, as required by paragraph (a), the seller shall collect the tax according to any of the items listed in paragraph (b), the sale shall be sourced under subdivision 2, paragraph (f). Nothing in this paragraph limits a purchaser's obligation for sales or use tax to any state to which the direct mail is delivered.~~

~~(c) If a purchaser of direct mail provides the seller with documentation of direct pay authority, the purchaser is not required to provide a direct mail form or delivery information to the seller.~~

(f) This subdivision does not apply to printed materials that result from developing billing information or providing any data processing service that is more than incidental to producing the printed materials, regardless of whether advertising and promotional direct mail is included in the same mailing.

(g) If a transaction is a bundled transaction that includes advertising and promotional direct mail, this subdivision applies only if the primary purpose of the transaction is the sale of products or services that meet the definition of advertising and promotional direct mail.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2011.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 297A.668, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7a. **Other direct mail.** (a) Notwithstanding other subdivisions of this section, the provisions in paragraphs (b) and (c) apply to the sale of other direct mail. "Other direct mail" means printed material that is direct mail as defined in section 297A.61, subdivision 35, but is not advertising and promotional direct mail as described in subdivision 7, regardless of whether advertising and promotional direct mail is included in the same mailing. Other direct mail includes, but is not limited to:

(1) direct mail pertaining to a transaction between the purchaser and addressee, where the mail contains personal information specific to the addressee including, but not limited to, invoices, bills, statements of account, and payroll advices;

(2) any legally required mailings including, but not limited to, privacy notices, tax reports, and stockholder reports; and

(3) other nonpromotional direct mail delivered to existing or former shareholders, customers, employees, or agents including, but not limited to, newsletters and informational pieces.

58.1 Other direct mail does not include printed materials that result from developing
58.2 billing information or providing any data processing service that is more than incidental to
58.3 producing the other direct mail.

58.4 (b) A purchaser of other direct mail may provide the seller with either a fully
58.5 completed exemption certificate as described in section 297A.72 indicating that the
58.6 purchaser is authorized to pay any sales or use tax due on purchases made by the purchaser
58.7 directly to the commissioner under section 297A.89, or a fully completed exemption
58.8 certificate claiming an exemption for direct mail. If the purchaser provides one of the
58.9 exemption certificates listed, then the seller, in the absence of bad faith, is relieved of all
58.10 obligations to collect, pay, or remit the tax on any transaction involving other direct mail
58.11 to which the certificate applies. The purchaser shall source the sale to the jurisdictions to
58.12 which the other direct mail is to be delivered to the recipients of the mail, and shall report
58.13 and pay any applicable tax due.

58.14 (c) If the purchaser does not provide the seller with a fully completed exemption
58.15 certificate claiming either exemption listed in paragraph (b), the sale shall be sourced
58.16 according to subdivision 2, paragraph (d).

58.17 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for sales and purchases made after
58.18 June 30, 2011.

58.19 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 297A.71, subdivision 23, is amended to read:

58.20 Subd. 23. **Construction materials for qualified low-income housing projects.** (a)
58.21 Purchases of materials and supplies used or consumed in and equipment incorporated into
58.22 the construction, improvement, or expansion of qualified low-income housing projects are
58.23 exempt from the tax imposed under this chapter if the owner of the qualified low-income
58.24 housing project is:

58.25 (1) the public housing agency or housing and redevelopment authority of a political
58.26 subdivision;

58.27 (2) an entity exercising the powers of a housing and redevelopment authority within
58.28 a political subdivision;

58.29 (3) a limited partnership in which the sole or managing general partner is an
58.30 authority under clause (1) or an entity under clause (2), (4), or (5);

58.31 (4) a nonprofit corporation subject to the provisions of chapter 317A, and qualifying
58.32 under section 501(c)(3) or 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

58.33 (5) a limited liability company if it consists of a sole member that is an entity under
58.34 clause (4); or

(6) an owner entity, as defined in Code of Federal Regulations, title 24, part 941.604, for a qualified low-income housing project described in paragraph (b), clause (5).

This exemption applies regardless of whether the purchases are made by the owner of the facility or a contractor.

(b) For purposes of this exemption, "qualified low-income housing project" means:

(1) a housing or mixed use project in which at least 20 percent of the residential units are qualifying low-income rental housing units as defined in section ~~273.126~~ 273.128;

(2) a federally assisted low-income housing project financed by a mortgage insured or held by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development under United States Code, title 12, section 1701s, 1715l(d)(3), 1715l(d)(4), or 1715z-1; United States Code, title 42, section 1437f; the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act, United States Code, title 25, section 4101 et seq.; or any similar successor federal low-income housing program;

(3) a qualified low-income housing project as defined in United States Code, title 26, section 42(g), meeting all of the requirements for a low-income housing credit under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code regardless of whether the project actually applies for or receives a low-income housing credit;

(4) a project that will be operated in compliance with Internal Revenue Service revenue procedure 96-32; or

(5) a housing or mixed use project in which all or a portion of the residential units are subject to the requirements of section 5 of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

(c) For a project, a portion of which is not used for low-income housing units, the amount of purchases that are exempt under this subdivision must be determined by multiplying the total purchases, as specified in paragraph (a), by the ratio of:

(1) the total gross square footage of units subject to the income limits under section ~~273.126~~ 273.128, the financing for the project, the federal low-income housing tax credit, revenue procedure 96-32, or section 5 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as applicable to the project; and

(2) the total gross square footage of all units in the project.

(d) The tax must be imposed and collected as if the rate under section 297A.62, subdivision 1, applied, and then refunded in the manner provided in section 297A.75.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 297A.89, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Retailer does not collect.** The retailer shall not collect the tax from a purchaser who furnishes to the retailer a ~~copy of a~~ fully completed exemption certificate

60.1 ~~issued by the commissioner authorizing as described in section 297A.72, indicating that~~
60.2 the purchaser is authorized to pay any sales or use tax due on purchases made by the
60.3 purchaser directly to the commissioner under subdivision 1.

60.4 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

60.5 Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 297B.08, is amended to read:

60.6 **297B.08 TAX PAID IN OTHER STATE; CREDIT, RECIPROCITY.**

60.7 If any motor vehicle has been or is subject to a tax by any other state in respect to
60.8 its sale or use, in an amount less than the tax imposed by this chapter ~~and chapter 297A,~~
60.9 the provisions of this chapter ~~and chapter 297A,~~ shall apply, but at a rate measured by
60.10 the difference only between the rate fixed in this chapter ~~297A,~~ and the rate by which the
60.11 previous tax paid in the other state upon the sale or use was computed. If the rate of
60.12 tax imposed in such other state is the same or more than the rate of tax imposed by this
60.13 chapter ~~297A,~~ then no tax shall be due on such motor vehicle. The provisions of this
60.14 section shall apply only if such other state allows a credit with respect to the excise tax
60.15 imposed by this chapter ~~and chapter 297A,~~ which is substantially similar in effect to
60.16 the credit allowed by this section.

60.17 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

60.18 Sec. 10. Laws 1986, chapter 462, section 31, as amended by Laws 1991, chapter 291,
60.19 article 8, section 24, is amended to read:

60.20 Sec. 31. **AUTHORITY FOR TAXATION.**

60.21 Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, and
60.22 supplemental to the tax imposed by Laws 1982, chapter 523, article 25, section 1, the city
60.23 of St. Paul may impose, by ordinance, a tax, at a rate not greater than three percent, on the
60.24 gross receipts from the furnishing for consideration of lodging and related services at a
60.25 hotel, rooming house, tourist court, motel, or resort, other than the renting or leasing of
60.26 space for a continuous period of 30 days or more. The tax does not apply to the furnishing
60.27 of lodging and related services by a business having less than 50 lodging rooms. The tax
60.28 shall be collected by and its proceeds paid to the city. Ninety-five percent of the revenues
60.29 generated by this tax shall be used to fund a convention bureau to market and promote
60.30 the city as a tourist or convention center.

60.31 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for sales and purchases made after
60.32 June 30, 2011.

61.1 **ARTICLE 5**

61.2 **SPECIAL TAXES**

61.3 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 296A.083, is amended by adding a
61.4 subdivision to read:

61.5 Subd. 4. **Apportionment.** The surcharge under this section is subject to the
61.6 apportionment provisions of section 296A.18.

61.7 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

61.8 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 296A.18, is amended by adding a subdivision
61.9 to read:

61.10 Subd. 6a. **Computation of nonhighway use amounts.** The nonhighway use
61.11 amounts determined in subdivisions 2 to 6 must be transferred from the highway user tax
61.12 distribution fund to the accounts as provided for in sections 84.794, 84.803, 84.83, 84.927,
61.13 and 86B.706. These amounts, together with interest and penalties for delinquency in
61.14 payment, paid or collected pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, must be computed
61.15 for each six-month period ending June 30 and December 31 and must be transferred on
61.16 November 1 and June 1 following each six-month period.

61.17 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

61.18 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 296A.18, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

61.19 Subd. 7. **Forest road.** Approximately 0.116 percent of the total annual unrefunded
61.20 revenue from the gasoline fuel tax on all gasoline and special fuel received in, produced,
61.21 or brought into this state, except gasoline and special fuel used for aviation purposes, is
61.22 derived from the operation of motor vehicles on state forest roads and county forest access
61.23 roads. This revenue, together with interest and penalties for delinquency in payment, paid
61.24 or collected pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, is appropriated from the highway
61.25 user tax distribution fund and must be transferred and credited in equal installments on
61.26 July 1 and January 1 to the state forest road account established in section 89.70. Of this
61.27 amount, 0.0605 percent is annually derived from motor vehicles operated on state forest
61.28 roads and 0.0555 percent is annually derived from motor vehicles operated on county
61.29 forest access roads in this state. An amount equal to 0.0555 percent of the unrefunded
61.30 revenue must be annually transferred to counties for the management and maintenance of
61.31 county forest roads.

61.32 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

62.1 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 297I.15, is amended by adding a subdivision
62.2 to read:

62.3 Subd. 12. **Federal Employees Health Benefits Program.** Premiums received
62.4 under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act, United States Code, title 5, section
62.5 8909(f), as amended by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990, are exempt from the
62.6 taxes and surcharges imposed under this chapter.

62.7 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

62.8 Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 298.28, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

62.9 Subd. 2. **City or town where quarried or produced.** (a) 4.5 cents per gross ton of
62.10 merchantable iron ore concentrate, hereinafter referred to as "taxable ton," plus the amount
62.11 provided in paragraph (c), must be allocated to the city or town in the county in which
62.12 the lands from which taconite was mined or quarried were located or within which the
62.13 concentrate was produced. If the mining, quarrying, and concentration, or different steps
62.14 in either thereof are carried on in more than one taxing district, the commissioner shall
62.15 apportion equitably the proceeds of the part of the tax going to cities and towns among
62.16 such subdivisions upon the basis of attributing 50 percent of the proceeds of the tax to
62.17 the operation of mining or quarrying the taconite, and the remainder to the concentrating
62.18 plant and to the processes of concentration, and with respect to each thereof giving due
62.19 consideration to the relative extent of such operations performed in each such taxing
62.20 district. The commissioner's order making such apportionment shall be subject to review
62.21 by the Tax Court at the instance of any of the interested taxing districts, in the same
62.22 manner as other orders of the commissioner.

62.23 (b) Four cents per taxable ton shall be allocated to cities and organized townships
62.24 affected by mining because their boundaries are within three miles of a taconite mine pit
62.25 that has been actively mined in at least one of the prior three years. If a city or town is
62.26 located near more than one mine meeting these criteria, the city or town is eligible to
62.27 receive aid calculated from only the mine producing the largest taxable tonnage. When
62.28 more than one municipality qualifies for aid based on one company's production, the aid
62.29 must be apportioned among the municipalities in proportion to their populations. Of the
62.30 amounts distributed under this paragraph to each municipality, one-half must be used for
62.31 infrastructure improvement projects, and one-half must be used for projects in which two
62.32 or more municipalities cooperate. Each municipality that receives a distribution under this
62.33 paragraph must report annually to the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board and
62.34 the commissioner of Iron Range resources and rehabilitation on the projects involving
62.35 cooperation with other municipalities.

(c) The amount that would have been computed for the current year under Minnesota Statutes 2008, section 126C.21, subdivision 4, for a school district ~~within which the taconite was mined or quarried or within which the concentrate is produced is added to the amount to be distributed to the cities and towns located within that school district as provided in paragraph (a)~~ shall be distributed to the cities and townships within the school district in the proportion that their taxable net tax capacity within the school district bears to the taxable net tax capacity of the school district for property taxes payable in the year prior to distribution.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 6. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 296A.18, subdivision 9, is repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

ARTICLE 6

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 69.031, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Commissioner's warrant.** (a) The commissioner of management and budget shall issue to the Public Employees Retirement Association on behalf of a municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation that is a member of the voluntary statewide lump-sum volunteer firefighter retirement plan under chapter 353G or to the county, municipality, or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation certified to the commissioner of management and budget by the commissioner a warrant for an amount equal to the amount of fire state aid or police state aid, whichever applies, certified for the applicable state aid recipient by the commissioner under section 69.021.

(b) The amount of state aid due and not paid by October 1 accrues interest at the rate of one percent for each month or part of a month the amount remains unpaid, ~~beginning the preceding July 1~~ after October 1.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 116J.8737, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

64.1 (b) "Qualified small business" means a business that has been certified by the
64.2 commissioner under subdivision 2.

64.3 (c) "Qualified investor" means an investor who has been certified by the
64.4 commissioner under subdivision 3.

64.5 (d) "Qualified fund" means a pooled angel investment network fund that has been
64.6 certified by the commissioner under subdivision 4.

64.7 (e) "Qualified investment" means a cash investment in a qualified small business
64.8 of a minimum of:

64.9 (1) \$10,000 in a calendar year by a qualified investor; or

64.10 (2) \$30,000 in a calendar year by a qualified fund.

64.11 A qualified investment must be made in exchange for common stock, a partnership
64.12 or membership interest, preferred stock, debt with mandatory conversion to equity, or an
64.13 equivalent ownership interest as determined by the commissioner.

64.14 (f) "Family" means a family member within the meaning of the Internal Revenue
64.15 Code, section 267(c)(4).

64.16 (g) "Pass-through entity" means a corporation that for the applicable taxable year is
64.17 treated as an S corporation or a general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability
64.18 partnership, trust, or limited liability company and which for the applicable taxable year is
64.19 not taxed as a corporation under chapter 290.

64.20 (h) "Intern" means a student of an accredited institution of higher education, or a
64.21 former student who has graduated in the past six months from an accredited institution
64.22 of higher education, who is employed by a qualified small business in a nonpermanent
64.23 position for a duration of nine months or less that provides training and experience in the
64.24 primary business activity of the business.

64.25 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively from January 1, 2011.

64.26 Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 116J.8737, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

64.27 Subd. 2. **Certification of qualified small businesses.** (a) Businesses may apply
64.28 to the commissioner for certification as a qualified small business for a calendar year.
64.29 The application must be in the form and be made under the procedures specified by the
64.30 commissioner, accompanied by an application fee of \$150. Application fees are deposited
64.31 in the small business investment tax credit administration account in the special revenue
64.32 fund. The application for certification for 2010 must be made available on the department's
64.33 Web site by August 1, 2010. Applications for subsequent years' certification must be made
64.34 available on the department's Web site by November 1 of the preceding year.

65.1 (b) Within 30 days of receiving an application for certification under this subdivision,
65.2 the commissioner must either certify the business as satisfying the conditions required of a
65.3 qualified small business, request additional information from the business, or reject the
65.4 application for certification. If the commissioner requests additional information from the
65.5 business, the commissioner must either certify the business or reject the application within
65.6 30 days of receiving the additional information. If the commissioner neither certifies the
65.7 business nor rejects the application within 30 days of receiving the original application or
65.8 within 30 days of receiving the additional information requested, whichever is later, then
65.9 the application is deemed rejected, and the commissioner must refund the \$150 application
65.10 fee. A business that applies for certification and is rejected may reapply.

65.11 (c) To receive certification, a business must satisfy all of the following conditions:

65.12 (1) the business has its headquarters in Minnesota;

65.13 (2) at least 51 percent of the business's employees are employed in Minnesota, and
65.14 51 percent of the business's total payroll is paid or incurred in the state;

65.15 (3) the business is engaged in, or is committed to engage in, innovation in Minnesota
65.16 in one of the following as its primary business activity:

65.17 (i) using proprietary technology to add value to a product, process, or service in a
65.18 qualified high-technology field;

65.19 (ii) researching or developing a proprietary product, process, or service in a qualified
65.20 high-technology field; or

65.21 (iii) researching, developing, or producing a new proprietary technology for use in
65.22 the fields of agriculture, tourism, forestry, mining, manufacturing, or transportation;

65.23 (4) other than the activities specifically listed in clause (3), the business is not
65.24 engaged in real estate development, insurance, banking, lending, lobbying, political
65.25 consulting, information technology consulting, wholesale or retail trade, leisure,
65.26 hospitality, transportation, construction, ethanol production from corn, or professional
65.27 services provided by attorneys, accountants, business consultants, physicians, or health
65.28 care consultants;

65.29 (5) the business has fewer than 25 employees;

65.30 (6) the business must pay its employees annual wages of at least 175 percent of the
65.31 federal poverty guideline for the year for a family of four and must pay its interns annual
65.32 wages of at least 175 percent of the federal minimum wage used for federally covered
65.33 employers, except that this requirement must be reduced proportionately for employees
65.34 and interns who work less than full-time, and does not apply to an executive, officer, or
65.35 member of the board of the business, or to any employee who owns, controls, or holds
65.36 power to vote more than 20 percent of the outstanding securities of the business;

66.1 (7) the business has not been in operation for more than ten years;

66.2 (8) the business has not previously received private equity investments of more
66.3 than ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$4,000,000; and

66.4 (9) the business is not an entity disqualified under section 80A.50, paragraph (b),
66.5 clause (3).

66.6 (d) In applying the limit under paragraph (c), clause (5), the employees in all
66.7 members of the unitary business, as defined in section 290.17, subdivision 4, must be
66.8 included.

66.9 (e) In order for a qualified investment in a business to be eligible for tax credits, the
66.10 business must have applied for and received certification for the calendar year in which
66.11 the investment was made prior to the date on which the qualified investment was made.

66.12 (f) The commissioner must maintain a list of businesses certified under this
66.13 subdivision for the calendar year and make the list accessible to the public on the
66.14 department's Web site.

66.15 (g) For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given:

66.16 (1) "qualified high-technology field" includes aerospace, agricultural processing,
66.17 renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation, environmental engineering, food
66.18 technology, cellulosic ethanol, information technology, materials science technology,
66.19 nanotechnology, telecommunications, biotechnology, medical device products,
66.20 pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biologicals, chemistry, veterinary science, and similar
66.21 fields; and

66.22 (2) "proprietary technology" means the technical innovations that are unique and
66.23 legally owned or licensed by a business and includes, without limitation, those innovations
66.24 that are patented, patent pending, a subject of trade secrets, or copyrighted.

66.25 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively from January 1, 2011.

66.26 Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 116J.8737, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

66.27 Subd. 4. **Certification of qualified funds.** (a) A pass-through entity may apply to
66.28 the commissioner for certification as a qualified fund for a calendar year. The application
66.29 must be in the form and be made under the procedures specified by the commissioner,
66.30 accompanied by an application fee of \$1,000. Application fees are deposited in the small
66.31 business investment tax credit administration account in the special revenue fund. The
66.32 application for certification for 2010 of qualified funds must be made available on the
66.33 department's Web site by August 1, 2010. Applications for subsequent years' certification
66.34 must be made available by November 1 of the preceding year.

(b) Within 30 days of receiving an application for certification under this subdivision, the commissioner must either certify the fund as satisfying the conditions required of a qualified fund, request additional information from the fund, or reject the application for certification. If the commissioner requests additional information from the fund, the commissioner must either certify the fund or reject the application within 30 days of receiving the additional information. If the commissioner neither certifies the fund nor rejects the application within 30 days of receiving the original application or within 30 days of receiving the additional information requested, whichever is later, then the application is deemed rejected, and the commissioner must refund the \$1,000 application fee. A fund that applies for certification and is rejected may reapply.

(c) To receive certification, a fund must:

(1) invest or intend to invest in qualified small businesses;

(2) be organized as a pass-through entity; and

(3) have at least three separate investors, ~~all~~ of whom at least three whose investment is made in the certified business and who seek a tax credit allocation satisfy the conditions in subdivision 3, paragraph (c).

(d) Investments in the fund may consist of equity investments or notes that pay interest or other fixed amounts, or any combination of both.

(e) In order for a qualified investment in a qualified small business to be eligible for tax credits, a qualified fund that makes the investment must have applied for and received certification for the calendar year prior to making the qualified investment.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively from January 1, 2011.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270A.03, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Refund.** "Refund" means an individual income tax refund or political contribution refund, pursuant to chapter 290, or a property tax credit or refund, pursuant to chapter 290A, or a sustainable forest ~~tax~~ payment to a claimant under chapter 290C.

For purposes of this chapter, lottery prizes, as set forth in section 349A.08, subdivision 8, and amounts granted to persons by the legislature on the recommendation of the joint senate-house of representatives Subcommittee on Claims shall be treated as refunds.

In the case of a joint property tax refund payable to spouses under chapter 290A, the refund shall be considered as belonging to each spouse in the proportion of the total refund that equals each spouse's proportion of the total income determined under section 290A.03, subdivision 3. In the case of a joint income tax refund under chapter 289A, the refund shall be considered as belonging to each spouse in the proportion of the total

68.1 refund that equals each spouse's proportion of the total taxable income determined under
68.2 section 290.01, subdivision 29. The commissioner shall remit the entire refund to the
68.3 claimant agency, which shall, upon the request of the spouse who does not owe the debt,
68.4 determine the amount of the refund belonging to that spouse and refund the amount to
68.5 that spouse. For court fines, fees, and surcharges and court-ordered restitution under
68.6 section 611A.04, subdivision 2, the notice provided by the commissioner of revenue under
68.7 section 270A.07, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), serves as the appropriate legal notice
68.8 to the spouse who does not owe the debt.

68.9 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

68.10 Sec. 6. **[270C.101] APPLICATION FOR BUSINESS REGISTRATION;**
68.11 **CERTAIN INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED.**

68.12 Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, an entity applying for a Minnesota business
68.13 tax account number is not required to list the names, home addresses, and Social Security
68.14 numbers of its officers or directors when the entity applying for an account number is an
68.15 instrumentality of a state, a local, or the federal government, or a tribal government.

68.16 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

68.17 Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270C.13, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

68.18 Subd. 2. **Bill analyses.** (a) At the request of the chair of the house of representatives
68.19 Tax Committee or the senate Committee on Taxes and Tax Laws, the commissioner shall
68.20 prepare an incidence impact analysis of a bill or a proposal to change the tax system which
68.21 increases, decreases, or redistributes taxes by more than \$20,000,000. To the extent data
68.22 is available on the changes in the distribution of the tax burden that are affected by the
68.23 bill or proposal, the analysis shall report on the incidence effects that would result if the
68.24 bill were enacted. The report may present information using systemwide measures, such
68.25 as Suits or other similar indexes, by income classes, taxpayer characteristics, or other
68.26 relevant categories. The report may include analyses of the effect of the bill or proposal
68.27 on representative taxpayers. The analysis must include a statement of the incidence
68.28 assumptions that were used in computing the burdens.

68.29 (b) The commissioner shall notify the chairs of the house of representatives and
68.30 senate committees with primary jurisdiction over taxation when the commissioner
68.31 receives a request to prepare an analysis of the type described under paragraph (a) and
68.32 the commissioner has determined to prepare the analysis.

68.33 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

69.1 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270C.30, is amended to read:

69.2 **270C.30 RETURNS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS; FORMAT; FURNISHING.**

69.3 The commissioner shall prescribe the content and format of all returns and other
69.4 forms required to be filed under a law administered by the commissioner, and may furnish
69.5 them subject to charge on application.

69.6 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

69.7 Sec. 9. **[270C.301] ROUNDING OF DOLLAR AMOUNTS REPORTED ON**
69.8 **TAX FORMS.**

69.9 Where not otherwise provided by law, in computing the dollar amount of items
69.10 reported on any return or other document, and accompanying schedules, filed with the
69.11 commissioner, money items may, in the discretion of the commissioner, be rounded off to
69.12 the nearest whole dollar amount, disregarding amounts less than 50 cents and increasing
69.13 amounts of 50 cents to 99 cents to the next highest dollar.

69.14 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

69.15 Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270C.32, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

69.16 Subd. 3. **Third-party subpoena where taxpayer's identity is known.** (a) An
69.17 examination or investigation may extend to a person that the commissioner determines has
69.18 access to information that may be relevant to the examination or investigation. When a
69.19 subpoena requiring the production of records as described in subdivision 1 is served on a
69.20 third-party record keeper, written notice of the subpoena must be mailed to the taxpayer
69.21 and to any other person who is identified in the subpoena. The notices must be given
69.22 within three days of the day on which the subpoena is served. The notice required by this
69.23 subdivision is sufficient if it is mailed to the last known address of the addressee.

69.24 (b) The provisions of this subdivision regarding notice to the taxpayer or other
69.25 parties identified in the subpoena do not apply if there is reasonable cause to believe
69.26 that the giving of notice may lead to attempts to conceal, destroy, or alter records or
69.27 assets relevant to the examination, to prevent the communication of information from
69.28 other persons through intimidation, bribery, or collusion, or to flee to avoid prosecution,
69.29 testifying, or production of records. Notice is not required under this subdivision or under
69.30 another law if the taxpayer or other parties identified in the subpoena are under criminal
69.31 investigation, and the subpoena has been issued as part of the criminal investigation.

69.32 (c) A third-party record keeper who is advised that a subpoena has been issued as
69.33 part of a criminal investigation is prohibited from informing by any means the taxpayer

70.1 or other parties identified in the subpoena of the receipt of the subpoena, the contents of
70.2 the subpoena, or the fact that the taxpayer or other parties identified may be or are under
70.3 criminal investigation.

70.4 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for subpoenas served after the day
70.5 following final enactment.

70.6 Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270C.32, is amended by adding a subdivision
70.7 to read:

70.8 Subd. 11. **Service of subpoenas.** A subpoena authorized by this section may be
70.9 served by mail or delivery.

70.10 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

70.11 Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270C.64, is amended to read:

70.12 **270C.64 CREDIT OF OVERPAYMENT OR PAYMENT TO DELINQUENT**
70.13 **TAX LIABILITIES.**

70.14 Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in the case of an
70.15 overpayment of any tax collected by the commissioner, or any refund, credit, claim, or
70.16 other payment payable by the commissioner to any person under a law administered by the
70.17 commissioner, the commissioner may credit the amount of such overpayment or payment
70.18 against any uncontested delinquent tax liability on the part of the ~~taxpayer~~ person who
70.19 ~~made~~ is entitled to the overpayment or payment. An overpayment or payment may be
70.20 credited under this section only if the uncontested delinquent liability has been assessed
70.21 within ten years of the date on which the overpayment or payment is credited. However,
70.22 this limitation shall not be applicable if the delinquent liability has been entered into
70.23 judgment or if legal action is pending for collection of the liability or for renewal of the
70.24 judgment. An amount paid as tax shall constitute an overpayment even if in fact there was
70.25 no tax liability with respect to which such amount was paid.

70.26 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for liabilities becoming delinquent
70.27 after the day of final enactment.

70.28 Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270C.7101, subdivision 2, is amended to
70.29 read:

70.30 Subd. 2. **Notice of sale.** The commissioner shall as soon as practicable after the
70.31 seizure of the property give notice of sale of the property to the owner, in the manner of

71.1 service prescribed in subdivision 1. In the case of personal property, the notice shall be
 71.2 served at least ten days prior to the sale. In the case of real property, the notice shall be
 71.3 served at least four weeks prior to the sale. The commissioner shall also cause public
 71.4 notice of each sale to be made. In the case of personal property, notice shall be posted
 71.5 at least ten days prior to the sale ~~at the county courthouse for the county where the~~
 71.6 ~~seizure is made, and in not less than two other~~ in not less than three public places. For
 71.7 purposes of this requirement, the Internet is a public place for posting the information. In
 71.8 the case of real property, six weeks' published notice shall be given prior to the sale, in a
 71.9 newspaper published or generally circulated in the county. The notice of sale provided
 71.10 in this subdivision shall specify the property to be sold, and the time, place, manner,
 71.11 and conditions of the sale. Whenever levy is made without regard to the 30-day period
 71.12 provided in section 270C.67, subdivision 3, public notice of sale of the property seized
 71.13 shall not be made within the 30-day period unless section 270C.7102 (relating to sale of
 71.14 perishable goods) is applicable.

71.15 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for seizures begun on or after the
 71.16 day following final enactment.

71.17 Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270C.711, is amended to read:

71.18 **270C.711 ACQUISITION AND RESALE OF SEIZED PROPERTY.**

71.19 For the purpose of enabling the commissioner to purchase or redeem seized property
 71.20 in which the state of Minnesota has an interest arising from a lien for unpaid taxes, or
 71.21 to provide for the operating costs of collection activities of the department, there is
 71.22 appropriated to the commissioner an amount representing the cost of such purchases,
 71.23 redemptions, or collection activities. Seized property acquired by the state of Minnesota
 71.24 to satisfy unpaid taxes shall be resold by the commissioner. The commissioner shall
 71.25 preserve the value of seized property while controlling it, including but not limited to
 71.26 the procurement of insurance. For the purpose of refunding the proceeds from the sale
 71.27 of levied or redeemed property which are in excess of the actual tax liability plus costs
 71.28 of acquiring the property, there is hereby created a levied and redeemed property refund
 71.29 account in the agency fund. All amounts deposited into this account are appropriated to
 71.30 the commissioner. The commissioner shall report ~~quarterly~~ annually on the status of this
 71.31 program to the chairs and ranking minority members of the ~~house of representatives~~
 71.32 ~~taxes and Ways and Means Committees and senate Taxes and Tax Laws and Finance~~
 71.33 ~~Committees~~ legislative committees having jurisdiction over taxes and finance of the house
 71.34 of representatives and senate.

72.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

72.2 Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 287.05, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

72.3 Subd. 2. **Supplemental mortgages.** (a) Except for an amendment or a revision to a
72.4 reverse mortgage as described under subdivision 6, any document that alters an existing
72.5 mortgage by providing for an increase in the amount of debt secured by real property
72.6 located in this state, or, in the case of a multistate mortgage described in subdivision 1,
72.7 paragraph (b), an increase in the percentage of Minnesota real estate as compared to
72.8 the total real estate that is encumbered by the mortgage, shall be taxed based upon the
72.9 increase in the amount of the debt determined to be secured by real property located in
72.10 this state under either subdivision 1 or 1a.

72.11 (b) Except as provided in subdivision 3, any document that alters an existing
72.12 mortgage to secure debt that was (i) advanced, (ii) repaid in whole or in part, and (iii) then
72.13 readvanced in whole or in part, shall be taxed based upon the new amounts advanced, even
72.14 if the maximum debt previously secured by the mortgage is not exceeded.

72.15 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

72.16 Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.176, subdivision 4c, is amended to read:

72.17 Subd. 4c. **Economic development districts.** (a) Revenue derived from tax
72.18 increment from an economic development district may not be used to provide
72.19 improvements, loans, subsidies, grants, interest rate subsidies, or assistance in any form
72.20 to developments consisting of buildings and ancillary facilities, if more than 15 percent
72.21 of the buildings and facilities (determined on the basis of square footage) are used for a
72.22 purpose other than:

72.23 (1) the manufacturing or production of tangible personal property, including
72.24 processing resulting in the change in condition of the property;

72.25 (2) warehousing, storage, and distribution of tangible personal property, excluding
72.26 retail sales;

72.27 (3) research and development related to the activities listed in clause (1) or (2);

72.28 (4) telemarketing if that activity is the exclusive use of the property;

72.29 (5) tourism facilities;

72.30 (6) qualified border retail facilities; or

72.31 (7) space necessary for and related to the activities listed in clauses (1) to (6).

72.32 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, revenues derived from tax
72.33 increment from an economic development district may be used to provide improvements,
72.34 loans, subsidies, grants, interest rate subsidies, or assistance in any form for up to 15,000

73.1 square feet of any separately owned commercial facility located within the municipal
 73.2 jurisdiction of a small city, if the revenues derived from increments are spent only to
 73.3 assist the facility directly or for administrative expenses, the assistance is necessary to
 73.4 develop the facility, and all of the increments, except those for administrative expenses,
 73.5 are spent only for activities within the district.

73.6 (c) A city is a small city for purposes of this subdivision if the city was a small city
 73.7 in the year in which the request for certification was made and applies for the rest of
 73.8 the duration of the district, regardless of whether the city qualifies or ceases to qualify
 73.9 as a small city.

73.10 (d) Notwithstanding the requirements of paragraph (a) and the finding requirements
 73.11 of section 469.174, subdivision 12, tax increments from an economic development district
 73.12 may be used to provide improvements, loans, subsidies, grants, interest rate subsidies, or
 73.13 assistance in any form to developments consisting of buildings and ancillary facilities, if
 73.14 all the following conditions are met:

73.15 (1) the municipality finds that the project will create or retain jobs in this state,
 73.16 including construction jobs, and that construction of the project would not have
 73.17 commenced before July 1, ~~2011~~ 2012, without the authority providing assistance under
 73.18 the provisions of this paragraph;

73.19 (2) construction of the project begins no later than July 1, ~~2011~~ 2012; ~~and~~

73.20 (3) the request for certification of the district is made no later than June 30, ~~2011~~
 73.21 2012; and

73.22 (4) for development of housing under this paragraph, the construction must begin
 73.23 before January 1, 2012.

73.24 The provisions of this paragraph may not be used to assist housing that is developed
 73.25 to qualify under section 469.1761, subdivision 2 or 3, or similar requirements of other law,
 73.26 if construction of the project begins later than July 1, 2011.

73.27 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

73.28 Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.176, subdivision 4m, is amended to read:

73.29 Subd. 4m. **Temporary authority to stimulate construction.** (a) Notwithstanding
 73.30 the restrictions in any other subdivision of this section or any other law to the contrary,
 73.31 except the requirement to pay bonds to which the increments are pledged and the
 73.32 provisions of subdivisions 4g and 4h, the authority may spend tax increments for one or
 73.33 more of the following purposes:

73.34 (1) to provide improvements, loans, interest rate subsidies, or assistance in any
 73.35 form to private development consisting of the construction or substantial rehabilitation

74.1 of buildings and ancillary facilities, if doing so will create or retain jobs in this state,
74.2 including construction jobs, and that the construction commences before July 1, ~~2011~~
74.3 2012, and would not have commenced before that date without the assistance; or

74.4 (2) to make an equity or similar investment in a corporation, partnership, or limited
74.5 liability company that the authority determines is necessary to make construction of a
74.6 development that meets the requirements of clause (1) financially feasible.

74.7 (b) The authority may undertake actions under the authority of this subdivision only
74.8 after approval by the municipality of a written spending plan that specifically authorizes
74.9 the authority to take the actions. The municipality shall approve the spending plan only
74.10 after a public hearing after published notice in a newspaper of general circulation in
74.11 the municipality at least once, not less than ten days nor more than 30 days prior to the
74.12 date of the hearing.

74.13 (c) The authority to spend tax increments under this subdivision expires December
74.14 31, ~~2011~~ 2012.

74.15 (d) For a development consisting of housing, the authority to spend tax increments
74.16 under this subdivision expires December 31, 2011, and construction must commence
74.17 before July 1, 2011, except the authority to spend tax increments on market rate housing
74.18 developments under this subdivision expires July 31, 2012, and construction must
74.19 commence before January 1, 2012.

74.20 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

74.21 Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.1763, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

74.22 Subd. 2. **Expenditures outside district.** (a) For each tax increment financing
74.23 district, an amount equal to at least 75 percent of the total revenue derived from tax
74.24 increments paid by properties in the district must be expended on activities in the district
74.25 or to pay bonds, to the extent that the proceeds of the bonds were used to finance activities
74.26 in the district or to pay, or secure payment of, debt service on credit enhanced bonds.
74.27 For districts, other than redevelopment districts for which the request for certification
74.28 was made after June 30, 1995, the in-district percentage for purposes of the preceding
74.29 sentence is 80 percent. Not more than 25 percent of the total revenue derived from tax
74.30 increments paid by properties in the district may be expended, through a development fund
74.31 or otherwise, on activities outside of the district but within the defined geographic area of
74.32 the project except to pay, or secure payment of, debt service on credit enhanced bonds.
74.33 For districts, other than redevelopment districts for which the request for certification was
74.34 made after June 30, 1995, the pooling percentage for purposes of the preceding sentence is
74.35 20 percent. The revenue derived from tax increments for the district that are expended on

75.1 costs under section 469.176, subdivision 4h, paragraph (b), may be deducted first before
75.2 calculating the percentages that must be expended within and without the district.

75.3 (b) In the case of a housing district, a housing project, as defined in section 469.174,
75.4 subdivision 11, is an activity in the district.

75.5 (c) All administrative expenses are for activities outside of the district, except that
75.6 if the only expenses for activities outside of the district under this subdivision are for
75.7 the purposes described in paragraph (d), administrative expenses will be considered as
75.8 expenditures for activities in the district.

75.9 (d) The authority may elect, in the tax increment financing plan for the district,
75.10 to increase by up to ten percentage points the permitted amount of expenditures for
75.11 activities located outside the geographic area of the district under paragraph (a). As
75.12 permitted by section 469.176, subdivision 4k, the expenditures, including the permitted
75.13 expenditures under paragraph (a), need not be made within the geographic area of the
75.14 project. Expenditures that meet the requirements of this paragraph are legally permitted
75.15 expenditures of the district, notwithstanding section 469.176, subdivisions 4b, 4c, and 4j.
75.16 To qualify for the increase under this paragraph, the expenditures must:

75.17 (1) be used exclusively to assist housing that meets the requirement for a qualified
75.18 low-income building, as that term is used in section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

75.19 (2) not exceed the qualified basis of the housing, as defined under section 42(c) of
75.20 the Internal Revenue Code, less the amount of any credit allowed under section 42 of
75.21 the Internal Revenue Code; and

75.22 (3) be used to:

75.23 (i) acquire and prepare the site of the housing;

75.24 (ii) acquire, construct, or rehabilitate the housing; or

75.25 (iii) make public improvements directly related to the housing; or

75.26 (4) be used to develop housing:

75.27 (i) if the market value of the housing does not exceed the lesser of:

75.28 (A) 150 percent of the average market of single-family homes in that municipality; or

75.29 (B) \$200,000 for municipalities located in the metropolitan area, as defined in

75.30 section 473.121, or \$125,000 for all other municipalities; and

75.31 (ii) if the expenditures are used to pay the cost of site acquisition, relocation,

75.32 demolition of existing structures, site preparation, and pollution abatement on one or

75.33 more parcels, if the parcel contains a residence containing one to four family dwelling

75.34 units that has been vacant for six or more months and is in foreclosure as defined in

75.35 section 325N.10, subdivision 7, but without regard to whether the residence is the owner's

76.1 principal residence, and only after the redemption period stated in the notice provided
76.2 under section 580.06 has expired.

76.3 (e) For a district created within a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone
76.4 as defined in section 469.330, subdivision 6, or for an existing district located within
76.5 such a zone, tax increment derived from such a district may be expended outside of the
76.6 district but within the zone only for expenditures required for the construction of public
76.7 infrastructure necessary to support the activities of the zone, land acquisition, and other
76.8 redevelopment costs as defined in section 469.176, subdivision 4j. These expenditures are
76.9 considered as expenditures for activities within the district.

76.10 (f) The authority under paragraph (d), clause (4), expires on December 31, 2016.
76.11 Increments may continue to be expended under this authority after that date, if they are
76.12 used to pay bonds or binding contracts that would qualify under subdivision 3, paragraph
76.13 (a), if December 31, 2016, is considered to be the last date of the five-year period after
76.14 certification under that provision.

76.15 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for any district that is subject to the
76.16 provisions of section 469.1763, regardless of when the request for certification of the
76.17 district was made.

76.18 Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.319, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

76.19 Subd. 5. **Waiver authority.** (a) The commissioner may waive all or part of a
76.20 repayment required under subdivision 1, if the commissioner, in consultation with
76.21 the commissioner of employment and economic development and appropriate officials
76.22 from the local government units in which the qualified business is located, determines
76.23 that requiring repayment of the tax is not in the best interest of the state or the local
76.24 government units and the business ceased operating as a result of circumstances beyond
76.25 its control including, but not limited to:

- 76.26 (1) a natural disaster;
76.27 (2) unforeseen industry trends; or
76.28 (3) loss of a major supplier or customer.

76.29 (b)(1) The commissioner shall waive repayment required under subdivision 1a if
76.30 the commissioner has waived repayment by the operating business under subdivision 1,
76.31 unless the person that received benefits without having to operate a business in the zone
76.32 was a contributing factor in the qualified business becoming subject to repayment under
76.33 subdivision 1;

76.34 (2) the commissioner shall waive the repayment required under subdivision 1a, even
76.35 if the repayment has not been waived for the operating business if:

77.1 (i) the person that received benefits without having to operate a business in the zone
 77.2 and the business that operated in the zone are not related parties as defined in section
 77.3 267(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 2007; and

77.4 (ii) actions of the person were not a contributing factor in the qualified business
 77.5 becoming subject to repayment under subdivision 1.

77.6 (c) Requests for waiver must be made no later than 60 days after the earlier of
 77.7 the notice date of an order issued under subdivision 4, paragraph (d), or, ~~in the case of~~
 77.8 ~~property taxes, within 60 days of~~ the date of a tax statement issued under subdivision 4,
 77.9 paragraph (c).

77.10 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for waivers requested in response
 77.11 to notices issued after the day following final enactment.

77.12 Sec. 20. Laws 2010, chapter 389, article 7, section 22, is amended to read:

77.13 Sec. 22. **CITY OF RAMSEY; TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT;**
 77.14 **SPECIAL RULES.**

77.15 (a) If the city of Ramsey or an authority of the city elects upon the adoption of a tax
 77.16 increment financing plan for a district, the rules under this section apply to a redevelopment
 77.17 tax increment financing district established by the city or an authority of the city. The
 77.18 redevelopment tax increment district includes parcels within the area bounded on the east
 77.19 by Ramsey Boulevard, on the north by Bunker Lake Boulevard as extended west to Llama
 77.20 Street, on the west by Llama Street, and on the south by a line running parallel to and
 77.21 600 feet south of the southerly right-of-way for U.S. Highway 10, but including Parcels
 77.22 28-32-25-43-0007 and 28-32-25-34-0002 in their entirety, and excluding the Anoka
 77.23 County Regional Park property in its entirety. A parcel within this area that is included in
 77.24 a tax increment financing district that was certified before the date of enactment of this act
 77.25 may be included in the district created under this act if the initial district is decertified.

77.26 (b) The requirements for qualifying a redevelopment tax increment district under
 77.27 Minnesota Statutes, section 469.174, subdivision 10, do not apply to the parcels located
 77.28 within the district.

77.29 (c) ~~In addition to the costs permitted by~~ Minnesota Statutes, section 469.176,
 77.30 subdivision 4j, does not apply to the district. Eligible expenditures within the district
 77.31 include but are not limited to (1) the city's share of the costs necessary to provide for
 77.32 the construction of the Northstar Transit Station and related infrastructure, including
 77.33 structured parking, a pedestrian overpass, and roadway improvements, (2) the cost of
 77.34 land acquired by the city or the housing and redevelopment authority in and for the city
 77.35 of Ramsey within the district prior to the establishment of the district, and (3) the cost

78.1 of public improvements installed within the tax increment financing district prior to the
78.2 establishment of the district.

78.3 (d) The requirement of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, that
78.4 activities must be undertaken within a five-year period from the date of certification of a
78.5 tax increment financing district, is considered to be met for the district if the activities
78.6 were undertaken within ten years from the date of certification of the district.

78.7 (e) Except for administrative expenses, the in-district percentage for purposes of
78.8 the restriction on pooling under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 2, for
78.9 this district is 100 percent.

78.10 (f) The requirement of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.177, subdivision 4, does not
78.11 apply to Parcels 28-32-25-42-0021 and 28-32-25-41-0014, where development occurred
78.12 after enactment of Laws 2010, chapter 389, article 7, section 22, and prior to adoption of
78.13 the tax increment financing plan for the district.

78.14 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective upon approval by the governing
78.15 body of the city of Ramsey, and upon compliance by the city with Minnesota Statutes,
78.16 section 645.021, subdivision 3.

78.17 Sec. 21. **CITY OF COHASSET; USE OF TAX INCREMENTS.**

78.18 The authority operating tax increment financing districts No. 2-1 and No. 3-1 in
78.19 the city of Cohasset may transfer tax increments from each of those districts to the city
78.20 in an amount equal to the advances made by the city from its general fund to finance
78.21 expenditures under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.176, subdivision 4, for the benefit
78.22 of that district.

78.23 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment,
78.24 upon approval by the governing body of the city of Cohasset and compliance with
78.25 Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

78.26 Sec. 22. **CITY OF LINO LAKES; TAX INCREMENT FINANCING.**

78.27 Subdivision 1. **Duration of district.** Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota
78.28 Statutes, section 469.176, subdivision 1b, the city of Lino Lakes may collect tax
78.29 increments from tax increment financing district no. 1-10 through December 31, 2023,
78.30 subject to the conditions in subdivision 2.

78.31 Subd. 2. **Conditions for extension.** All tax increments remaining in the account
78.32 for the district after February 1, 2011, and all tax increments collected thereafter, must
78.33 be used only to pay debt service on bonds issued to finance the interchange of Anoka

79.1 County Highway 23 and marked Interstate Highway 35W, bonds issued to finance public
79.2 improvements serving the development known as Legacy at Woods Edge, and any bonds
79.3 issued to refund those bonds. Minnesota Statutes, sections 469.176, subdivision 4c, and
79.4 469.1763 do not apply to expenditures made under this section.

79.5 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective upon compliance by the governing
79.6 body of the city of Lino Lakes with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, sections
79.7 469.1782, subdivision 2, and 645.021, subdivision 3.

79.8 Sec. 23. **CITY OF SAUK RAPIDS TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT;**
79.9 **INCLUSION OF PARCELS.**

79.10 Minnesota Statutes, section 469.176, subdivision 7, that restricts inclusion of parcels
79.11 qualifying under Minnesota Statutes, section 273.111, in a tax increment financing district,
79.12 does not apply to parcels located in the city of Sauk Rapids with the following parcel
79.13 identification numbers: 19.04173.00, 19.04174.00, and 19.04176.00, if these parcels
79.14 have been withdrawn from the program under Minnesota Statutes, section 273.111, by
79.15 June 30, 2011.

79.16 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This act is effective the day following final enactment after
79.17 compliance by the governing body of the city of Sauk Rapids with the requirements of
79.18 Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

79.19 Sec. 24. **REPEALER.**

79.20 Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 290.06, subdivision 10; and 290A.27, are repealed.

79.21 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

APPENDIX
Article locations in h1219-2

ARTICLE 1	INDIVIDUAL INCOME AND WITHHOLDING TAXES	Page.Ln 2.1
ARTICLE 2	ESTATE TAXES	Page.Ln 20.1
ARTICLE 3	PROPERTY TAXES	Page.Ln 21.13
ARTICLE 4	SALES AND USE TAXES	Page.Ln 51.1
ARTICLE 5	SPECIAL TAXES	Page.Ln 61.1
ARTICLE 6	MISCELLANEOUS	Page.Ln 63.13

17.459 HORSES.

Subd. 3. **Nonapplicability for property tax laws.** This section does not apply to the treatment of land used for raising horses under chapter 273.

272.02 EXEMPT PROPERTY.

Subd. 34. **Limitations on exemptions.** The exemptions granted by subdivisions 1 to 33 are subject to the limits contained in the other subdivisions of this section, section 272.025, or 273.13, subdivision 25, paragraph (c), clause (1) or (2), or paragraph (d), clause (2).

273.124 HOMESTEAD DETERMINATION; SPECIAL RULES.

Subd. 10. **Real estate purchased for occupancy as a homestead.** Real estate purchased for occupancy as a homestead must be classified as class 1 or class 2a if the purchaser is prevented from obtaining possession on January 2 next following the purchase by reason of federal or state rent control laws or regulations.

281.37 INTEREST WHEN LAND NOT IN LIST.

When any parcel of land upon which taxes are delinquent is omitted for any year from the list filed by the county auditor with the court administrator of the district court, such delinquent taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 12 percent per annum from the second Monday of May in the year in which the taxes became delinquent.

290.06 RATES OF TAX; CREDITS.

Subd. 10. **Computation of tax.** In computing the dollar amount of items on the income tax return and accompanying schedules, such money items may be rounded off to the nearest whole dollar amount, disregarding amounts less than 50 cents and increasing amounts of 50 cents to 99 cents to the next highest dollar.

290A.27 ROUNDING.

In computing the dollar amount of items on the property tax refund claim form and accompanying schedules, items may be rounded off to the nearest whole dollar amount, disregarding amounts of less than 50 cents and increasing amounts of 50 cents to 99 cents to the next highest dollar.

296A.18 APPORTIONMENT OF TAX; DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.

Subd. 9. **Computation of unrefunded tax.** The amount of unrefunded tax shall be a sum equal to 1-1/2 percent of all revenues derived from the excise taxes on gasoline, except on gasoline used for aviation purposes, together with interest thereon and penalties for delinquency in payment, paid or collected pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The amount of such tax shall be computed for each six-month period and shall be paid into the state treasury on November 1 and June 1 following each six-month period.