

CHAPTER 2—H.F.No. 111

An act relating to the state budget; providing for transitional financing for certain governmental functions under certain conditions.

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

Section 1. CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Retroactively from July 1, 2005, amounts sufficient to continue the operation of state government through July 14, 2005, as determined by the commissioner of finance, are appropriated from the appropriate fund or account in the state treasury to each unit of state government or other entity that received appropriations from the state for June 2005, as a result of money appropriated in Laws 2003, First Special Session chapters 9, 14, 19, and 21.

(b) The amounts appropriated must be sufficient, but not exceed the amounts needed, to continue the operation of government at base level as it existed in June 2005. Determination of amounts may be made on a proration of annual appropriations or another reasonable basis. The appropriations must not include appropriations in the acts specified in paragraph (a) that are designated as onetime appropriations or are onetime in nature. This requirement does not affect standing appropriations that are annually appropriated by statute.

Presented to the governor July 8, 2005

Signed by the governor July 9, 2005, 3:40 a.m.

CHAPTER 3—H.F.No. 138

An act relating to financing and operation of government in this state; changing income, corporate franchise, withholding, property, sales and use, deed, health care gross revenues, fuels, cigarette and tobacco products, occupation, net proceeds, production, liquor, insurance, rented vehicles, and other taxes and tax-related provisions; making technical, clarifying, collection, enforcement, refund, and administrative changes to certain taxes and tax-related provisions; changing fiscal disparities provisions, business subsidy provisions, and payments in lieu of taxes; changing local government and property tax aids and credits; updating references to the Internal Revenue Code; changing property tax exemptions, homesteads, assessment, valuation, classification, class rates, levies, exclusions, review and equalization, appeals, notices and statements, and other property tax-related provisions; requiring state contracts be with vendors registered to collect use taxes; modifying and authorizing local sales and lodging taxes; changing the taxation of liquor and cigarettes and tobacco products; imposing tobacco product delivery sales requirements; requiring registration of tax shelters and providing for a voluntary compliance initiative; providing for an international economic development zone; conveying certain powers and providing tax incentives in the zone; changing job opportunity building zones, border city development zones, and biotechnology and health sciences industry zone provisions; changing

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provisions relating to economic development and housing and redevelopment authorities; providing for training and conduct of assessors; changing and imposing powers and duties on the commissioner of revenue and other state agencies and departments and on certain political subdivisions and certain officials; imposing certain duties on tax preparers; changing provisions relating to certificates of title on manufactured homes; changing electronic filing requirements; authorizing the issuance of certain state bonds; specifying the status of certain trusts; changing and imposing civil and criminal penalties; requiring studies and reports; allocating and transferring funds; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2004, sections 16C.03, by adding a subdivision; 116J.993, by adding a subdivision; 116J.994, subdivisions 4, 5, 9, by adding a subdivision; 168A.05, by adding a subdivision; 270C.02, subdivision 2, as added; 270C.27, subdivision 1, as added; 270C.28, subdivision 2, as added; 270C.445, as added, by adding a subdivision; 272.02, subdivisions 7, 22, 64, as amended, 73, as added, by adding subdivisions; 273.0755; 273.11, subdivision 1a, by adding subdivisions; 273.112, subdivision 3; 273.124, subdivision 1; 273.125, subdivision 8; 273.13, subdivisions 22, 25, as amended; 274.01, subdivision 1; 275.025, subdivisions 3, 4; 275.065, subdivisions 1a, 3, by adding subdivisions; 275.70, subdivision 5, as amended; 276.04, subdivision 2, as amended; 287.20, subdivisions 2, 9, by adding a subdivision; 287.21, subdivision 1; 289A.02, subdivision 7; 289A.08, subdivisions 1, 7, 13; 289A.11, subdivision 1; 289A.20, subdivisions 2, 4; 289A.26, subdivision 2a; 289A.38, by adding a subdivision; 289A.56, by adding a subdivision; 289A.60, subdivisions 4, 6, as amended, 20, by adding subdivisions; 290.01, subdivisions 6b, 7, 19, as amended, 19a, as amended, 19b, as amended, 19c, as amended, 19d, 29, 31; 290.032, subdivisions 1, 2; 290.06, subdivisions 2c, by adding a subdivision; 290.067, subdivisions 1, 2a; 290.0671, subdivision 1; 290.0674, subdivision 2; 290.0675, subdivision 1; 290.091, subdivision 2; 290.0921, subdivision 3; 290.0922, subdivisions 2, 3; 290.191, subdivisions 2, 3; 290.9705, subdivision 1; 290A.03, subdivisions 3, 15; 295.50, subdivision 3, by adding a subdivision; 295.52, subdivision 4; 295.53, subdivision 1; 295.55, subdivision 4; 296A.09, by adding a subdivision; 297A.61, subdivisions 3, as amended, 4, as amended; 297A.67, subdivisions 6, 29, by adding a subdivision; 297A.68, subdivisions 2, as amended, 5, as amended, 35, 37, 38, by adding subdivisions; 297A.70, subdivisions 8, 10; 297A.71, by adding subdivisions; 297A.75, subdivisions 1, as amended, 2, 3; 297A.99, subdivision 9, by adding a subdivision; 297F.01, by adding a subdivision; 297F.09, by adding a subdivision; 297F.10, subdivision 1; 297I.01, subdivision 13a, as added, by adding a subdivision; 297I.05, subdivision 4, by adding a subdivision; 298.01, subdivisions 3, 4; 298.24, subdivision 1, as amended; 469.033, subdivision 6; 469.1082, by adding a subdivision; 469.169, by adding a subdivision; 469.310, subdivision 11, as amended, by adding a subdivision; 469.316; 469.317; 469.337; 473F.02, subdivision 2; 473F.08, subdivision 3a; 477A.011, subdivision 36, as amended; 477A.013, subdivision 8; 477A.03, subdivisions 2a, 2b, as amended; 477A.11, subdivision 4, by adding a subdivision; 477A.12, subdivisions 1, 2; 477A.14, subdivision 1; 501B.895, as added; Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 27, subdivision 4, by adding a subdivision; Laws 1993, chapter 375, article 9, section 46, subdivisions 2, as amended, 3, as amended; Laws 1994, chapter 587, article 9, section 8, subdivision 1; Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 43, subdivisions 3, 4, 5; Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 12, sections 44, 67, 95, as amended; Laws 2002, chapter 377, article 3, section 4; Laws 2002, chapter 377, article 11, section 2, subdivisions 1, 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 174; 270C; 273; 289A; 295; 297A; 297F; 325F; 469; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2004, sections 272.02, subdivision 65; 477A.08.

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

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ARTICLE 1

PROPERTY TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 168A.05, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1c. **MANUFACTURED HOME; EXEMPTION FOR DESTRUCTION.** The provisions of subdivision 1a do not apply if title is to be transferred to an owner of a manufactured home park as defined in section 327.14, subdivision 3, who provides to the county auditor or treasurer a notarized statement that the manufactured home is to be destroyed or moved to a site and destroyed.

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

Sec. 2. **[174.11] COMMISSIONER TO NOTIFY COUNTY AUDITOR OF PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS.**

Upon acquisition of any taxable real property, the commissioner must notify the county auditor of the county where the property is located that the property has been acquired.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 272.02, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **INSTITUTIONS OF PUBLIC CHARITY.** ~~Institutions of purely public charity are exempt except parcels of property containing structures and the structures described in section 273.13, subdivision 25, paragraph (e), other than those that qualify for exemption under subdivision 26. In determining whether rental housing property qualifies for exemption under this subdivision, the following are not gifts or donations to the owner of the rental housing:~~

(1) rent assistance provided by the government to or on behalf of tenants; and

(2) financing assistance or tax credits provided by the government to the owner on condition that specific units or a specific quantity of units be set aside for persons or families with certain income characteristics.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2004 and thereafter.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 272.02, subdivision 22, is amended to read:

Subd. 22. **WIND ENERGY CONVERSION SYSTEMS.** All real and personal property of a wind energy conversion system as defined in section 272.029, subdivision 2, is exempt from property tax except that the land on which the property is located remains taxable. If approved by the county where the property is located, the

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value of the land on which the wind energy conversion system is located shall be valued in the same manner as similar land that has not been improved with a wind energy conversion system. The land shall be classified based on the most probable use of the property if it were not improved with a wind energy conversion system.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for assessment year 2005 and thereafter, for taxes payable in 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 272.02, subdivision 73, as added by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 5, section 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 73. PROPERTY SUBJECT TO TACONITE PRODUCTION TAX OR NET PROCEEDS TAX. (a) Real and personal property described in section 298.25 is exempt to the extent the tax on taconite and iron sulphides under section 298.24 is described in section 298.25 as being in lieu of other taxes on such property. This exemption applies for taxes payable in each year that the tax under section 298.24 is payable with respect to such property.

(b) Deposits of mineral, metal, or energy resources the mining of which is subject to taxation under section 298.015 are exempt. ~~This exemption applies for taxes payable in each year that the tax under section 298.015 is payable with respect to such property.~~

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

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 272.02, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 82. BIOMASS ELECTRIC GENERATION FACILITY; PERSONAL PROPERTY. (a) Notwithstanding subdivision 9, clause (a), attached machinery and other personal property which is a part of an electric generation facility, including remote boilers that comprise part of the district heating system, generating up to 30 megawatts of installed capacity and that meets the requirements of this subdivision is exempt. At the time of construction, the facility must:

- (1) be designed to utilize a minimum 90 percent waste biomass as a fuel;
- (2) not be owned by a public utility as defined in section 216B.02, subdivision 4;
- (3) be located within a city of the first class and have its primary location at a former garbage transfer station; and
- (4) be designed to have capability to provide baseload energy and district heating.

(b) Construction of the facility must be commenced after January 1, 2004, and before January 1, 2008. Property eligible for this exemption does not include electric transmission lines and interconnections or gas pipelines and interconnections appurtenant to the property or the facility.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for assessment year 2005, taxes payable in 2006, and thereafter.

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Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 273.0755, is amended to read:

273.0755 TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF PROPERTY TAX PERSONNEL.

(a) Beginning with the four-year period starting on July 1, 2000, every person licensed by the state Board of Assessors at the Accredited Minnesota Assessor level or higher, shall successfully complete a week-long Minnesota laws course sponsored by the Department of Revenue at least once in every four-year period. An assessor need not attend the course if they successfully pass the test for the course.

(b) The commissioner of revenue may require that each county, and each city for which the city assessor performs the duties of county assessor, have (i) a person on the assessor's staff who is certified by the Department of Revenue in sales ratio calculations, (ii) an officer or employee who is certified by the Department of Revenue in tax calculations, and (iii) an officer or employee who is certified by the Department of Revenue in the proper preparation of abstracts of assessment. The commissioner of revenue may require that each county have an officer or employee who is certified by the Department of Revenue in the proper preparation of abstracts of tax lists.

(c) Beginning with the four-year educational licensing period starting on July 1, 2004, every Minnesota assessor licensed by the State Board of Assessors must attend and participate in a seminar that focuses on ethics, professional conduct and the need for standardized assessment practices developed and presented by the commissioner of revenue. This requirement must be met at least once in every subsequent four-year period. This requirement applies to all assessors licensed for one year or more in the four-year period.

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

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 273.11, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. **LIMITED MARKET VALUE.** In the case of all property classified as agricultural homestead or nonhomestead, residential homestead or nonhomestead, timber, or noncommercial seasonal residential recreational, the assessor shall compare the value with the taxable portion of the value determined in the preceding assessment.

For assessment year 2002, the amount of the increase shall not exceed the greater of (1) ten percent of the value in the preceding assessment, or (2) 15 percent of the difference between the current assessment and the preceding assessment.

For assessment year 2003, the amount of the increase shall not exceed the greater of (1) 12 percent of the value in the preceding assessment, or (2) 20 percent of the difference between the current assessment and the preceding assessment.

For assessment year years 2004, 2005, and 2006, the amount of the increase shall not exceed the greater of (1) 15 percent of the value in the preceding assessment, or (2) 25 percent of the difference between the current assessment and the preceding assessment.

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For assessment year ~~2005~~ 2007, the amount of the increase shall not exceed the greater of (1) 15 percent of the value in the preceding assessment, or (2) 33 percent of the difference between the current assessment and the preceding assessment.

For assessment year ~~2006~~ 2008, the amount of the increase shall not exceed the greater of (1) 15 percent of the value in the preceding assessment, or (2) 50 percent of the difference between the current assessment and the preceding assessment.

This limitation shall not apply to increases in value due to improvements. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "assessment" means the value prior to any exclusion under subdivision 16.

The provisions of this subdivision shall be in effect through assessment year ~~2006~~ 2008 as provided in this subdivision.

For purposes of the assessment/sales ratio study conducted under section 127A.48, and the computation of state aids paid under chapters 122A, 123A, 123B, 124D, 125A, 126C, 127A, and 477A, market values and net tax capacities determined under this subdivision and subdivision 16, shall be used.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for assessment years 2005 through 2008, for taxes payable in 2006 through 2009.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 273.11, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 21. **VALUATION REDUCTION FOR HOMESTEAD PROPERTY DAMAGED BY MOLD.** (a) The owner of homestead property may apply in writing to the assessor for a reduction in the market value of the property that has been damaged by mold. The notification must include the estimated cost to cure the mold condition provided by a licensed contractor. The estimated cost must be at least \$20,000. Upon completion of the work, the owner must file an application on a form prescribed by the commissioner of revenue, accompanied by a copy of the contractor's estimate.

(b) If the conditions in paragraph (a) are met, the county board must grant a reduction in the market value of the homestead dwelling equal to the estimated cost to cure the mold condition. If a property owner applies for a reduction under this subdivision between January 1 and June 30 of any year, the reduction applies for taxes payable in the following year. If a property owner applies for a reduction under this subdivision between July 1 and December 31 of any year, the reduction applies for taxes payable in the second following year.

(c) A denial of a reduction under this section by the county board may be appealed to the tax court. If the county board takes no action on the application within 90 days after its receipt, it is considered an approval.

(d) For purposes of subdivision 1a, in the assessment year following the assessment year when a valuation reduction has occurred under this section, any market value added by the assessor to the property resulting from curing the mold condition must be considered an increase in value due to new construction.

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EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for applications filed on September 1, 2005, and thereafter.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 273.11, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 22. **LEAD HAZARD MARKET VALUE REDUCTION.** Owners of property classified as class 1a, 1b, 1c, 2a, 4b, 4bb, or 4d under section 273.13 may apply for a lead hazard valuation reduction, provided that the property is located in a city which has authorized valuation reductions under this subdivision. A city that authorizes reductions under this subdivision must establish guidelines for qualifying lead hazard reduction projects and must designate an agency within the city to issue certificates of completion of qualifying projects. For purposes of this subdivision, "lead hazard reduction" has the same meaning as in section 144.9501, subdivision 17.

The property owner must obtain a certificate from the agency stating (1) that the project has been completed and (2) the total cost incurred by the owner, which must be at least \$3,000. Only projects originating after July 1, 2005, and completed before July 1, 2010, qualify for a reduction under this subdivision. The property owner shall apply for the valuation reduction to the assessor on a form prescribed by the assessor accompanied by a copy of the certificate of completion from the agency.

A qualifying property is eligible for a one-year valuation reduction equal to the actual cost incurred, to a maximum of \$20,000. If a property owner applies to the assessor for the valuation reduction under this subdivision between January 1 and June 30 of any year, the reduction applies for taxes payable in the following year. If a property owner applies to the assessor for the valuation reduction under this subdivision between July 1 and December 31, the reduction applies for taxes payable in the second following year. For purposes of subdivision 1a, any additional market value resulting from the lead hazard removal must be considered an increase in value due to new construction.

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

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 273.112, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **REQUIREMENTS.** Real estate shall be entitled to valuation and tax deferment under this section only if it is:

(a) actively and exclusively devoted to golf, skiing, lawn bowling, croquet, polo, or archery or firearms range recreational use or other recreational uses carried on at the establishment;

(b) five acres in size or more, except in the case of a lawn bowling or croquet green or an archery or firearms range;

(c)(1) operated by private individuals or, in the case of a lawn bowling or croquet green, by private individuals or corporations, and open to the public; or

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- (2) operated by firms or corporations for the benefit of employees or guests; or
- (3) operated by private clubs having a membership of 50 or more or open to the public, provided that the club does not discriminate in membership requirements or selection on the basis of sex or marital status; and
- (d) made available for use in the case of real estate devoted to golf without discrimination on the basis of sex during the time when the facility is open to use by the public or by members, except that use for golf may be restricted on the basis of sex no more frequently than one, or part of one, weekend each calendar month for each sex and no more than two, or part of two, weekdays each week for each sex.

If a golf club membership allows use of golf course facilities by more than one adult per membership, the use must be equally available to all adults entitled to use of the golf course under the membership, except that use may be restricted on the basis of sex as permitted in this section. Memberships that permit play during restricted times may be allowed only if the restricted times apply to all adults using the membership. A golf club may not offer a membership or golfing privileges to a spouse of a member that provides greater or less access to the golf course than is provided to that person's spouse under the same or a separate membership in that club, except that the terms of a membership may provide that one spouse may have no right to use the golf course at any time while the other spouse may have either limited or unlimited access to the golf course.

A golf club may have or create an individual membership category which entitles a member for a reduced rate to play during restricted hours as established by the club. The club must have on record a written request by the member for such membership.

A golf club that has food or beverage facilities or services must allow equal access to those facilities and services for both men and women members in all membership categories at all times. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to require service or access to facilities to persons under the age of 21 years or require any act that would violate law or ordinance regarding sale, consumption, or regulation of alcoholic beverages.

For purposes of this subdivision and subdivision 7a, discrimination means a pattern or course of conduct and not linked to an isolated incident.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes levied in 2005, payable in 2006, and thereafter.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 273.124, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

The assessor shall require proof, as provided in subdivision 13, of the facts upon which classification as a homestead may be determined. Notwithstanding any other law, the assessor may at any time require a homestead application to be filed in order to verify that any property classified as a homestead continues to be eligible for homestead status. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the Department of Revenue may, upon request from an assessor, verify whether an individual who is requesting or receiving homestead classification has filed a Minnesota income tax return as a resident for the most recent taxable year for which the information is available.

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

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

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

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(d) Agricultural property that is occupied and used for purposes of a homestead by a relative of the owner, is a homestead, only to the extent of the homestead treatment that would be provided if the related owner occupied the property, and only if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) the relative who is occupying the agricultural property is a son, daughter, grandson, granddaughter, father, or mother of the owner of the agricultural property or a son, daughter, grandson, or granddaughter of the spouse of the owner of the agricultural property;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) in the case of a property owner who is married, the owner or the owner's spouse or both are absent due to residence in a nursing home, boarding care facility, or an elderly assisted living facility property as defined in section 273.13, subdivision

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25a, and the property is not occupied or is occupied only by the owner's spouse.

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

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective in assessment year 2005 and thereafter, for taxes payable in 2006, and thereafter.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 273.125, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. MANUFACTURED HOMES; SECTIONAL STRUCTURES. (a) In this section, "manufactured home" means a structure transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis, and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and contains the plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems in it. Manufactured home includes any accessory structure that is an addition or supplement to the manufactured home and, when installed, becomes a part of the manufactured home.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), a manufactured home that meets each of the following criteria must be valued and assessed as an improvement to real property, the appropriate real property classification applies, and the valuation is subject to review and the taxes payable in the manner provided for real property:

(1) the owner of the unit holds title to the land on which it is situated;

(2) the unit is affixed to the land by a permanent foundation or is installed at its location in accordance with the Manufactured Home Building Code in sections 327.31 to 327.34, and rules adopted under those sections, or is affixed to the land like other real property in the taxing district; and

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(3) the unit is connected to public utilities, has a well and septic tank system, or is serviced by water and sewer facilities comparable to other real property in the taxing district.

(c) A manufactured home that meets each of the following criteria must be assessed at the rate provided by the appropriate real property classification but must be treated as personal property, and the valuation is subject to review and the taxes payable in the manner provided in this section:

(1) the owner of the unit is a lessee of the land under the terms of a lease, or the unit is located in a manufactured home park but is not the homestead of the park owner;

(2) the unit is affixed to the land by a permanent foundation or is installed at its location in accordance with the Manufactured Home Building Code contained in sections 327.31 to 327.34, and the rules adopted under those sections, or is affixed to the land like other real property in the taxing district; and

(3) the unit is connected to public utilities, has a well and septic tank system, or is serviced by water and sewer facilities comparable to other real property in the taxing district.

(d) Sectional structures must be valued and assessed as an improvement to real property if the owner of the structure holds title to the land on which it is located or is a qualifying lessee of the land under section 273.19. In this paragraph "sectional structure" means a building or structural unit that has been in whole or substantial part manufactured or constructed at an off-site location to be wholly or partially assembled on-site alone or with other units and attached to a permanent foundation.

(e) The commissioner of revenue may adopt rules under the Administrative Procedure Act to establish additional criteria for the classification of manufactured homes and sectional structures under this subdivision.

(f) A storage shed, deck, or similar improvement constructed on property that is leased or rented as a site for a manufactured home, sectional structure, park trailer, or travel trailer is taxable as provided in this section. In the case of property that is leased or rented as a site for a travel trailer, a storage shed, deck, or similar improvement on the site that is considered personal property under this paragraph is taxable only if its total estimated market value is over \$500. The property is taxable as personal property to the lessee of the site if it is not owned by the owner of the site. The property is taxable as real estate if it is owned by the owner of the site. As a condition of permitting the owner of the manufactured home, sectional structure, park trailer, or travel trailer to construct improvements on the leased or rented site, the owner of the site must obtain the permanent home address of the lessee or user of the site. The site owner must provide the name and address to the assessor upon request.

EFFECTIVE DATE. For purposes of Minnesota Statutes, sections 272.12 and 272.121, this section is effective the day following final enactment. For all other purposes, this section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2006, except that for any property treated as real property under this section for the 2005 assessment that

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will be treated as personal property under this section for the 2006 assessment, an adjustment must be made to the 2005 assessment roll on or before September 1, 2005, to reflect those changes.

Sec. 14. [273.128] CERTIFICATION OF LOW-INCOME RENTAL PROPERTY.

Subdivision 1. REQUIREMENT. Low-income rental property classified as class 4d under section 273.13, subdivision 25, is entitled to valuation under this section if at least 75 percent of the units in the rental housing property meet any of the following qualifications:

(1) the units are subject to a housing assistance payments contract under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended;

(2) the units are rent-restricted and income-restricted units of a qualified low-income housing project receiving tax credits under section 42(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

(3) the units are financed by the Rural Housing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture and receive payments under the rental assistance program pursuant to section 521(a) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended; or

(4) the units are subject to rent and income restrictions under the terms of financial assistance provided to the rental housing property by the federal government or the state of Minnesota as evidenced by a document recorded against the property.

The restrictions must require assisted units to be occupied by residents whose household income at the time of initial occupancy does not exceed 60 percent of the greater of area or state median income, adjusted for family size, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development. The restriction must also require the rents for assisted units to not exceed 30 percent of 60 percent of the greater of area or state median income, adjusted for family size, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Subd. 2. APPLICATION. (a) Application for certification under this section must be filed by March 31 of the levy year, or at a later date if the Housing Finance Agency deems practicable. The application must be filed with the Housing Finance Agency, on a form prescribed by the agency, and must contain the information required by the Housing Finance Agency.

(b) Each application must include:

(1) the property tax identification number; and

(2) evidence that the property meets the requirements of subdivision 1.

(c) The Housing Finance Agency may charge an application fee approximately equal to the costs of processing and reviewing the applications but not to exceed \$10 per unit. If imposed, the applicant must pay the application fee to the Housing Finance Agency. The fee must be deposited in the housing development fund.

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Subd. 3. CERTIFICATION. By June 1 of each levy year, the Housing Finance Agency must certify to the appropriate county or city assessors, the specific properties that are qualified under this section and the number of units in the building that qualify. In making the certification, the Housing Finance Agency may rely on the application and any other supporting information that the agency deems necessary from the property owner.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2006 and subsequent years, except that the application date in subdivision 2 is extended to August 31, 2005, and the certification date in subdivision 3 is extended to September 30, 2005.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 273.13, subdivision 22, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

(2) any person, hereinafter referred to as "veteran," who:

(i) served in the active military or naval service of the United States; and

(ii) is entitled to compensation under the laws and regulations of the United States for permanent and total service-connected disability due to the loss, or loss of use, by reason of amputation, ankylosis, progressive muscular dystrophies, or paralysis, of both lower extremities, such as to preclude motion without the aid of braces, crutches, canes, or a wheelchair; and

(iii) has acquired a special housing unit with special fixtures or movable facilities made necessary by the nature of the veteran's disability, or the surviving spouse of the deceased veteran for as long as the surviving spouse retains the special housing unit as a homestead; or

(3) any person who is permanently and totally disabled.

Property is classified and assessed under clause (3) only if the government agency or income-providing source certifies, upon the request of the homestead occupant, that

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the homestead occupant satisfies the disability requirements of this paragraph.

Property is classified and assessed pursuant to clause (1) only if the commissioner of revenue certifies to the assessor that the homestead occupant satisfies the requirements of this paragraph.

Permanently and totally disabled for the purpose of this subdivision means a condition which is permanent in nature and totally incapacitates the person from working at an occupation which brings the person an income. The first \$32,000 market value of class 1b property has a net class rate of .45 percent of its market value. The remaining market value of class 1b property has a class rate using the rates for class 1a or class 2a property, whichever is appropriate, of similar market value.

(c) Class 1c property is commercial use real property that abuts a lakeshore line and is devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes but not devoted to commercial purposes for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment, and that includes a portion used as a homestead by the owner, which includes a dwelling occupied as a homestead by a shareholder of a corporation that owns the resort, a partner in a partnership that owns the resort, or a member of a limited liability company that owns the resort even if the title to the homestead is held by the corporation, partnership, or limited liability company. For purposes of this clause, property is devoted to a commercial purpose on a specific day if any portion of the property, excluding the portion used exclusively as a homestead, is used for residential occupancy and a fee is charged for residential occupancy. The portion of the property used as a homestead by the owner has the same class rates as class 1a property under paragraph (a). The remainder of the property is classified as follows: the first \$500,000 of market value of class 1c property has a class rate of one percent, and is tier I, the remaining next \$1,700,000 of market value of class 1c property has a class rate of one percent, with the following limitation: the area of the property must not exceed 100 feet of lakeshore footage for each cabin or campsite located on the property up to a total of 800 feet and 500 feet in depth, measured away from the lakeshore. is tier II, and any remaining market value is tier III. The class rates for class 1c are: tier I, 0.55 percent; tier II, 1.0 percent; and tier III, 1.25 percent. If any portion of the a class 1c resort property is classified as class 4c under subdivision 25 has any market value in tier III, the entire property must meet the requirements of subdivision 25, paragraph (d), clause (1), to qualify for class 1c treatment under this paragraph.

(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;

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(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 2005, payable in 2006, and thereafter.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 273.13, subdivision 25, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 3, section 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 25. **CLASS 4.** (a) Class 4a is residential real estate containing four or more units and used or held for use by the owner or by the tenants or lessees of the owner as a residence for rental periods of 30 days or more, excluding property qualifying for class 4d. Class 4a also includes hospitals licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.56, other than hospitals exempt under section 272.02, and contiguous property used for hospital purposes, without regard to whether the property has been platted or subdivided. The market value of class 4a property has a class rate of 1.25 percent.

(b) Class 4b includes:

(1) residential real estate containing less than four units that does not qualify as class 4bb, other than seasonal residential recreational property;

(2) manufactured homes not classified under any other provision;

(3) a dwelling, garage, and surrounding one acre of property on a nonhomestead farm classified under subdivision 23, paragraph (b) containing two or three units; and

(4) unimproved property that is classified residential as determined under subdivision 33.

The market value of class 4b property has a class rate of 1.25 percent.

(c) Class 4bb includes:

(1) nonhomestead residential real estate containing one unit, other than seasonal residential recreational property; and

(2) a single family dwelling, garage, and surrounding one acre of property on a nonhomestead farm classified under subdivision 23, paragraph (b).

Class 4bb property has the same class rates as class 1a property under subdivision 22.

Property that has been classified as seasonal residential recreational property at any time during which it has been owned by the current owner or spouse of the current owner does not qualify for class 4bb.

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(d) Class 4c property includes:

(1) except as provided in subdivision 22, paragraph (c), real property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes, including real property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes and not devoted to commercial purposes for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment. For purposes of this clause, property is devoted to a commercial purpose on a specific day if any portion of the property is used for residential occupancy, and a fee is charged for residential occupancy. In order for a property to be classified as class 4c, seasonal residential recreational for commercial purposes, at least 40 percent of the annual gross lodging receipts related to the property must be from business conducted during 90 consecutive days and either (i) at least 60 percent of all paid bookings by lodging guests during the year must be for periods of at least two consecutive nights; or (ii) at least 20 percent of the annual gross receipts must be from charges for rental of fish houses, boats and motors, snowmobiles, downhill or cross-country ski equipment, or charges for marina services, launch services, and guide services, or the sale of bait and fishing tackle. For purposes of this determination, a paid booking of five or more nights shall be counted as two bookings. Class 4c also includes commercial use real property used exclusively for recreational purposes in conjunction with class 4c property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes, up to a total of two acres, provided the property is not devoted to commercial recreational use for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment and is located within two miles of the class 4c property with which it is used. Class 4c property classified in this clause also includes the remainder of class 1e resorts provided that the entire property including that portion of the property classified as class 1e also meets the requirements for class 4c under this clause; otherwise the entire property is classified as class 3. Owners of real property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes and all or a portion of which was devoted to commercial purposes for not more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment desiring classification as class 1c or 4c, must submit a declaration to the assessor designating the cabins or units occupied for 250 days or less in the year preceding the year of assessment by January 15 of the assessment year. Those cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located will be designated class 1c or 4c as otherwise provided. The remainder of the cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located will be designated as class 3a. The owner of property desiring designation as class 1c or 4c property must provide guest registers or other records demonstrating that the units for which class 1c or 4c 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, and (4) other nonresidential facility operated on a commercial basis not directly related to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes shall not qualify for class 1c or 4c;

(2) qualified property used as a golf course if:

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(i) it is open to the public on a daily fee basis. It may charge membership fees or dues, but a membership fee may not be required in order to use the property for golfing, and its green fees for golfing must be comparable to green fees typically charged by municipal courses; and

(ii) it meets the requirements of section 273.112, subdivision 3, paragraph (d).

A structure used as a clubhouse, restaurant, or place of refreshment in conjunction with the golf course is classified as class 3a property;

(3) real property up to a maximum of one acre of land owned by a nonprofit community service oriented organization; provided that the property is not used for a revenue-producing activity for more than six days in the calendar year preceding the year of assessment and the property is not used for residential purposes on either a temporary or permanent basis. For purposes of this clause, a "nonprofit community service oriented organization" means any corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, fraternal, civic, or educational purposes, and which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3), (10), or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1990. For purposes of this clause, "revenue-producing activities" shall include but not be limited to property or that portion of the property that is used as an on-sale intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor establishment licensed under chapter 340A, a restaurant open to the public, bowling alley, a retail store, gambling conducted by organizations licensed under chapter 349, an insurance business, or office or other space leased or rented to a lessee who conducts a for-profit enterprise on the premises. Any portion of the property which is used for revenue-producing activities for more than six days in the calendar year preceding the year of assessment shall be assessed as class 3a. The use of the property for social events open exclusively to members and their guests for periods of less than 24 hours, when an admission is not charged nor any revenues are received by the organization shall not be considered a revenue-producing activity;

(4) postsecondary student housing of not more than one acre of land that is owned by a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 317A and is used exclusively by a student cooperative, sorority, or fraternity for on-campus housing or housing located within two miles of the border of a college campus;

(5) manufactured home parks as defined in section 327.14, subdivision 3;

(6) real property that is actively and exclusively devoted to indoor fitness, health, social, recreational, and related uses, is owned and operated by a not-for-profit corporation, and is located within the metropolitan area as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2;

(7) a leased or privately owned noncommercial aircraft storage hangar not exempt under section 272.01, subdivision 2, and the land on which it is located, provided that:

(i) the land is on an airport owned or operated by a city, town, county, Metropolitan Airports Commission, or group thereof; and

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(ii) the land lease, or any ordinance or signed agreement restricting the use of the leased premise, prohibits commercial activity performed at the hangar.

If a hangar classified under this clause is sold after June 30, 2000, a bill of sale must be filed by the new owner with the assessor of the county where the property is located within 60 days of the sale;

(8) a privately owned noncommercial aircraft storage hangar not exempt under section 272.01, subdivision 2, and the land on which it is located, provided that:

(i) the land abuts a public airport; and

(ii) the owner of the aircraft storage hangar provides the assessor with a signed agreement restricting the use of the premises, prohibiting commercial use or activity performed at the hangar; and

(9) residential real estate, a portion of which is used by the owner for homestead purposes, and that is also a place of lodging, if all of the following criteria are met:

(i) rooms are provided for rent to transient guests that generally stay for periods of 14 or fewer days;

(ii) meals are provided to persons who rent rooms, the cost of which is incorporated in the basic room rate;

(iii) meals are not provided to the general public except for special events on fewer than seven days in the calendar year preceding the year of the assessment; and

(iv) the owner is the operator of the property.

The market value subject to the 4c classification under this clause is limited to five rental units. Any rental units on the property in excess of five, must be valued and assessed as class 3a. The portion of the property used for purposes of a homestead by the owner must be classified as class 1a property under subdivision 22.

Class 4c property has a class rate of 1.5 percent of market value, except that (i) each parcel of seasonal residential recreational property not used for commercial purposes has the same class rates as class 4bb property, (ii) manufactured home parks assessed under clause (5) have the same class rate as class 4b property, (iii) commercial-use seasonal residential recreational property has a class rate of one percent for the first \$500,000 of market value, which includes any market value receiving the one percent rate under subdivision 22, and 1.25 percent for the remaining market value, (iv) the market value of property described in clause (4) has a class rate of one percent, (v) the market value of property described in clauses (2) and (6) has a class rate of 1.25 percent, and (vi) that portion of the market value of property in clause (8) (9) qualifying for class 4c property has a class rate of 1.25 percent.

(e) Class 4d property is qualifying low-income rental housing certified to the assessor by the Housing Finance Agency under section 273.128, subdivision 3. If only a portion of the units in the building qualify as low-income rental housing units as

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certified under section 273.128, subdivision 3, only the proportion of qualifying units to the total number of units in the building qualify for class 4d. The remaining portion of the building shall be classified by the assessor based upon its use. Class 4d also includes the same proportion of land as the qualifying low-income rental housing units are to the total units in the building. For all properties qualifying as class 4d, the market value determined by the assessor must be based on the normal approach to value using normal unrestricted rents.

Class 4d property has a class rate of 0.75 percent.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2006 and subsequent years.

Sec. 17. [273.1321] VACANT COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES.

Subdivision 1. AUTHORITY. A city may establish, by ordinance, a program to encourage redevelopment, provide for better utilization of commercial-industrial property, and eliminate blighting influences by revoking the eligibility of individual commercial-industrial properties to receive the credit authorized under section 273.1398, subdivision 4. The program may revoke eligibility of a property only if:

(1) the property has been vacant, as defined in subdivision 3, clause (1), (2), or (3), for three or more consecutive years prior to the current assessment year; or

(2) the property has been vacant as defined under subdivision 3, clause (4), for five or more consecutive years prior to the current assessment year.

Subd. 2. MINIMUM PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS. The program must provide:

(1) standards for determining whether a property is vacant;

(2) written assessment notice by the city or county to the property owner informing the owner that the property's eligibility will be revoked;

(3) opportunity for the property owner to appeal the revocation at the local and county board of appeal and equalization;

(4) timely notice to the county assessor of the property's eligibility revocation, or if the city has a city assessor and the city assessor has revoked the property's eligibility; and

(5) any other provisions the city determines are necessary or appropriate to the operation of the program to achieve its purposes.

Subd. 3. DEFINITION OF VACANT. A program established under this section may provide that a property is vacant if the property is:

(1) condemned, dangerous, or having multiple building code violations;

(2) condemned and illegally occupied;

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(3) either occupied or unoccupied, during which time the enforcement officer for the municipality has issued multiple orders to correct nuisance conditions; or

(4) unoccupied and not utilized for a commercial or industrial purpose.

Subd. 4. NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNER. The municipality shall give notice to the property owner stating that the property may cease to be eligible for the credit under section 273.1398, subdivision 4, unless the property is occupied, the conditions in subdivision 3, clauses (1) to (3), are remedied, and the property is used for a commercial or industrial purpose for at least 180 days during the next 12-month period.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for assessment year 2006 and thereafter, for taxes payable in 2007 and thereafter.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 274.01, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. ORDINARY BOARD; MEETINGS, DEADLINES, GRIEVANCES. (a) The town board of a town, or the council or other governing body of a city, is the board of appeal and equalization except (1) in cities whose charters provide for a board of equalization or (2) in any city or town that has transferred its local board of review power and duties to the county board as provided in subdivision 3. The county assessor shall fix a day and time when the board or the board of equalization shall meet in the assessment districts of the county. Notwithstanding any law or city charter to the contrary, a city board of equalization shall be referred to as a board of appeal and equalization. On or before February 15 of each year the assessor shall give written notice of the time to the city or town clerk. Notwithstanding the provisions of any charter to the contrary, the meetings must be held between April 1 and May 31 each year. The clerk shall give published and posted notice of the meeting at least ten days before the date of the meeting.

The board shall meet at the office of the clerk to review the assessment and classification of property in the town or city. No changes in valuation or classification which are intended to correct errors in judgment by the county assessor may be made by the county assessor after the board has adjourned in those cities or towns that hold a local board of review; however, corrections of errors that are merely clerical in nature or changes that extend homestead treatment to property are permitted after adjournment until the tax extension date for that assessment year. The changes must be fully documented and maintained in the assessor's office and must be available for review by any person. A copy of the changes made during this period in those cities or towns that hold a local board of review must be sent to the county board no later than December 31 of the assessment year.

(b) The board shall determine whether the taxable property in the town or city has been properly placed on the list and properly valued by the assessor. If real or personal property has been omitted, the board shall place it on the list with its market value, and correct the assessment so that each tract or lot of real property, and each article, parcel,

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or class of personal property, is entered on the assessment list at its market value. No assessment of the property of any person may be raised unless the person has been duly notified of the intent of the board to do so. On application of any person feeling aggrieved, the board shall review the assessment or classification, or both, and correct it as appears just. The board may not make an individual market value adjustment or classification change that would benefit the property in cases where if the owner or other person having control over the property will not permit the assessor has refused the assessor access to inspect the property and the interior of any buildings or structures as provided in section 273.20.

(c) A local board may reduce assessments upon petition of the taxpayer but the total reductions must not reduce the aggregate assessment made by the county assessor by more than one percent. If the total reductions would lower the aggregate assessments made by the county assessor by more than one percent, none of the adjustments may be made. The assessor shall correct any clerical errors or double assessments discovered by the board without regard to the one percent limitation.

(d) A local board does not have authority to grant an exemption or to order property removed from the tax rolls.

(e) A majority of the members may act at the meeting, and adjourn from day to day until they finish hearing the cases presented. The assessor shall attend, with the assessment books and papers, and take part in the proceedings, but must not vote. The county assessor, or an assistant delegated by the county assessor shall attend the meetings. The board shall list separately, on a form appended to the assessment book, all omitted property added to the list by the board and all items of property increased or decreased, with the market value of each item of property, added or changed by the board, placed opposite the item. The county assessor shall enter all changes made by the board in the assessment book.

(f) Except as provided in subdivision 3, if a person fails to appear in person, by counsel, or by written communication before the board after being duly notified of the board's intent to raise the assessment of the property, or if a person feeling aggrieved by an assessment or classification fails to apply for a review of the assessment or classification, the person may not appear before the county board of appeal and equalization for a review of the assessment or classification. This paragraph does not apply if an assessment was made after the local board meeting, as provided in section 273.01, or if the person can establish not having received notice of market value at least five days before the local board meeting.

(g) The local board must complete its work and adjourn within 20 days from the time of convening stated in the notice of the clerk, unless a longer period is approved by the commissioner of revenue. No action taken after that date is valid. All complaints about an assessment or classification made after the meeting of the board must be heard and determined by the county board of equalization. A nonresident may, at any time, before the meeting of the board file written objections to an assessment or classification with the county assessor. The objections must be presented to the board at its meeting by the county assessor for its consideration.

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EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2006 assessment and thereafter.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 275.025, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **SEASONAL RESIDENTIAL RECREATIONAL TAX CAPACITY.** For the purposes of this section, "seasonal residential recreational tax capacity" means the tax capacity of tier III of class 1c under section 273.13, subdivision 22, and all class 4c(1) property under section 273.13, subdivision 25, except that the first \$76,000 of market value of each noncommercial class 4c(1) property has a tax capacity for this purpose equal to 40 percent of its tax capacity under section 273.13.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes levied in 2005, payable in 2006, and thereafter.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 275.025, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **APPORTIONMENT AND LEVY OF STATE GENERAL TAX.** Ninety-five percent of the state general tax must be distributed among the counties levied by applying a uniform rate to each county's all commercial-industrial tax capacity and its five percent of the state general tax must be levied by applying a uniform rate to all seasonal residential recreational tax capacity. Within each county, the tax must be levied by applying a uniform rate against commercial-industrial tax capacity and seasonal residential recreational tax capacity. On or before October 1 each year, the commissioner of revenue shall certify a the preliminary state general levy rate rates to each county auditor that must be used to prepare the notices of proposed property taxes for taxes payable in the following year. By January 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify the final state general levy rate to each county auditor that shall be used in spreading taxes.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 275.065, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. **OVERLAPPING JURISDICTIONS.** In the case of a taxing authority lying in two or more counties, the home county auditor shall certify the proposed levy and the proposed local tax rate to the other county auditor by September 20 ~~October~~ 5. The home county auditor must estimate the levy or rate in preparing the notices required in subdivision 3, if the other county has not certified the appropriate information. If requested by the home county auditor, the other county auditor must furnish an estimate to the home county auditor.

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

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Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 275.065, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **NOTICE OF PROPOSED PROPERTY TAXES.** (a) The county auditor shall prepare and the county treasurer shall deliver after November 10 and on or before November 24 each year, by first class mail to each taxpayer at the address listed on the county's current year's assessment roll, a notice of proposed property taxes.

(b) The commissioner of revenue shall prescribe the form of the notice.

(c) The notice must inform taxpayers that it contains the amount of property taxes each taxing authority proposes to collect for taxes payable the following year. In the case of a town, or in the case of the state general tax, the final tax amount will be its proposed tax. In the case of taxing authorities required to hold a public meeting under subdivision 6, the notice must clearly state that each taxing authority, including regional library districts established under section 134.201, and including the metropolitan taxing districts as defined in paragraph (i), but excluding all other special taxing districts and towns, will hold a public meeting to receive public testimony on the proposed budget and proposed or final property tax levy, or, in case of a school district, on the current budget and proposed property tax levy. It must clearly state the time and place of each taxing authority's meeting, a telephone number for the taxing authority that taxpayers may call if they have questions related to the notice, and an address where comments will be received by mail.

(d) The notice must state for each parcel:

(1) the market value of the property as determined under section 273.11, and used for computing property taxes payable in the following year and for taxes payable in the current year as each appears in the records of the county assessor on November 1 of the current year; and, in the case of residential property, whether the property is classified as homestead or nonhomestead. The notice must clearly inform taxpayers of the years to which the market values apply and that the values are final values;

(2) the items listed below, shown separately by county, city or town, and state general tax, net of the residential and agricultural homestead credit under section 273.1384, voter approved school levy, other local school levy, and the sum of the special taxing districts, and as a total of all taxing authorities:

(i) the actual tax for taxes payable in the current year; and

(ii) the proposed tax amount.

If the county levy under clause (2) includes an amount for a lake improvement district as defined under sections 103B.501 to 103B.581, the amount attributable for that purpose must be separately stated from the remaining county levy amount.

In the case of a town or the state general tax, the final tax shall also be its proposed tax unless the town changes its levy at a special town meeting under section 365.52. If a school district has certified under section 126C.17, subdivision 9, that a

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referendum will be held in the school district at the November general election, the county auditor must note next to the school district's proposed amount that a referendum is pending and that, if approved by the voters, the tax amount may be higher than shown on the notice. In the case of the city of Minneapolis, the levy for the Minneapolis Library Board and the levy for Minneapolis Park and Recreation shall be listed separately from the remaining amount of the city's levy. In the case of the city of St. Paul, the levy for the St. Paul Library Agency must be listed separately from the remaining amount of the city's levy. In the case of Ramsey County, any amount levied under section 134.07 may be listed separately from the remaining amount of the county's levy. In the case of a parcel where tax increment or the fiscal disparities areawide tax under chapter 276A or 473F applies, the proposed tax levy on the captured value or the proposed tax levy on the tax capacity subject to the areawide tax must each be stated separately and not included in the sum of the special taxing districts; and

(3) the increase or decrease between the total taxes payable in the current year and the total proposed taxes, expressed as a percentage.

For purposes of this section, the amount of the tax on homesteads qualifying under the senior citizens' property tax deferral program under chapter 290B is the total amount of property tax before subtraction of the deferred property tax amount.

(e) The notice must clearly state that the proposed or final taxes do not include the following:

(1) special assessments;

(2) levies approved by the voters after the date the proposed taxes are certified, including bond referenda and school district levy referenda;

(3) a levy limit increase approved by the voters by the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the levy year as provided under section 275.73;

(4) amounts necessary to pay cleanup or other costs due to a natural disaster occurring after the date the proposed taxes are certified;

(5) amounts necessary to pay tort judgments against the taxing authority that become final after the date the proposed taxes are certified; and

(6) the contamination tax imposed on properties which received market value reductions for contamination.

(f) Except as provided in subdivision 7, failure of the county auditor to prepare or the county treasurer to deliver the notice as required in this section does not invalidate the proposed or final tax levy or the taxes payable pursuant to the tax levy.

(g) If the notice the taxpayer receives under this section lists the property as nonhomestead, and satisfactory documentation is provided to the county assessor by the applicable deadline, and the property qualifies for the homestead classification in

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that assessment year, the assessor shall reclassify the property to homestead for taxes payable in the following year.

(h) In the case of class 4 residential property used as a residence for lease or rental periods of 30 days or more, the taxpayer must either:

(1) mail or deliver a copy of the notice of proposed property taxes to each tenant, renter, or lessee; or

(2) post a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place on the premises of the property.

The notice must be mailed or posted by the taxpayer by November 27 or within three days of receipt of the notice, whichever is later. A taxpayer may notify the county treasurer of the address of the taxpayer, agent, caretaker, or manager of the premises to which the notice must be mailed in order to fulfill the requirements of this paragraph.

(i) For purposes of this subdivision, subdivisions 5a and 6, "metropolitan special taxing districts" means the following taxing districts in the seven-county metropolitan area that levy a property tax for any of the specified purposes listed below:

(1) Metropolitan Council under section 473.132, 473.167, 473.249, 473.325, 473.446, 473.521, 473.547, or 473.834;

(2) Metropolitan Airports Commission under section 473.667, 473.671, or 473.672; and

(3) Metropolitan Mosquito Control Commission under section 473.711.

For purposes of this section, any levies made by the regional rail authorities in the county of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, or Washington under chapter 398A shall be included with the appropriate county's levy and shall be discussed at that county's public hearing.

(j) The governing body of a county, city, or school district may, with the consent of the county board, include supplemental information with the statement of proposed property taxes about the impact of state aid increases or decreases on property tax increases or decreases and on the level of services provided in the affected jurisdiction. This supplemental information may include information for the following year, the current year, and for as many consecutive preceding years as deemed appropriate by the governing body of the county, city, or school district. It may include only information regarding:

(1) the impact of inflation as measured by the implicit price deflator for state and local government purchases;

(2) population growth and decline;

(3) state or federal government action; and

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(4) other financial factors that affect the level of property taxation and local services that the governing body of the county, city, or school district may deem appropriate to include.

The information may be presented using tables, written narrative, and graphic representations and may contain instruction toward further sources of information or opportunity for comment.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for notices for property taxes levied in 2005, payable in 2006, and thereafter.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 275.065, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9. AITKIN COUNTY AND SCHOOL DISTRICT HEARING. Notwithstanding any other law, Aitkin County and Independent School District No. 1, and the city of Aitkin, or any two of them, may hold their initial public hearing jointly. The hearing must be held on the second Tuesday of December each year. The advertisement required in subdivision 5a may be a joint advertisement. The hearing is otherwise subject to the requirements of this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for hearings conducted in 2005 and subsequent years.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 275.065, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10. NOBLES COUNTY; JOINT INITIAL PUBLIC HEARING. Notwithstanding any other law, Nobles County, the city of Worthington, and Independent School District No. 518, Worthington, or any two of them, may hold their initial public hearing jointly. The hearing must be held on the second Tuesday of December each year. The advertisement required in subdivision 5a may be a joint advertisement. The hearing is otherwise subject to the requirements of this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for hearings conducted in 2005 and subsequent years.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 275.70, subdivision 5, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 152, article 1, section 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. SPECIAL LEVIES. "Special levies" means those portions of ad valorem taxes levied by a local governmental unit for the following purposes or in the following manner:

(1) to pay the costs of the principal and interest on bonded indebtedness or to reimburse for the amount of liquor store revenues used to pay the principal and interest due on municipal liquor store bonds in the year preceding the year for which the levy limit is calculated;

(2) to pay the costs of principal and interest on certificates of indebtedness issued for any corporate purpose except for the following:

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- (i) tax anticipation or aid anticipation certificates of indebtedness;
 - (ii) certificates of indebtedness issued under sections 298.28 and 298.282;
 - (iii) certificates of indebtedness used to fund current expenses or to pay the costs of extraordinary expenditures that result from a public emergency; or
 - (iv) certificates of indebtedness used to fund an insufficiency in tax receipts or an insufficiency in other revenue sources;
- (3) to provide for the bonded indebtedness portion of payments made to another political subdivision of the state of Minnesota;
- (4) to fund payments made to the Minnesota State Armory Building Commission under section 193.145, subdivision 2, to retire the principal and interest on armory construction bonds;
- (5) property taxes approved by voters which are levied against the referendum market value as provided under section 275.61;
- (6) to fund matching requirements needed to qualify for federal or state grants or programs to the extent that either (i) the matching requirement exceeds the matching requirement in calendar year 2001, or (ii) it is a new matching requirement that did not exist prior to 2002;
- (7) to pay the expenses reasonably and necessarily incurred in preparing for or repairing the effects of natural disaster including the occurrence or threat of widespread or severe damage, injury, or loss of life or property resulting from natural causes, in accordance with standards formulated by the Emergency Services Division of the state Department of Public Safety, as allowed by the commissioner of revenue under section 275.74, subdivision 2;
- (8) pay amounts required to correct an error in the levy certified to the county auditor by a city or county in a levy year, but only to the extent that when added to the preceding year's levy it is not in excess of an applicable statutory, special law or charter limitation, or the limitation imposed on the governmental subdivision by sections 275.70 to 275.74 in the preceding levy year;
- (9) to pay an abatement under section 469.1815;
- (10) to pay any costs attributable to increases in the employer contribution rates under chapter 353 that are effective after June 30, 2001;
- (11) to pay the operating or maintenance costs of a county jail as authorized in section 641.01 or 641.262, or of a correctional facility as defined in section 241.021, subdivision 1, paragraph (f), to the extent that the county can demonstrate to the commissioner of revenue that the amount has been included in the county budget as a direct result of a rule, minimum requirement, minimum standard, or directive of the Department of Corrections, or to pay the operating or maintenance costs of a regional jail as authorized in section 641.262. For purposes of this clause, a district court order is not a rule, minimum requirement, minimum standard, or directive of the Department

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of Corrections. If the county utilizes this special levy, except to pay operating or maintenance costs of a new regional jail facility under sections 641.262 to 641.264 which will not replace an existing jail facility, any amount levied by the county in the previous levy year for the purposes specified under this clause and included in the county's previous year's levy limitation computed under section 275.71, shall be deducted from the levy limit base under section 275.71, subdivision 2, when determining the county's current year levy limitation. The county shall provide the necessary information to the commissioner of revenue for making this determination;

(12) to pay for operation of a lake improvement district, as authorized under section 103B.555. If the county utilizes this special levy, any amount levied by the county in the previous levy year for the purposes specified under this clause and included in the county's previous year's levy limitation computed under section 275.71 shall be deducted from the levy limit base under section 275.71, subdivision 2, when determining the county's current year levy limitation. The county shall provide the necessary information to the commissioner of revenue for making this determination;

(13) to repay a state or federal loan used to fund the direct or indirect required spending by the local government due to a state or federal transportation project or other state or federal capital project. This authority may only be used if the project is not a local government initiative;

(14) to pay for court administration costs as required under section 273.1398, subdivision 4b, less the (i) county's share of transferred fines and fees collected by the district courts in the county for calendar year 2001 and (ii) the aid amount certified to be paid to the county in 2004 under section 273.1398, subdivision 4c; however, for taxes levied to pay for these costs in the year in which the court financing is transferred to the state, the amount under this clause is limited to the amount of aid the county is certified to receive under section 273.1398, subdivision 4a;

(15) to fund a police or firefighters relief association as required under section 69.77 to the extent that the required amount exceeds the amount levied for this purpose in 2001; and

(16) for purposes of a storm sewer improvement district, pursuant to under section 444.20; and

(17) to pay for the maintenance and support of a city or county society for the prevention of cruelty to animals under section 343.11. If the city or county uses this special levy, any amount levied by the city or county in the previous levy year for the purposes specified in this clause and included in the city's or county's previous year's levy limit computed under section 275.71, must be deducted from the levy limit base under section 275.71, subdivision 2, in determining the city's or county's current year levy limit.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes levied in 2005, payable in 2006, and thereafter.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 276.04, subdivision 2, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 10, article 1, section 60, is amended to read:

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Subd. 2. **CONTENTS OF TAX STATEMENTS.** (a) The treasurer shall provide for the printing of the tax statements. The commissioner of revenue shall prescribe the form of the property tax statement and its contents. The statement must contain a tabulated statement of the dollar amount due to each taxing authority and the amount of the state tax from the parcel of real property for which a particular tax statement is prepared. The dollar amounts attributable to the county, the state tax, the voter approved school tax, the other local school tax, the township or municipality, and the total of the metropolitan special taxing districts as defined in section 275.065, subdivision 3, paragraph (i), must be separately stated. The amounts due all other special taxing districts, if any, may be aggregated except that any levies made by the regional rail authorities in the county of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, or Washington under chapter 398A shall be listed on a separate line directly under the appropriate county's levy. If the county levy under this paragraph includes an amount for a lake improvement district as defined under sections 103B.501 to 103B.581, the amount attributable for that purpose must be separately stated from the remaining county levy amount. In the case of Ramsey County, if the county levy under this paragraph includes an amount for public library service under section 134.07, the amount attributable for that purpose may be separated from the remaining county levy amount. The amount of the tax on homesteads qualifying under the senior citizens' property tax deferral program under chapter 290B is the total amount of property tax before subtraction of the deferred property tax amount. The amount of the tax on contamination value imposed under sections 270.91 to 270.98, if any, must also be separately stated. The dollar amounts, including the dollar amount of any special assessments, may be rounded to the nearest even whole dollar. For purposes of this section whole odd-numbered dollars may be adjusted to the next higher even-numbered dollar. The amount of market value excluded under section 273.11, subdivision 16, if any, must also be listed on the tax statement.

(b) The property tax statements for manufactured homes and sectional structures taxed as personal property shall contain the same information that is required on the tax statements for real property.

(c) Real and personal property tax statements must contain the following information in the order given in this paragraph. The information must contain the current year tax information in the right column with the corresponding information for the previous year in a column on the left:

- (1) the property's estimated market value under section 273.11, subdivision 1;
- (2) the property's taxable market value after reductions under section 273.11, subdivisions 1a and 16;
- (3) the property's gross tax, calculated by adding the property's total property tax to the sum of the aids enumerated in clause (4);
- (4) a total of the following aids:
 - (i) education aids payable under chapters 122A, 123A, 123B, 124D, 125A, 126C, and 127A;

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(ii) local government aids for cities, towns, and counties under ~~chapter 477A~~ sections 477A.011 to 477A.04; and

(iii) disparity reduction aid under section 273.1398;

(5) for homestead residential and agricultural properties, the credits under section 273.1384;

(6) any credits received under sections 273.119; 273.123; 273.135; 273.1391; 273.1398, subdivision 4; 469.171; and 473H.10, except that the amount of credit received under section 273.135 must be separately stated and identified as "taconite tax relief"; and

(7) the net tax payable in the manner required in paragraph (a).

(d) If the county uses envelopes for mailing property tax statements and if the county agrees, a taxing district may include a notice with the property tax statement notifying taxpayers when the taxing district will begin its budget deliberations for the current year, and encouraging taxpayers to attend the hearings. If the county allows notices to be included in the envelope containing the property tax statement, and if more than one taxing district relative to a given property decides to include a notice with the tax statement, the county treasurer or auditor must coordinate the process and may combine the information on a single announcement.

The commissioner of revenue shall certify to the county auditor the actual or estimated aids enumerated in paragraph (c), clause (4), that local governments will receive in the following year. The commissioner must certify this amount by January 1 of each year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for property tax statements for taxes payable in 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 298.24, subdivision 1, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 8, section 18, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. (a) For concentrate produced in 2001, 2002, and 2003, there is imposed upon taconite and iron sulphides, and upon the mining and quarrying thereof, and upon the production of iron ore concentrate therefrom, and upon the concentrate so produced, a tax of \$2.103 per gross ton of merchantable iron ore concentrate produced therefrom. For concentrates produced in 2005, the tax rate is the same rate imposed for concentrates produced in 2004.

(b) For concentrates produced in 2004 2006 and subsequent years, the tax rate shall be equal to the preceding year's tax rate plus an amount equal to the preceding year's tax rate multiplied by the percentage increase in the implicit price deflator from the fourth quarter of the second preceding year to the fourth quarter of the preceding year. "Implicit price deflator" means the implicit price deflator for the gross domestic product prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the United States Department of Commerce.

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(c) On concentrates produced in 1997 and thereafter, an additional tax is imposed equal to three cents per gross ton of merchantable iron ore concentrate for each one percent that the iron content of the product exceeds 72 percent, when dried at 212 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) The tax shall be imposed on the average of the production for the current year and the previous two years. The rate of the tax imposed will be the current year's tax rate. This clause shall not apply in the case of the closing of a taconite facility if the property taxes on the facility would be higher if this clause and section 298.25 were not applicable.

(e) If the tax or any part of the tax imposed by this subdivision is held to be unconstitutional, a tax of \$2.103 per gross ton of merchantable iron ore concentrate produced shall be imposed.

(f) Consistent with the intent of this subdivision to impose a tax based upon the weight of merchantable iron ore concentrate, the commissioner of revenue may indirectly determine the weight of merchantable iron ore concentrate included in fluxed pellets by subtracting the weight of the limestone, dolomite, or olivine derivatives or other basic flux additives included in the pellets from the weight of the pellets. For purposes of this paragraph, "fluxed pellets" are pellets produced in a process in which limestone, dolomite, olivine, or other basic flux additives are combined with merchantable iron ore concentrate. No subtraction from the weight of the pellets shall be allowed for binders, mineral and chemical additives other than basic flux additives, or moisture.

(g)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, for the first two years of a plant's commercial production of direct reduced ore, no tax is imposed under this section. As used in this paragraph, "commercial production" is production of more than 50,000 tons of direct reduced ore in the current year or in any prior year, "noncommercial production" is production of 50,000 tons or less of direct reduced ore in any year, and "direct reduced ore" is ore that results in a product that has an iron content of at least 75 percent. For the third year of a plant's commercial production of direct reduced ore, the rate to be applied to direct reduced ore is 25 percent of the rate otherwise determined under this subdivision. For the fourth commercial production year, the rate is 50 percent of the rate otherwise determined under this subdivision; for the fifth commercial production year, the rate is 75 percent of the rate otherwise determined under this subdivision; and for all subsequent commercial production years, the full rate is imposed.

(2) Subject to clause (1), production of direct reduced ore in this state is subject to the tax imposed by this section, but if that production is not produced by a producer of taconite or iron sulfides, the production of taconite or iron sulfides consumed in the production of direct reduced iron in this state is not subject to the tax imposed by this section on taconite or iron sulfides.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, no tax is imposed on direct reduced ore under this section during the facility's noncommercial production of

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direct reduced ore. The taconite or iron sulphides consumed in the noncommercial production of direct reduced ore is subject to the tax imposed by this section on taconite and iron sulphides. Three-year average production of direct reduced ore does not include production of direct reduced ore in any noncommercial year. Three-year average production for a direct reduced ore facility that has noncommercial production is the average of the commercial production of direct reduced ore for the current year and the previous two commercial years.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 469.033, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. OPERATION AREA AS TAXING DISTRICT, SPECIAL TAX. All of the territory included within the area of operation of any authority shall constitute a taxing district for the purpose of levying and collecting special benefit taxes as provided in this subdivision. All of the taxable property, both real and personal, within that taxing district shall be deemed to be benefited by projects to the extent of the special taxes levied under this subdivision. Subject to the consent by resolution of the governing body of the city in and for which it was created, an authority may levy a tax upon all taxable property within that taxing district. The tax shall be extended, spread, and included with and as a part of the general taxes for state, county, and municipal purposes by the county auditor, to be collected and enforced therewith, together with the penalty, interest, and costs. As the tax, including any penalties, interest, and costs, is collected by the county treasurer it shall be accumulated and kept in a separate fund to be known as the "housing and redevelopment project fund." The money in the fund shall be turned over to the authority at the same time and in the same manner that the tax collections for the city are turned over to the city, and shall be expended only for the purposes of sections 469.001 to 469.047. It shall be paid out upon vouchers signed by the chair of the authority or an authorized representative. The amount of the levy shall be an amount approved by the governing body of the city, but shall not exceed 0.0144 percent of taxable market value for the current levy year, notwithstanding section 273.032. The authority shall each year formulate and file a budget in accordance with the budget procedure of the city in the same manner as required of executive departments of the city or, if no budgets are required to be filed, by August 1. The amount of the tax levy for the following year shall be based on that budget.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 473F.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. AREA. "Area" means the territory included within the boundaries of Anoka, Carver, Dakota excluding the city of Northfield, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott excluding the city of New Prague, and Washington Counties, excluding lands constituting a major or an intermediate airport as defined under section 473.625.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2006 and subsequent years.

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Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 473F.08, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. **BLOOMINGTON COMPUTATION.** Beginning in 1987 and each subsequent year through 1998, the city of Bloomington shall determine the interest payments for that year for the bonds which have been sold for the highway improvements pursuant to Laws 1986, chapter 391, section 2, paragraph (g). Effective for property taxes payable in 1988 through property taxes payable in 1999, after the Hennepin County auditor has computed the areawide portion of the levy for the city of Bloomington pursuant to subdivision 3, clause (a), the auditor shall annually add a dollar amount to the city of Bloomington's areawide portion of the levy equal to the amount which has been certified to the auditor by the city of Bloomington for the interest payments for that year for the bonds which were sold for highway improvements. The total areawide portion of the levy for the city of Bloomington including the additional amount for interest repayment certified pursuant to this subdivision shall be certified by the Hennepin County auditor to the administrative auditor pursuant to subdivision 5. The Hennepin County auditor shall distribute to the city of Bloomington the additional areawide portion of the levy computed pursuant to this subdivision at the same time that payments are made to the other counties pursuant to subdivision 7a. For property taxes payable from the year ~~2006~~ 2009 through ~~2015~~ 2018, the Hennepin County auditor shall adjust Bloomington's contribution to the areawide gross tax capacity upward each year by a value equal to ten percent of the total additional areawide levy distributed to Bloomington under this subdivision from 1988 to 1999, divided by the areawide tax rate for taxes payable in the previous year.

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

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.11, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES LAND.** "Other natural resources land" means:

(1) any other land presently owned in fee title by the state and administered by the commissioner, or any tax-forfeited land, other than platted lots within a city or those lands described under subdivision 3, clause (2), which is owned by the state and administered by the commissioner or by the county in which it is located; and

(2) ~~land leased by the state from the United States of America through the United States Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to Title III of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act, which land is commonly referred to as land utilization project land that is administered by the commissioner.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids paid in calendar year 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.11, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 5. LAND UTILIZATION PROJECT LAND. "Land utilization project land" means land that is leased by the state from the United States through the United States Secretary of Agriculture according to Title III of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act and that is administered by the commissioner.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids paid in calendar year 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.12, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **TYPES OF LAND; PAYMENTS.** (a) As an offset for expenses incurred by counties and towns in support of natural resources lands, the following amounts are annually appropriated to the commissioner of natural resources from the general fund for transfer to the commissioner of revenue. The commissioner of revenue shall pay the transferred funds to counties as required by sections 477A.11 to 477A.145. The amounts are:

(1) for acquired natural resources land, \$3, as adjusted for inflation under section 477A.145, multiplied by the total number of acres of acquired natural resources land or, at the county's option three-fourths of one percent of the appraised value of all acquired natural resources land in the county, whichever is greater;

(2) 75 cents, as adjusted for inflation under section 477A.145, multiplied by the number of acres of county-administered other natural resources land; and

(3) 75 cents, as adjusted for inflation under section 477A.145, multiplied by the total number of acres of land utilization project land;

~~(3)~~ (4) 37.5 cents, as adjusted for inflation under section 477A.145, multiplied by the number of acres of commissioner-administered other natural resources land located in each county as of July 1 of each year prior to the payment year.

(b) The amount determined under paragraph (a), clause (1), is payable for land that is acquired from a private owner and owned by the Department of Transportation for the purpose of replacing wetland losses caused by transportation projects, but only if the county contains more than 500 acres of such land at the time the certification is made under subdivision 2.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids paid in calendar year 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.12, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **PROCEDURE.** Lands for which payments in lieu are made pursuant to section 97A.061, subdivision 3, and Laws 1973, chapter 567, shall not be eligible for payments under this section. Each county auditor shall certify to the Department of Natural Resources during July of each year prior to the payment year the number of acres of county-administered other natural resources land within the county. The

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Department of Natural resources may, in addition to the certification of acreage, require descriptive lists of land so certified. The commissioner of natural resources shall determine and certify to the commissioner of revenue by March 1 of the payment year:

(1) the number of acres and most recent appraised value of acquired natural resources land within each county;

(2) the number of acres of commissioner-administered natural resources land within each county; and

(3) the number of acres of county-administered other natural resources land within each county, based on the reports filed by each county auditor with the commissioner of natural resources; and

(4) the number of acres of land utilization project land within each county.

The commissioner of transportation shall determine and certify to the commissioner of revenue by March 1 of the payment year the number of acres of land and the appraised value of the land described in subdivision 1, paragraph (b), but only if it exceeds 500 acres.

The commissioner of revenue shall determine the distributions provided for in this section using the number of acres and appraised values certified by the commissioner of natural resources and the commissioner of transportation by March 1 of the payment year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids paid in calendar year 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.14, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.** Except as provided in subdivision 2 or in section 97A.061, subdivision 5, 40 percent of the total payment to the county shall be deposited in the county general revenue fund to be used to provide property tax levy reduction. The remainder shall be distributed by the county in the following priority:

(a) 37.5 cents, as adjusted for inflation under section 477A.145, for each acre of county-administered other natural resources land shall be deposited in a resource development fund to be created within the county treasury for use in resource development, forest management, game and fish habitat improvement, and recreational development and maintenance of county-administered other natural resources land. Any county receiving less than \$5,000 annually for the resource development fund may elect to deposit that amount in the county general revenue fund;

(b) From the funds remaining, within 30 days of receipt of the payment to the county, the county treasurer shall pay each organized township 30 cents, as adjusted for inflation under section 477A.145, for each acre of acquired natural resources land and

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each acre of land described in section 477A.12, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), and 7.5 cents, as adjusted for inflation under section 477A.145, for each acre of other natural resources land and each acre of land utilization project land located within its boundaries. Payments for natural resources lands not located in an organized township shall be deposited in the county general revenue fund. Payments to counties and townships pursuant to this paragraph shall be used to provide property tax levy reduction, except that of the payments for natural resources lands not located in an organized township, the county may allocate the amount determined to be necessary for maintenance of roads in unorganized townships. Provided that, if the total payment to the county pursuant to section 477A.12 is not sufficient to fully fund the distribution provided for in this clause, the amount available shall be distributed to each township and the county general revenue fund on a pro rata basis; and

(c) Any remaining funds shall be deposited in the county general revenue fund. Provided that, if the distribution to the county general revenue fund exceeds \$35,000, the excess shall be used to provide property tax levy reduction.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids paid in calendar year 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 36. Laws 1994, chapter 587, article 9, section 8, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **TAX LEVIES.** Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 471.24, each of the following cities or towns is authorized to levy a tax and make an appropriation not to exceed \$15,000 \$25,000 annually to the Lakeview Cemetery Association, operated by the town of Iron Range, for cemetery purposes: the city of Coleraine, the city of Bovey, and each town which is a member of the cemetery association.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes levied in 2005, payable in 2006, and thereafter.

Sec. 37. **REPORTS; STANDARDIZED ASSESSMENT AND CLASSIFICATION STANDARDS.**

(a) Recognizing the importance of uniform and professional property tax assessment and classification practices, the commissioner of revenue, in consultation with appropriate stakeholder groups, shall develop and issue two reports to the chairs of the house and senate tax committees. The reports shall include an analysis of existing practices and provide recommendations, where necessary, for achieving higher quality and uniform assessments and consistency of property classifications.

(b) The first report will be issued by February 1, 2006, and will address the following property types:

(1) agricultural land including land enrolled in the green acres and agricultural preserve programs (both high and low values);

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(2) rural woodlands including timber, seasonal residential recreational, agricultural and residential property, and lands used for the production of short rotation woody crops; and

(3) resort property including class 1c and class 4c seasonal residential recreational resorts.

(c) The second report will be issued by February 1, 2007, and will address the following property types:

(1) class 4d low-income rental housing property;

(2) lands enrolled in state or federal conservation programs including the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), Reinvest in Minnesota (RIM) program, and Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP);

(3) residential use properties including seasonal residential recreational and residential homestead and nonhomestead property; and

(4) commercial/industrial property.

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

Sec. 38. CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS; ASSESSORS.

The commissioner of revenue is directed to develop a code of conduct and ethics for Minnesota assessors to ensure public confidence in property assessment. The commissioner shall consult with representatives of the Minnesota Association of Assessing Officers, the State Board of Assessors, and any other groups that the commissioner deems appropriate. The code must include language that promotes fairness and uniformity and recommends assessment practices that do not promote the perception of a conflict of interest. The code must be completed and recommended to the Minnesota State Board of Assessors for adopting by January 1, 2006. This code must be presented as part of the course required by Minnesota Statutes, section 273.0755, paragraph (c).

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

Sec. 39. DEVELOPMENT AUTHORIZED.

Dakota County Regional Railroad Authority may exercise the powers conferred by Minnesota Statutes, section 398A.04, to plan, establish, acquire, develop, construct, purchase, enlarge, extend, improve, maintain, equip, operate, regulate, and protect a bus rapid transit system located within the Cedar Avenue transitway corridor within Dakota County. The authority may levy for this purpose under Minnesota Statutes, section 398A.04, subdivision 8, to the extent the levy authority under that subdivision is not required to be used for that levy year for railroad purposes.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 645.023, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), this section is effective without local approval the day following final enactment.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by strikeout.

Sec. 40. ASSESSMENT; ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES.

The Department of Revenue shall inform assessors of the provisions under Minnesota Statutes, section 272.02, subdivision 7, and shall monitor changes that may occur in the assessment of assisted living facilities in assessment years 2005 and 2006.

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

ARTICLE 2**PROPERTY TAX AIDS AND CREDITS**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.011, subdivision 36, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 38, section 1, and Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 4, section 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 36. **CITY AID BASE.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, "city aid base" is zero.

(b) The city aid base for any city with a population less than 500 is increased by \$40,000 for aids payable in calendar year 1995 and thereafter, and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$40,000 for aids payable in calendar year 1995 only, provided that:

(i) the average total tax capacity rate for taxes payable in 1995 exceeds 200 percent;

(ii) the city portion of the tax capacity rate exceeds 100 percent; and

(iii) its city aid base is less than \$60 per capita.

(c) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$20,000 in 1998 and thereafter and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$20,000 in calendar year 1998 only, provided that:

(i) the city has a population in 1994 of 2,500 or more;

(ii) the city is located in a county, outside of the metropolitan area, which contains a city of the first class;

(iii) the city's net tax capacity used in calculating its 1996 aid under section 477A.013 is less than \$400 per capita; and

(iv) at least four percent of the total net tax capacity, for taxes payable in 1996, of property located in the city is classified as railroad property.

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(d) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$200,000 in 1999 and thereafter and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$200,000 in calendar year 1999 only, provided that:

- (i) the city was incorporated as a statutory city after December 1, 1993;
- (ii) its city aid base does not exceed \$5,600; and
- (iii) the city had a population in 1996 of 5,000 or more.

(e) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$450,000 in 1999 to 2008 and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$450,000 in calendar year 1999 only, provided that:

- (i) the city had a population in 1996 of at least 50,000;
- (ii) its population had increased by at least 40 percent in the ten-year period ending in 1996; and
- (iii) its city's net tax capacity for aids payable in 1998 is less than \$700 per capita.

(f) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$150,000 for aids payable in 2000 and thereafter, and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$150,000 in calendar year 2000 only, provided that:

- (1) the city has a population that is greater than 1,000 and less than 2,500;
- (2) its commercial and industrial percentage for aids payable in 1999 is greater than 45 percent; and
- (3) the total market value of all commercial and industrial property in the city for assessment year 1999 is at least 15 percent less than the total market value of all commercial and industrial property in the city for assessment year 1998.

(g) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$200,000 in 2000 and thereafter, and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$200,000 in calendar year 2000 only, provided that:

- (1) the city had a population in 1997 of 2,500 or more;
- (2) the net tax capacity of the city used in calculating its 1999 aid under section 477A.013 is less than \$650 per capita;
- (3) the pre-1940 housing percentage of the city used in calculating 1999 aid under section 477A.013 is greater than 12 percent;
- (4) the 1999 local government aid of the city under section 477A.013 is less than 20 percent of the amount that the formula aid of the city would have been if the need increase percentage was 100 percent; and

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(5) the city aid base of the city used in calculating aid under section 477A.013 is less than \$7 per capita.

(h) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$102,000 in 2000 and thereafter, and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$102,000 in calendar year 2000 only, provided that:

(1) the city has a population in 1997 of 2,000 or more;

(2) the net tax capacity of the city used in calculating its 1999 aid under section 477A.013 is less than \$455 per capita;

(3) the net levy of the city used in calculating 1999 aid under section 477A.013 is greater than \$195 per capita; and

(4) the 1999 local government aid of the city under section 477A.013 is less than 38 percent of the amount that the formula aid of the city would have been if the need increase percentage was 100 percent.

(i) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$32,000 in 2001 and thereafter, and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$32,000 in calendar year 2001 only, provided that:

(1) the city has a population in 1998 that is greater than 200 but less than 500;

(2) the city's revenue need used in calculating aids payable in 2000 was greater than \$200 per capita;

(3) the city net tax capacity for the city used in calculating aids available in 2000 was equal to or less than \$200 per capita;

(4) the city aid base of the city used in calculating aid under section 477A.013 is less than \$65 per capita; and

(5) the city's formula aid for aids payable in 2000 was greater than zero.

(j) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$7,200 in 2001 and thereafter, and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$7,200 in calendar year 2001 only, provided that:

(1) the city had a population in 1998 that is greater than 200 but less than 500;

(2) the city's commercial industrial percentage used in calculating aids payable in 2000 was less than ten percent;

(3) more than 25 percent of the city's population was 60 years old or older according to the 1990 census;

(4) the city aid base of the city used in calculating aid under section 477A.013 is less than \$15 per capita; and

(5) the city's formula aid for aids payable in 2000 was greater than zero.

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(k) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$45,000 in 2001 and thereafter and by an additional \$50,000 in calendar years 2002 to 2011, and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$45,000 in calendar year 2001 only, and by \$50,000 in calendar year 2002 only, provided that:

(1) the net tax capacity of the city used in calculating its 2000 aid under section 477A.013 is less than \$810 per capita;

(2) the population of the city declined more than two percent between 1988 and 1998;

(3) the net levy of the city used in calculating 2000 aid under section 477A.013 is greater than \$240 per capita; and

(4) the city received less than \$36 per capita in aid under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, for aids payable in 2000.

(l) The city aid base for a city with a population of 10,000 or more which is located outside of the seven-county metropolitan area is increased in 2002 and thereafter, and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (b) or (c), is also increased in calendar year 2002 only, by an amount equal to the lesser of:

(1)(i) the total population of the city, as determined by the United States Bureau of the Census, in the 2000 census, (ii) minus 5,000, (iii) times 60; or

(2) \$2,500,000.

(m) The city aid base is increased by \$50,000 in 2002 and thereafter, and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$50,000 in calendar year 2002 only, provided that:

(1) the city is located in the seven-county metropolitan area;

(2) its population in 2000 is between 10,000 and 20,000; and

(3) its commercial industrial percentage, as calculated for city aid payable in 2001, was greater than 25 percent.

(n) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$150,000 in calendar years 2002 to 2011 and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$150,000 in calendar year 2002 only, provided that:

(1) the city had a population of at least 3,000 but no more than 4,000 in 1999;

(2) its home county is located within the seven-county metropolitan area;

(3) its pre-1940 housing percentage is less than 15 percent; and

(4) its city net tax capacity per capita for taxes payable in 2000 is less than \$900 per capita.

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(o) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$200,000 beginning in calendar year 2003 and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$200,000 in calendar year 2003 only, provided that the city qualified for an increase in homestead and agricultural credit aid under Laws 1995, chapter 264, article 8, section 18.

(p) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$200,000 in 2004 only and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$200,000 in calendar year 2004 only, if the city is the site of a nuclear dry cask storage facility.

(q) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$10,000 in 2004 and thereafter and the maximum total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$10,000 in calendar year 2004 only, if the city was included in a federal major disaster designation issued on April 1, 1998, and its pre-1940 housing stock was decreased by more than 40 percent between 1990 and 2000.

(r) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$25,000 in 2006 only and the maximum total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$25,000 in calendar year 2006 only if the city had a population in 2003 of at least 1,000 and has a state park for which the city provides rescue services and which comprised at least 14 percent of the total geographic area included within the city boundaries in 2000.

(s) The city aid base for a city with a population less than 5,000 is increased in 2006 and thereafter and the minimum and maximum amount of total aid it may receive under this section is also increased in calendar year 2006 only by an amount equal to \$6 multiplied by its population.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.013, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **CITY FORMULA AID.** In calendar year 2004 and subsequent years, the formula aid for a city is equal to the need increase percentage multiplied by the difference between (1) the city's revenue need multiplied by its population, and (2) the sum of the city's net tax capacity multiplied by the tax effort rate, and; the taconite aids under sections 298.28 and 298.282 to any city except a city directly impacted by a taconite mine or plant, multiplied by the following percentages:

- (i) zero percent for aids payable in 2004;
- (ii) 25 percent for aids payable in 2005;
- (iii) 50 percent for aids payable in 2006;
- (iv) 75 percent for aids payable in 2007; and
- (v) 100 percent for aids payable in 2008 and thereafter.

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For purposes of this subdivision, "a city directly impacted by a taconite mine or plant" means: (1) Babbitt, (2) Eveleth, (3) Hibbing, (4) Keewatin, (5) Mountain Iron, (6) Silver Bay, or (7) Virginia.

No city may have a formula aid amount less than zero. The need increase percentage must be the same for all cities.

The applicable need increase percentage must be calculated by the Department of Revenue so that the total of the aid under subdivision 9 equals the total amount available for aid under section 477A.03 after the subtraction under section 477A.014, subdivisions 4 and 5.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with aids payable in 2006.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.03, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. **CITIES.** For aids payable in 2004, the total aids paid under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, are limited to \$429,000,000. For aids payable in 2005 and thereafter, the total aids paid under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, are increased limited to \$437,052,000. For aids payable in 2006 and thereafter, the total aids paid under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is limited to \$485,052,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with aids payable in 2006.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.03, subdivision 2b, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 4, section 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 2b. **COUNTIES.** (a) For aids payable in calendar year 2005 and thereafter, the total aids paid to counties under section 477A.0124, subdivision 3, are limited to \$100,500,000. Each calendar year, \$500,000 shall be retained by the commissioner of revenue to make reimbursements to the commissioner of finance for payments made under section 611.27. For calendar year 2004, the amount shall be in addition to the payments authorized under section 477A.0124, subdivision 1. For calendar year 2005 and subsequent years, the amount shall be deducted from the appropriation under this paragraph. The reimbursements shall be to defray the additional costs associated with court-ordered counsel under section 611.27. Any retained amounts not used for reimbursement in a year shall be included in the next distribution of county need aid that is certified to the county auditors for the purpose of property tax reduction for the next taxes payable year.

(b) For aids payable in 2005 ~~and 2006~~, the total aids under section 477A.0124, subdivision 4, are limited to \$105,000,000. For aids payable in ~~2007~~ 2006 and thereafter, the total aid under section 477A.0124, subdivision 4, is limited to \$105,132,923. The commissioner of finance shall bill the commissioner of revenue for the cost of preparation of local impact notes as required by section 3.987, not to exceed \$207,000 in fiscal year 2004 and thereafter. The commissioner of education shall bill

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the commissioner of revenue for the cost of preparation of local impact notes for school districts as required by section 3.987, not to exceed \$7,000 in fiscal year 2004 and thereafter. The commissioner of revenue shall deduct the amounts billed under this paragraph from the appropriation under this paragraph. The amounts deducted are appropriated to the commissioner of finance and the commissioner of education for the preparation of local impact notes.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in 2006 and thereafter.

Sec. 5. 2005 AND 2006 CITY AID PAYMENTS.

In 2005 and 2006, market value credit reimbursements for each city payable under Minnesota Statutes, section 273.1384, are reduced by the dollar amount of the 2003 reduction in market value credit reimbursements for that city due to Laws 2003, First Special Session chapter 21, article 5, section 12. No city's 2005 or 2006 market value credit reimbursements are reduced to less than zero under this section. To the extent sufficient information is available on each payment date, the commissioner shall pay the annual 2005 and 2006 market value credit reimbursement amounts, after reduction under this section, to cities in equal installments on the dates specified in Minnesota Statutes, section 273.1384.

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

ARTICLE 3

INCOME AND FRANCHISE TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, 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

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United Nations for active duty performed outside Minnesota, 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 289A.38, subdivision 13, 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, 2004.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, 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

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section 289A.25. A composite estimate may, however, be filed in a manner similar to and containing the information required under paragraph (a).

(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 ~~not only~~ available to ~~any~~ a partner ~~other than~~ who has no other Minnesota source income and who is either (1) a full-year nonresident individual who has no other Minnesota source income 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 (9) and (11), and the subtractions provided in: (i) section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (9), to the extent the amount is assignable or allocable to Minnesota under section 290.17; and (ii) article 4, section 4, clause (11). The subtraction allowed under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (9), 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 tax years ending after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.08, subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. **LONG AND SHORT FORMS.** The commissioner shall provide a long form individual income tax return and may provide a short form individual income tax return. The returns shall be in a form that is consistent with the provisions of chapter 290, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary. The nongame wildlife checkoff provided in section 290.431 and the dependent care credit provided in section 290.067 must be included on the short form. The commissioner must provide information on local use taxes in the individual income tax instruction booklet. The commissioner must provide this information in the same section of the booklet that provides information on the state use tax.

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EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.20, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. WITHHOLDING FROM WAGES, ENTERTAINER WITHHOLDING, WITHHOLDING FROM PAYMENTS TO OUT-OF-STATE CONTRACTORS, AND WITHHOLDING BY PARTNERSHIPS AND SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATIONS. (a) A tax required to be deducted and withheld during the quarterly period must be paid on or before the last day of the month following the close of the quarterly period, unless an earlier time for payment is provided. A tax required to be deducted and withheld from compensation of an entertainer and from a payment to an out-of-state contractor must be paid on or before the date the return for such tax must be filed under section 289A.18, subdivision 2. Taxes required to be deducted and withheld by partnerships ~~and~~, S corporations, ~~and trusts must be paid on or before the date the return must be filed under section 289A.18, subdivision 2 a quarterly basis as estimated taxes under section 289A.25 for partnerships and trusts and under section 289A.26 for S corporations.~~

(b) An employer who, during the previous quarter, withheld more than \$1,500 of tax under section 290.92, subdivision 2a or 3, or 290.923, subdivision 2, must deposit tax withheld under those sections with the commissioner within the time allowed to deposit the employer's federal withheld employment taxes under Code of Federal Regulations, title 26, section 31.6302-1, as amended through December 31, 2001, without regard to the safe harbor or de minimis rules in subparagraph (f) or the one-day rule in subsection (c), clause (3). Taxpayers must submit a copy of their federal notice of deposit status to the commissioner upon request by the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner may prescribe by rule other return periods or deposit requirements. In prescribing the reporting period, the commissioner may classify payors according to the amount of their tax liability and may adopt an appropriate reporting period for the class that the commissioner judges to be consistent with efficient tax collection. In no event will the duration of the reporting period be more than one year.

(d) If less than the correct amount of tax is paid to the commissioner, proper adjustments with respect to both the tax and the amount to be deducted must be made, without interest, in the manner and at the times the commissioner prescribes. If the underpayment cannot be adjusted, the amount of the underpayment will be assessed and collected in the manner and at the times the commissioner prescribes.

(e) If the aggregate amount of the tax withheld during a fiscal year ending June 30 under section 290.92, subdivision 2a or 3, is equal to or exceeds the amounts established for remitting federal withheld taxes pursuant to the regulations promulgated under section 6302(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, the employer must remit each required deposit for wages paid in the subsequent calendar year by electronic means.

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(f) A third-party bulk filer as defined in section 290.92, subdivision 30, paragraph (a), clause (2), who remits withholding deposits must remit all deposits by electronic means as provided in paragraph (e), regardless of the aggregate amount of tax withheld during a fiscal year for all of the employers.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2005.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 6b, is amended to read:

Subd. 6b. **FOREIGN OPERATING CORPORATION.** The term "foreign operating corporation," when applied to a corporation, means a domestic corporation with the following characteristics:

(1) it is part of a unitary business at least one member of which is taxable in this state;

(2) it is not a foreign sales corporation under section 922 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 1999, for the taxable year; and

(3) either (i) the average of the percentages of its property and payrolls, including the pro rata share of its unitary partnerships' property and payrolls, assigned to locations inside outside the United States and the District of Columbia, excluding the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and possessions of the United States, where the United States includes the District of Columbia and excludes the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and possessions of the United States, as determined under section 290.191 or 290.20, is 20 80 percent or less more; or (ii) it has in effect a valid election under section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(4) it has \$1,000,000 of payroll and \$2,000,000 of property, as determined under section 290.191 or 290.20, that are located outside the United States. If the domestic corporation does not have payroll as determined under section 290.191 or 290.20, but it or its partnerships have paid \$1,000,000 for work, performed directly for the domestic corporation or the partnerships, outside the United States, then paragraph (3)(i) shall not require payrolls to be included in the average calculation.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **RESIDENT.** (a) The term "resident" means any individual domiciled in Minnesota, except that an individual is not a "resident" for the period of time that the individual is either:

(1) on active duty stationed outside of Minnesota while in the armed forces of the United States or the United Nations; or

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(2) a "qualified individual" as defined in section 911(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, if the qualified individual notifies the county within three months of moving out of the country that homestead status be revoked for the Minnesota residence of the qualified individual, and the property is not classified as a homestead while the individual remains a qualified individual.

(b) "Resident" also means any individual domiciled outside the state who maintains a place of abode in the state and spends in the aggregate more than one-half of the tax year in Minnesota, unless:

(1) the individual or the spouse of the individual is in the armed forces of the United States; or

(2) the individual is covered under the reciprocity provisions in section 290.081.

For purposes of this subdivision, presence within the state for any part of a calendar day constitutes a day spent in the state. Individuals shall keep adequate records to substantiate the days spent outside the state.

The term "abode" means a dwelling maintained by an individual, whether or not owned by the individual and whether or not occupied by the individual, and includes a dwelling place owned or leased by the individual's spouse.

(c) Neither the commissioner nor any court shall consider charitable contributions made by an individual within or without the state in determining if the individual is domiciled in Minnesota.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 19b, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 6, section 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 19b. **SUBTRACTIONS FROM FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME.** For individuals, estates, and trusts, there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income:

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

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

(3) the amount paid to others, less the amount used to claim the credit allowed under section 290.0674, not to exceed \$1,625 for each qualifying child in grades kindergarten to 6 and \$2,500 for each qualifying child in grades 7 to 12, for tuition, textbooks, and transportation of each qualifying child in attending an elementary or secondary school situated in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, or

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Wisconsin, wherein a resident of this state may legally fulfill the state's compulsory attendance laws, which is not operated for profit, and which adheres to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and chapter 363A. For the purposes of this clause, "tuition" includes fees or tuition as defined in section 290.0674, subdivision 1, clause (1). As used in this clause, "textbooks" includes books and other instructional materials and equipment purchased or leased for use in elementary and secondary schools in teaching only those subjects legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in this state. Equipment expenses qualifying for deduction includes expenses as defined and limited in section 290.0674, subdivision 1, clause (3). "Textbooks" does not include instructional books and materials used in the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, the purpose of which is to instill such tenets, doctrines, or worship, nor does it include books or materials for, or transportation to, extracurricular activities including sporting events, musical or dramatic events, speech activities, driver's education, or similar programs. For purposes of the subtraction provided by this clause, "qualifying child" has the meaning given in section 32(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(4) income as provided under section 290.0802;

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

(6) to the extent not deducted in determining federal taxable income by an individual who does not itemize deductions for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, an amount equal to 50 percent of the excess of charitable contributions allowable as a deduction for the taxable year under section 170(a) of the Internal Revenue Code over \$500;

(7) for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2008, the amount of the federal small ethanol producer credit allowed under section 40(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which is included in gross income under section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code;

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

(9) in each of the five tax years immediately following the tax year in which an addition is required under subdivision 19a, clause (7), or 19c, clause (15), in the case of a shareholder of a corporation that is an S corporation, an amount equal to one-fifth of the delayed depreciation. For purposes of this clause, "delayed depreciation" means the amount of the addition made by the taxpayer under subdivision 19a, clause (7), or

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subdivision 19c, clause (15), in the case of a shareholder of an S corporation, minus the positive value of any net operating loss under section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code generated for the tax year of the addition. The resulting delayed depreciation cannot be less than zero; and

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

(11) the amount of compensation paid to members of the Minnesota National Guard or other reserve components of the United States military for active service performed in Minnesota, excluding compensation for services performed under the Active Guard Reserve (AGR) program. For purposes of this clause, "active service" means (i) state active service as defined in section 190.05, subdivision 5a, clause (1); (ii) federally funded state active service as defined in section 190.05, subdivision 5b; or (iii) federal active service as defined in section 190.05, subdivision 5c, but "active service" excludes services performed exclusively for purposes of basic combat training, advanced individual training, annual training, and periodic inactive duty training; special training periodically made available to reserve members; and service performed in accordance with section 190.08, subdivision 3;

(12) the amount of compensation paid to Minnesota residents who are members of the armed forces of the United States or United Nations for active duty performed outside Minnesota; and

(13) an amount, not to exceed \$10,000, equal to qualified expenses related to a qualified donor's donation, while living, of one or more of the qualified donor's organs to another person for human organ transplantation. For purposes of this clause, "organ" means all or part of an individual's liver, pancreas, kidney, intestine, lung, or bone marrow; "human organ transplantation" means the medical procedure by which transfer of a human organ is made from the body of one person to the body of another person; "qualified expenses" means unreimbursed expenses for both the individual and the qualified donor for (i) travel, (ii) lodging, and (iii) lost wages net of sick pay, except that such expenses may be subtracted under this clause only once; and "qualified donor" means the individual or the individual's dependent, as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code. An individual may claim the subtraction in this clause for each instance of organ donation for transplantation during the taxable year in which the qualified expenses occur.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.067, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **AMOUNT OF CREDIT.** (a) A taxpayer may take as a credit against the tax due from the taxpayer and a spouse, if any, under this chapter an amount equal to the dependent care credit for which the taxpayer is eligible pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code subject to the limitations provided in subdivision 2 except that in determining whether the child qualified as a

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dependent, income received as a Minnesota family investment program grant or allowance to or on behalf of the child must not be taken into account in determining whether the child received more than half of the child's support from the taxpayer, and the provisions of section 32(b)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code do not apply.

(b) If a child who has not attained the age of six years at the close of the taxable year is cared for at a licensed family day care home operated by the child's parent, the taxpayer is deemed to have paid employment-related expenses. If the child is 16 months old or younger at the close of the taxable year, the amount of expenses deemed to have been paid equals the maximum limit for one qualified individual under section 21(c) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code. If the child is older than 16 months of age but has not attained the age of six years at the close of the taxable year, the amount of expenses deemed to have been paid equals the amount the licensee would charge for the care of a child of the same age for the same number of hours of care.

(c) If a married couple:

(1) has a child who has not attained the age of one year at the close of the taxable year;

(2) files a joint tax return for the taxable year; and

(3) does not participate in a dependent care assistance program as defined in section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code, in lieu of the actual employment related expenses paid for that child under paragraph (a) or the deemed amount under paragraph (b), the lesser of (i) the combined earned income of the couple or (ii) the amount of the maximum limit for one qualified individual under section 21(c) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code will be deemed to be the employment related expense paid for that child. The earned income limitation of section 21(d) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply to this deemed amount. These deemed amounts apply regardless of whether any employment-related expenses have been paid.

(d) If the taxpayer is not required and does not file a federal individual income tax return for the tax year, no credit is allowed for any amount paid to any person unless:

(1) the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the person are included on the return claiming the credit; or

(2) if the person is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, the name and address of the person are included on the return claiming the credit.

In the case of a failure to provide the information required under the preceding sentence, the preceding sentence does not apply if it is shown that the taxpayer exercised due diligence in attempting to provide the information required.

In the case of a nonresident, part-year resident, or a person who has earned income not subject to tax under this chapter including earned income excluded pursuant to

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section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause ~~(11)~~ (10), the credit determined under section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code must be allocated based on the ratio by which the earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse from Minnesota sources bears to the total earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse.

For residents of Minnesota, the subtractions for military pay under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (11) and (12), are not considered "earned income not subject to tax under this chapter."

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.0671, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CREDIT ALLOWED.** (a) An individual is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter equal to a percentage of earned income. To receive a credit, a taxpayer must be eligible for a credit under section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) For individuals with no qualifying children, the credit equals 1.9125 percent of the first \$4,620 of earned income. The credit is reduced by 1.9125 percent of earned income or ~~modified~~ adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of \$5,770, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(c) For individuals with one qualifying child, the credit equals 8.5 percent of the first \$6,920 of earned income and 8.5 percent of earned income over \$12,080 but less than \$13,450. The credit is reduced by 5.73 percent of earned income or ~~modified~~ adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of \$15,080, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(d) For individuals with two or more qualifying children, the credit equals ten percent of the first \$9,720 of earned income and 20 percent of earned income over \$14,860 but less than \$16,800. The credit is reduced by 10.3 percent of earned income or ~~modified~~ adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of \$17,890, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(e) For a nonresident or part-year resident, the credit must be allocated based on the percentage calculated under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (e).

(f) For a person who was a resident for the entire tax year and has earned income not subject to tax under this chapter, including income excluded under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause ~~(11)~~ (10), the credit must be allocated based on the ratio of federal adjusted gross income reduced by the earned income not subject to tax under this chapter over federal adjusted gross income. For purposes of this paragraph, the subtractions for military pay under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (11) and (12), are not considered "earned income not subject to tax under this chapter."

(g) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2001, and before December 31, 2004, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in

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paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$1,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns.

(h) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2004, and before December 31, 2007, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$2,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns.

(i) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2007, and before December 31, 2010, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$3,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2008, the \$3,000 is adjusted annually for inflation under subdivision 7.

(j) The commissioner shall construct tables showing the amount of the credit at various income levels and make them available to taxpayers. The tables shall follow the schedule contained in this subdivision, except that the commissioner may graduate the transition between income brackets.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.0674, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **LIMITATIONS.** (a) For claimants with income not greater than \$33,500, the maximum credit allowed for a family is \$1,000 per qualifying child and \$2,000 per family multiplied by the number of qualifying children in kindergarten through grade 12 in the family. ~~No credit is allowed for education-related expenses for claimants with income greater than \$37,500.~~ The maximum credit per child for families with one qualifying child in kindergarten through grade 12 is reduced by \$1 for each \$4 of household income over \$33,500, and the maximum credit per family for families with two or more qualifying children in kindergarten through grade 12 is reduced by \$2 for each \$4 of household income over \$33,500, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

For purposes of this section "income" has the meaning given in section 290.067, subdivision 2a. In the case of a married claimant, a credit is not allowed unless a joint income tax return is filed.

(b) For a nonresident or part-year resident, the credit determined under subdivision 1 and the maximum credit amount in paragraph (a) must be allocated using the percentage calculated in section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (e).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.091, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

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

(A) for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2006, to the extent that the deduction exceeds 1.0 percent of adjusted gross income, as defined;

(B) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005, to the full extent of the deduction.

For purposes of this clause, "adjusted gross income" has the meaning given in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) the medical expense deduction;

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

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

(3) for depletion allowances computed under section 613A(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, with respect to each property (as defined in section 614 of the Internal Revenue Code), to the extent not included in federal alternative minimum taxable income, the excess of the deduction for depletion allowable under section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year over the adjusted basis of the property at the end of the taxable year (determined without regard to the depletion deduction for the taxable year);

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

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

(6) the amount of addition required by section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (7); less the sum of the amounts determined under the following:

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

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

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

(4) amounts subtracted from federal taxable income as provided by section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses ~~(10) and (11)~~ (9) to (13).

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

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

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

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2004, 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; and

(7) an entity, 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.

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

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.191, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. APPORTIONMENT FORMULA OF GENERAL APPLICATION.

(a) Except for those trades or businesses required to use a different formula under subdivision 3 or section 290.36, and for those trades or businesses that receive permission to use some other method under section 290.20 or under subdivision 4, a trade or business required to apportion its net income must apportion its income to this state on the basis of the percentage obtained by taking the sum of:

(1) ~~75~~ the percent for the sales factor under paragraph (b) of the percentage which the sales made within this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period are of the total sales wherever made in connection with the trade or business during the tax period;

(2) ~~12.5~~ the percent for the property factor under paragraph (b) of the percentage which the total tangible property used by the taxpayer in this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period is of the total tangible property, wherever located, used by the taxpayer in connection with the trade or business during the tax period; and

(3) ~~12.5~~ the percent for the payroll factor under paragraph (b) of the percentage which the taxpayer's total payrolls paid or incurred in this state or paid in respect to labor performed in this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period are of the taxpayer's total payrolls paid or incurred in connection with the trade or business during the tax period.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a) and subdivision 3, the following percentages apply for the taxable years specified:

<u>Taxable years beginning during calendar year</u>	<u>Sales factor percent</u>	<u>Property factor percent</u>	<u>Payroll factor percent</u>
2007	78	11	11
2008	81	9.5	9.5
2009	84	8	8
2010	87	6.5	6.5
2011	90	5	5
2012	93	3.5	3.5
2013	96	2	2
2014 and later calendar years	100	0	0

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EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.191, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **APPORTIONMENT FORMULA FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.** Except for an investment company required to apportion its income under section 290.36, a financial institution that is required to apportion its net income must apportion its net income to this state on the basis of the percentage obtained by taking the sum of:

(1) ~~75~~ the percent for the sales factor under subdivision 2, paragraph (b), of the percentage which the receipts from within this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period are of the total receipts in connection with the trade or business during the tax period, from wherever derived;

(2) ~~12.5~~ the percent for the property factor under subdivision 2, paragraph (b), of the percentage which the sum of the total tangible property used by the taxpayer in this state and the intangible property owned by the taxpayer and attributed to this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period is of the sum of the total tangible property, wherever located, used by the taxpayer and the intangible property owned by the taxpayer and attributed to all states in connection with the trade or business during the tax period; and

(3) ~~12.5~~ the percent for the payroll factor under subdivision 2, paragraph (b), of the percentage which the taxpayer's total payrolls paid or incurred in this state or paid in respect to labor performed in this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period are of the taxpayer's total payrolls paid or incurred in connection with the trade or business during the tax period.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.9705, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **WITHHOLDING OF PAYMENTS TO OUT-OF-STATE CONTRACTORS.** (a) In this section, "person" means a person, corporation, or cooperative, the state of Minnesota and its political subdivisions, and a city, county, and school district in Minnesota.

(b) A person who in the regular course of business is hiring, contracting, or having a contract with a nonresident person or foreign corporation, as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.01, subdivision 5, to perform construction work in Minnesota, shall deduct and withhold eight percent of every payment cumulative calendar year payments to the contractor if the contract exceeds or can reasonably be expected to exceed \$100,000 which exceed \$50,000.

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EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for payments made after December 31, 2005.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 298.01, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **OCCUPATION TAX; OTHER ORES.** Every person engaged in the business of mining or producing ores in this state, except iron ore or taconite concentrates, shall pay an occupation tax to the state of Minnesota as provided in this subdivision. The tax is determined in the same manner as the tax imposed by section 290.02, except that sections 290.05, subdivision 1, clause (a), and 290.17, subdivision 4, and 290.191, subdivision 2, do not apply. A person subject to occupation tax under this section shall apportion its net income on the basis of the percentage obtained by taking the sum of:

(1) 75 percent of the percentage which the sales made within this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period are of the total sales wherever made in connection with the trade or business during the tax period;

(2) 12.5 percent of the percentage which the total tangible property used by the taxpayer in this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period is of the total tangible property, wherever located, used by the taxpayer in connection with the trade or business during the tax period; and

(3) 12.5 percent of the percentage which the taxpayer's total payrolls paid or incurred in this state or paid in respect to labor performed in this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period are of the taxpayer's total payrolls paid or incurred in connection with the trade or business during the tax period.

The tax is in addition to all other taxes.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 298.01, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **OCCUPATION TAX; IRON ORE; TACONITE CONCENTRATES.** A person engaged in the business of mining or producing of iron ore, taconite concentrates or direct reduced ore in this state shall pay an occupation tax to the state of Minnesota. The tax is determined in the same manner as the tax imposed by section 290.02, except that sections 290.05, subdivision 1, clause (a), and 290.17, subdivision 4, and 290.191, subdivision 2, do not apply. A person subject to occupation tax under this section shall apportion its net income on the basis of the percentage obtained by taking the sum of:

(1) 75 percent of the percentage which the sales made within this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period are of the total sales wherever made in connection with the trade or business during the tax period;

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(2) 12.5 percent of the percentage which the total tangible property used by the taxpayer in this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period is of the total tangible property, wherever located, used by the taxpayer in connection with the trade or business during the tax period; and

(3) 12.5 percent of the percentage which the taxpayer's total payrolls paid or incurred in this state or paid in respect to labor performed in this state in connection with the trade or business during the tax period are of the taxpayer's total payrolls paid or incurred in connection with the trade or business during the tax period.

The tax is in addition to all other taxes.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

ARTICLE 4

FEDERAL UPDATE

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.02, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.** Unless specifically defined otherwise, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through ~~June 15, 2003~~ April 15, 2005.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 19, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 1, section 1, is amended to read:

Subd. 19. **NET INCOME.** The term "net income" means the federal taxable income, as defined in section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through the date named in this subdivision, incorporating the federal effective dates of changes to the Internal Revenue Code and any elections made by the taxpayer in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code in determining federal taxable income for federal income tax purposes, and with the modifications provided in subdivisions 19a to 19f.

In the case of a regulated investment company or a fund thereof, as defined in section 851(a) or 851(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, federal taxable income means investment company taxable income as defined in section 852(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that:

(1) the exclusion of net capital gain provided in section 852(b)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply;

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(2) the deduction for dividends paid under section 852(b)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code must be applied by allowing a deduction for capital gain dividends and exempt-interest dividends as defined in sections 852(b)(3)(C) and 852(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(3) the deduction for dividends paid must also be applied in the amount of any undistributed capital gains which the regulated investment company elects to have treated as provided in section 852(b)(3)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The net income of a real estate investment trust as defined and limited by section 856(a), (b), and (c) of the Internal Revenue Code means the real estate investment trust taxable income as defined in section 857(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The net income of a designated settlement fund as defined in section 468B(d) of the Internal Revenue Code means the gross income as defined in section 468B(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The provisions of sections 1113(a), 1117, 1206(a), 1313(a), 1402(a), 1403(a), 1443, 1450, 1501(a), 1605, 1611(a), 1612, 1616, 1617, 1704(l), and 1704(m) of the Small Business Job Protection Act, Public Law 104-188, the provisions of Public Law 104-117, the provisions of sections 313(a) and (b)(1), 602(a), 913(b), 941, 961, 971, 1001(a) and (b), 1002, 1003, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1061, 1062, 1081, 1084(b), 1086, 1087, 1111(a), 1131(b) and (c), 1211(b), 1213, 1530(c)(2), 1601(f)(5) and (h), and 1604(d)(1) of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Public Law 105-34, the provisions of section 6010 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, Public Law 105-206, the provisions of section 4003 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277, and the provisions of section 318 of the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2001, Public Law 106-554, shall become effective at the time they become effective for federal purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1996 April 15, 2005, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1996.

The provisions of sections 202(a) and (b), 221(a), 225, 312, 313, 913(a), 934, 962, 1004, 1005, 1052, 1063, 1084(a) and (c), 1089, 1112, 1171, 1204, 1271(a) and (b), 1305(a), 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1501(b), 1502(b), 1504(a), 1505, 1527, 1528, 1530, 1601(d), (e), (f), and (i) and 1602(a), (b), (c), and (e) of the Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997, Public Law 105-34, the provisions of sections 6004, 6005, 6012, 6013, 6015, 6016, 7002, and 7003 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, Public Law 105-206, the provisions of section 3001 of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277, the provisions of section 3001 of the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 1999, Public Law 106-36, and the provisions of section 316 of the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2001, Public Law 106-554, shall become effective at the time they become effective for federal purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1997, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1997.

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The provisions of sections 5002, 6009, 6011, and 7001 of the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, Public Law 105-206, the provisions of section 9010 of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century, Public Law 105-178, the provisions of sections 1004, 4002, and 5301 of the Omnibus Consolidation and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, Public Law 105-277, the provision of section 303 of the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act of 1998, Public Law 105-369, the provisions of sections 532, 534, 536, 537, and 538 of the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999, Public Law 106-170, the provisions of the Installment Tax Correction Act of 2000, Public Law 106-573, and the provisions of section 309 of the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2001, Public Law 106-554, shall become effective at the time they become effective for federal purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1998, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1998.

The provisions of the FSC Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Exclusion Act of 2000, Public Law 106-519, and the provision of section 412 of the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002, Public Law 107-147, shall become effective at the time it became effective for federal purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1999, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1999. The provisions of sections 306 and 401 of the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2001, Public Law 106-554, and the provision of section 632(b)(2)(A) of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Public Law 107-16, and provisions of sections 101 and 402 of the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002, Public Law 107-147, shall become effective at the same time it became effective for federal purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 2000, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000. The provisions of sections 659a and 671 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Public Law 107-16, the provisions of sections 104, 105, and 111 of the Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001, Public Law 107-134, and the provisions of sections 201, 403, 413, and 606 of the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002, Public Law 107-147, shall become effective at the same time it became effective for federal purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through March 15, 2002, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2001.

The provisions of sections 101 and 102 of the Victims of Terrorism Tax Relief Act of 2001, Public Law 107-134, shall become effective at the same time it becomes effective for federal purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through June 15, 2003, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002. The provisions of section 201 of the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief and Reconciliation Act of 2003, H.R. 2, if it is enacted into law, are effective at the same time it became effective for federal

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purposes. The provisions of the Act of January 7, 2005, Public Law 109-1, to accelerate the income tax benefits for charitable cash contributions for the relief of victims of the Indian Ocean tsunami, are effective at the same time it became effective for federal purposes and apply to the subtraction under subdivision 19b, clause (7).

Except as otherwise provided, references to the Internal Revenue Code in subdivisions 19a 19 to 19g 19f mean the code in effect for purposes of determining net income for the applicable year.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 19a, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 6, section 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 19a. **ADDITIONS TO FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME.** For individuals, estates, and trusts, there shall be added to federal taxable income:

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

(ii) exempt-interest dividends as defined in section 852(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, except the portion of the exempt-interest dividends derived from interest income on obligations of the state of Minnesota or its political or governmental subdivisions, municipalities, governmental agencies or instrumentalities, but only if the portion of the exempt-interest dividends from such Minnesota sources paid to all shareholders represents 95 percent or more of the exempt-interest dividends that are paid by the regulated investment company as defined in section 851(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the fund of the regulated investment company as defined in section 851(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, making the payment; and

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

(2) the amount of income or sales and use taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year under this chapter and the amount of taxes based on net income paid or sales and use taxes paid to any other state or to any province or territory of Canada, to the extent allowed as a deduction under section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, but the addition may not be more than the amount by which the itemized deductions as allowed under section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code exceeds the amount of (i) the standard deduction as defined in section 63(c) of the Internal Revenue Code minus (ii) any addition required under clause (10). For the purpose of this paragraph, the disallowance of itemized deductions under section 68 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, income or sales and use tax is the last itemized deduction disallowed;

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

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

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

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

(7) 80 percent of the depreciation deduction allowed under section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this clause, if the taxpayer has an activity that in the taxable year generates a deduction for depreciation under section 168(k) and the activity generates a loss for the taxable year that the taxpayer is not allowed to claim for the taxable year, "the depreciation allowed under section 168(k)" for the taxable year is limited to excess of the depreciation claimed by the activity under section 168(k) over the amount of the loss from the activity that is not allowed in the taxable year. In succeeding taxable years when the losses not allowed in the taxable year are allowed, the depreciation under section 168(k) is allowed;

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

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

(10) for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004, to the extent deducted in computing federal taxable income, the amount by which the standard deduction allowed under section 63(c) of the Internal Revenue Code exceeds the standard deduction allowable under section 63(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 2003; and

(11) the exclusion allowed under section 139A of the Internal Revenue Code for federal subsidies for prescription drug plans.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004, except the changes in clause (2) are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2003.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 19b, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 6, section 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 19b. **SUBTRACTIONS FROM FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME.** For individuals, estates, and trusts, there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income:

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

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

(3) the amount paid to others, less the amount used to claim the credit allowed under section 290.0674, not to exceed \$1,625 for each qualifying child in grades kindergarten to 6 and \$2,500 for each qualifying child in grades 7 to 12, for tuition, textbooks, and transportation of each qualifying child in attending an elementary or secondary school situated in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, or Wisconsin, wherein a resident of this state may legally fulfill the state's compulsory attendance laws, which is not operated for profit, and which adheres to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and chapter 363A. For the purposes of this clause, "tuition" includes fees or tuition as defined in section 290.0674, subdivision 1, clause (1). As used in this clause, "textbooks" includes books and other instructional materials and equipment purchased or leased for use in elementary and secondary schools in teaching only those subjects legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in this state. Equipment expenses qualifying for deduction includes expenses as defined and limited in section 290.0674, subdivision 1, clause (3). "Textbooks" does not include instructional books and materials used in the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, the purpose of which is to instill such tenets, doctrines, or worship, nor does it include books or materials for, or transportation to, extracurricular activities including sporting events, musical or dramatic events, speech activities, driver's education, or similar programs. For purposes of the subtraction provided by this clause, "qualifying child" has the meaning given in section 32(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(4) income as provided under section 290.0802;

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

(6) to the extent not deducted in determining federal taxable income by an individual who does not itemize deductions for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, an amount equal to 50 percent of the excess of charitable contributions over \$500 allowable as a deduction for the taxable year under section 170(a) of the Internal Revenue Code ~~over \$500~~ and under the provisions of Public Law 109-1;

(7) for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2008, the amount of the federal small ethanol producer credit allowed under section 40(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which is included in gross income under section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code;

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

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

(10) job opportunity building zone income as provided under section 469.316-;

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

(12) to the extent included in federal taxable income, compensation paid to a nonresident who is a service member as defined in United States Code, title 10, section 101(a)(5), for military service as defined in the Service Member Civil Relief Act, Public Law 108-189, section 101(2).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004, except the change to clause (6) is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2003.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 19c, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 6, section 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 19c. **CORPORATIONS; ADDITIONS TO FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME.** For corporations, there shall be added to federal taxable income:

(1) the amount of any deduction taken for federal income tax purposes for income, excise, or franchise taxes based on net income or related minimum taxes, including but not limited to the tax imposed under section 290.0922, paid by the corporation to Minnesota, another state, a political subdivision of another state, the District of

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Columbia, or any foreign country or possession of the United States;

(2) interest not subject to federal tax upon obligations of: the United States, its possessions, its agencies, or its instrumentalities; the state of Minnesota or any other state, any of its political or governmental subdivisions, any of its municipalities, or any of its governmental agencies or instrumentalities; the District of Columbia; or Indian tribal governments;

(3) exempt-interest dividends received as defined in section 852(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(4) the amount of any net operating loss deduction taken for federal income tax purposes under section 172 or 832(c)(10) of the Internal Revenue Code or operations loss deduction under section 810 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(5) the amount of any special deductions taken for federal income tax purposes under sections 241 to 247 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(6) losses from the business of mining, as defined in section 290.05, subdivision 1, clause (a), that are not subject to Minnesota income tax;

(7) the amount of any capital losses deducted for federal income tax purposes under sections 1211 and 1212 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(8) the exempt foreign trade income of a foreign sales corporation under sections 921(a) and 291 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(9) the amount of percentage depletion deducted under sections 611 through 614 and 291 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(10) for certified pollution control facilities placed in service in a taxable year beginning before December 31, 1986, and for which amortization deductions were elected under section 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, the amount of the amortization deduction allowed in computing federal taxable income for those facilities;

(11) the amount of any deemed dividend from a foreign operating corporation determined pursuant to section 290.17, subdivision 4, paragraph (g);

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

(13) the amount of net income excluded under section 114 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(14) any increase in subpart F income, as defined in section 952(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, for the taxable year when subpart F income is calculated without regard to the provisions of section 614 of Public Law 107-147; and

(15) 80 percent of the depreciation deduction allowed under section 168(k)(1)(A) and (k)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code. For purposes of this clause, if the taxpayer

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has an activity that in the taxable year generates a deduction for depreciation under section 168(k)(1)(A) and (k)(4)(A) and the activity generates a loss for the taxable year that the taxpayer is not allowed to claim for the taxable year, "the depreciation allowed under section 168(k)(1)(A) and (k)(4)(A)" for the taxable year is limited to excess of the depreciation claimed by the activity under section 168(k)(1)(A) and (k)(4)(A) over the amount of the loss from the activity that is not allowed in the taxable year. In succeeding taxable years when the losses not allowed in the taxable year are allowed, the depreciation under section 168(k)(1)(A) and (k)(4)(A) is allowed;

(16) 80 percent of the amount by which the deduction allowed by section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code exceeds the deduction allowable by section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 2003;

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

(18) the exclusion allowed under section 139A of the Internal Revenue Code for federal subsidies for prescription drug plans.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 19d, is amended to read:

Subd. 19d. **CORPORATIONS; MODIFICATIONS DECREASING FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME.** For corporations, there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income after the increases provided in subdivision 19c:

(1) the amount of foreign dividend gross-up added to gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(2) the amount of salary expense not allowed for federal income tax purposes due to claiming the federal jobs credit under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(3) any dividend (not including any distribution in liquidation) paid within the taxable year by a national or state bank to the United States, or to any instrumentality of the United States exempt from federal income taxes, on the preferred stock of the bank owned by the United States or the instrumentality;

(4) amounts disallowed for intangible drilling costs due to differences between this chapter and the Internal Revenue Code in taxable years beginning before January 1, 1987, as follows:

(i) to the extent the disallowed costs are represented by physical property, an amount equal to the allowance for depreciation under Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7, subject to the modifications contained in subdivision 19e; and

(ii) to the extent the disallowed costs are not represented by physical property, an amount equal to the allowance for cost depletion under Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 8;

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(5) the deduction for capital losses pursuant to sections 1211 and 1212 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that:

(i) for capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, capital loss carrybacks shall not be allowed;

(ii) for capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, a capital loss carryover to each of the 15 taxable years succeeding the loss year shall be allowed;

(iii) for capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning before January 1, 1987, a capital loss carryback to each of the three taxable years preceding the loss year, subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.16, shall be allowed; and

(iv) for capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning before January 1, 1987, a capital loss carryover to each of the five taxable years succeeding the loss year to the extent such loss was not used in a prior taxable year and subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.16, shall be allowed;

(6) an amount for interest and expenses relating to income not taxable for federal income tax purposes, if (i) the income is taxable under this chapter and (ii) the interest and expenses were disallowed as deductions under the provisions of section 171(a)(2), 265 or 291 of the Internal Revenue Code in computing federal taxable income;

(7) in the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, and timber for which percentage depletion was disallowed pursuant to subdivision 19c, clause (11), a reasonable allowance for depletion based on actual cost. In the case of leases the deduction must be apportioned between the lessor and lessee in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner. In the case of property held in trust, the allowable deduction must be apportioned between the income beneficiaries and the trustee in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the trust, or if there is no provision in the instrument, on the basis of the trust's income allocable to each;

(8) for certified pollution control facilities placed in service in a taxable year beginning before December 31, 1986, and for which amortization deductions were elected under section 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, an amount equal to the allowance for depreciation under Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7;

(9) amounts included in federal taxable income that are due to refunds of income, excise, or franchise taxes based on net income or related minimum taxes paid by the corporation to Minnesota, another state, a political subdivision of another state, the District of Columbia, or a foreign country or possession of the United States to the extent that the taxes were added to federal taxable income under section 290.01, subdivision 19c, clause (1), in a prior taxable year;

(10) 80 percent of royalties, fees, or other like income accrued or received from a foreign operating corporation or a foreign corporation which is part of the same

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unitary business as the receiving corporation;

(11) income or gains from the business of mining as defined in section 290.05, subdivision 1, clause (a), that are not subject to Minnesota franchise tax;

(12) the amount of handicap access expenditures in the taxable year which are not allowed to be deducted or capitalized under section 44(d)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(13) the amount of qualified research expenses not allowed for federal income tax purposes under section 280C(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, but only to the extent that the amount exceeds the amount of the credit allowed under section 290.068;

(14) the amount of salary expenses not allowed for federal income tax purposes due to claiming the Indian employment credit under section 45A(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(15) the amount of any refund of environmental taxes paid under section 59A of the Internal Revenue Code;

(16) for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2008, the amount of the federal small ethanol producer credit allowed under section 40(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code which is included in gross income under section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(17) for a corporation whose foreign sales corporation, as defined in section 922 of the Internal Revenue Code, constituted a foreign operating corporation during any taxable year ending before January 1, 1995, and a return was filed by August 15, 1996, claiming the deduction under section 290.21, subdivision 4, for income received from the foreign operating corporation, an amount equal to 1.23 multiplied by the amount of income excluded under section 114 of the Internal Revenue Code, provided the income is not income of a foreign operating company;

(18) any decrease in subpart F income, as defined in section 952(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, for the taxable year when subpart F income is calculated without regard to the provisions of section 614 of Public Law 107-147; and

(19) in each of the five tax years immediately following the tax year in which an addition is required under subdivision 19c, clause ~~(16)~~ (15), an amount equal to one-fifth of the delayed depreciation. For purposes of this clause, "delayed depreciation" means the amount of the addition made by the taxpayer under subdivision 19c, clause ~~(16)~~ (15). The resulting delayed depreciation cannot be less than zero; and

(20) in each of the five tax years immediately following the tax year in which an addition is required under subdivision 19c, clause (16), an amount equal to one-fifth of the amount of the addition.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

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Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 31, is amended to read:

Subd. 31. **INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.** Unless specifically defined otherwise, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through ~~June 15, 2003~~ April 15, 2005.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment except the changes incorporated by federal changes are effective at the same times as the changes were effective for federal purposes.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.032, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **IMPOSITION.** There is hereby imposed as an addition to the annual income tax for a taxable year of a taxpayer in the classes described in section 290.03 a tax with respect to any distribution received by such taxpayer that is treated as a lump sum distribution under section 402(d) of the Internal Revenue Code 1401(c)(2) of the Small Business Job Protection Act, Public Law 104-188 and that is subject to tax for such taxable year under section 402(d) of the Internal Revenue Code 1401(c)(2) of the Small Business Job Protection Act, Public Law 104-188.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1999.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.032, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **COMPUTATION.** The amount of tax imposed by subdivision 1 shall be computed in the same way as the tax imposed under section 402(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1995, except that the initial separate tax shall be an amount equal to five times the tax which would be imposed by section 290.06, subdivision 2c, if the recipient was an unmarried individual, and the taxable net income was an amount equal to one-fifth of the excess of

(i) the total taxable amount of the lump sum distribution for the year, over

(ii) the minimum distribution allowance, and except that references in section 402(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1995, to paragraph (1)(A) thereof shall instead be references to subdivision 1, and the excess, if any, of the subtraction base amount over federal taxable income for a qualified individual as provided under section 290.0802, subdivision 2.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1999.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.06, subdivision 2c, is amended to read:

Subd. 2c. **SCHEDULES OF RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS, ESTATES, AND TRUSTS.** (a) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon married individuals

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filing joint returns and surviving spouses as defined in section 2(a) of the Internal Revenue Code must be computed by applying to their taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(e) An individual who is not a Minnesota resident for the entire year must compute the individual's Minnesota income tax as provided in this subdivision. After the application of the nonrefundable credits provided in this chapter, the tax liability must then be multiplied by a fraction in which:

(1) the numerator is the individual's Minnesota source federal adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code and increased by the additions required under section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clauses (1), (5), ~~and (6), (7), (8), and (9)~~, and reduced by the subtraction under section 290.01, subdivision 19b,

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clause (11), and the Minnesota assignable portion of the subtraction for United States government interest under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (1), and the subtractions under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (9), (10), (11), and (12), after applying the allocation and assignability provisions of section 290.081, clause (a), or 290.17; and

(2) the denominator is the individual's federal adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, increased by the amounts specified in section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clauses (1), (5), and (6), (7), (8), and (9), and reduced by the amounts specified in section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (1) and (9), (10), (11), and (12).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.067, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **AMOUNT OF CREDIT.** (a) A taxpayer may take as a credit against the tax due from the taxpayer and a spouse, if any, under this chapter an amount equal to the dependent care credit for which the taxpayer is eligible pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code subject to the limitations provided in subdivision 2 except that in determining whether the child qualified as a dependent, income received as a Minnesota family investment program grant or allowance to or on behalf of the child must not be taken into account in determining whether the child received more than half of the child's support from the taxpayer, and the provisions of section 32(b)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code do not apply.

(b) If a child who has not attained the age of six years at the close of the taxable year is cared for at a licensed family day care home operated by the child's parent, the taxpayer is deemed to have paid employment-related expenses. If the child is 16 months old or younger at the close of the taxable year, the amount of expenses deemed to have been paid equals the maximum limit for one qualified individual under section 21(c) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code. If the child is older than 16 months of age but has not attained the age of six years at the close of the taxable year, the amount of expenses deemed to have been paid equals the amount the licensee would charge for the care of a child of the same age for the same number of hours of care.

(c) If a married couple:

(1) has a child who has not attained the age of one year at the close of the taxable year;

(2) files a joint tax return for the taxable year; and

(3) does not participate in a dependent care assistance program as defined in section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code, in lieu of the actual employment related expenses paid for that child under paragraph (a) or the deemed amount under paragraph (b), the lesser of (i) the combined earned income of the couple or (ii) the amount of the

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maximum limit for one qualified individual under section 21(c) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code will be deemed to be the employment related expense paid for that child. The earned income limitation of section 21(d) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply to this deemed amount. These deemed amounts apply regardless of whether any employment-related expenses have been paid.

(d) If the taxpayer is not required and does not file a federal individual income tax return for the tax year, no credit is allowed for any amount paid to any person unless:

(1) the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the person are included on the return claiming the credit; or

(2) if the person is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, the name and address of the person are included on the return claiming the credit.

In the case of a failure to provide the information required under the preceding sentence, the preceding sentence does not apply if it is shown that the taxpayer exercised due diligence in attempting to provide the information required.

In the case of a nonresident, part-year resident, or a person who has earned income not subject to tax under this chapter including earned income excluded pursuant to section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause ~~(14)~~ (10), the credit determined under section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code must be allocated based on the ratio by which the earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse from Minnesota sources bears to the total earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse.

For residents of Minnesota, the exclusion of combat pay under section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code is not considered "earned income not subject to tax under this chapter."

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2003.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.067, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. **INCOME.** (a) For purposes of this section, "income" means the sum of the following:

(1) federal adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(2) the sum of the following amounts to the extent not included in clause (1):

(i) all nontaxable income;

(ii) the amount of a passive activity loss that is not disallowed as a result of section 469, paragraph (i) or (m) of the Internal Revenue Code and the amount of passive activity loss carryover allowed under section 469(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;

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(iii) an amount equal to the total of any discharge of qualified farm indebtedness of a solvent individual excluded from gross income under section 108(g) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(iv) cash public assistance and relief;

(v) any pension or annuity (including railroad retirement benefits, all payments received under the federal Social Security Act, supplemental security income, and veterans benefits), which was not exclusively funded by the claimant or spouse, or which was funded exclusively by the claimant or spouse and which funding payments were excluded from federal adjusted gross income in the years when the payments were made;

(vi) interest received from the federal or a state government or any instrumentality or political subdivision thereof;

(vii) workers' compensation;

(viii) nontaxable strike benefits;

(ix) the gross amounts of payments received in the nature of disability income or sick pay as a result of accident, sickness, or other disability, whether funded through insurance or otherwise;

(x) a lump sum distribution under section 402(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1995;

(xi) contributions made by the claimant to an individual retirement account, including a qualified voluntary employee contribution; simplified employee pension plan; self-employed retirement plan; cash or deferred arrangement plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code; or deferred compensation plan under section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(xii) nontaxable scholarship or fellowship grants;

(xiii) the amount of deduction allowed under section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(xiv) the amount of deduction allowed under section 220 or 223 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In the case of an individual who files an income tax return on a fiscal year basis, the term "federal adjusted gross income" means federal adjusted gross income reflected in the fiscal year ending in the next calendar year. Federal adjusted gross income may not be reduced by the amount of a net operating loss carryback or carryforward or a capital loss carryback or carryforward allowed for the year.

(b) "Income" does not include:

(1) amounts excluded pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, sections 101(a) and 102;

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(2) amounts of any pension or annuity that were exclusively funded by the claimant or spouse if the funding payments were not excluded from federal adjusted gross income in the years when the payments were made;

(3) surplus food or other relief in kind supplied by a governmental agency;

(4) relief granted under chapter 290A;

(5) child support payments received under a temporary or final decree of dissolution or legal separation; and

(6) restitution payments received by eligible individuals and excludable interest as defined in section 803 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Public Law 107-16.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2003.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.0671, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CREDIT ALLOWED.** (a) An individual is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter equal to a percentage of earned income. To receive a credit, a taxpayer must be eligible for a credit under section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) For individuals with no qualifying children, the credit equals 1.9125 percent of the first \$4,620 of earned income. The credit is reduced by 1.9125 percent of earned income or modified adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of \$5,770, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(c) For individuals with one qualifying child, the credit equals 8.5 percent of the first \$6,920 of earned income and 8.5 percent of earned income over \$12,080 but less than \$13,450. The credit is reduced by 5.73 percent of earned income or modified adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of \$15,080, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(d) For individuals with two or more qualifying children, the credit equals ten percent of the first \$9,720 of earned income and 20 percent of earned income over \$14,860 but less than \$16,800. The credit is reduced by 10.3 percent of earned income or modified adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of \$17,890, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(e) For a nonresident or part-year resident, the credit must be allocated based on the percentage calculated under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (e).

(f) For a person who was a resident for the entire tax year and has earned income not subject to tax under this chapter, including income excluded under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause ~~(11)~~ (10), the credit must be allocated based on the ratio of federal adjusted gross income reduced by the earned income not subject to tax under this chapter over federal adjusted gross income. For the purposes of this paragraph, the

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exclusion of combat pay under section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code is not considered "earned income not subject to tax under this chapter."

(g) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2001, and before December 31, 2004, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$1,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns.

(h) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2004, and before December 31, 2007, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$2,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns.

(i) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2007, and before December 31, 2010, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$3,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2008, the \$3,000 is adjusted annually for inflation under subdivision 7.

(j) The commissioner shall construct tables showing the amount of the credit at various income levels and make them available to taxpayers. The tables shall follow the schedule contained in this subdivision, except that the commissioner may graduate the transition between income brackets.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2003.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.0675, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

(b) "Earned income" means the sum of the following, to the extent included in Minnesota taxable income:

(1) earned income as defined in section 32(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code;
(2) income received from a retirement pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, or annuity plan; and

(3) Social Security benefits as defined in section 86(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) "Taxable income" means net income as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 19.

(d) "Earned income of lesser-earning spouse" means the earned income of the spouse with the lesser amount of earned income as defined in paragraph (b) for the taxable year minus the sum of (i) the amount for one exemption under section 151(d) of the Internal Revenue Code and (ii) one-half the amount of the standard deduction

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under section 63(c)(2)(A) and (4) of the Internal Revenue Code minus one-half of any addition required under section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (10).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.091, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

(i) the charitable contribution deduction under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the deduction exceeds 1.0 percent of adjusted gross income, as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) the medical expense deduction;

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

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

(3) for depletion allowances computed under section 613A(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, with respect to each property (as defined in section 614 of the Internal Revenue Code), to the extent not included in federal alternative minimum taxable income, the excess of the deduction for depletion allowable under section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year over the adjusted basis of the property at the end of the taxable year (determined without regard to the depletion deduction for the taxable year);

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

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

(6) the amount of addition required by section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clauses (7), (8), and (9);

less the sum of the amounts determined under the following:

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

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

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

(4) amounts subtracted from federal taxable income as provided by section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (9), (10) ~~and~~, (11), and (12).

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

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

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

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290A.03, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **INCOME.** (1) "Income" means the sum of the following:

(a) federal adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code; and

(b) the sum of the following amounts to the extent not included in clause (a):

(i) all nontaxable income;

(ii) the amount of a passive activity loss that is not disallowed as a result of section 469, paragraph (i) or (m) of the Internal Revenue Code and the amount of passive activity loss carryover allowed under section 469(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(iii) an amount equal to the total of any discharge of qualified farm indebtedness of a solvent individual excluded from gross income under section 108(g) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(iv) cash public assistance and relief;

(v) any pension or annuity (including railroad retirement benefits, all payments received under the federal Social Security Act, supplemental security income, and veterans benefits), which was not exclusively funded by the claimant or spouse, or

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which was funded exclusively by the claimant or spouse and which funding payments were excluded from federal adjusted gross income in the years when the payments were made;

(vi) interest received from the federal or a state government or any instrumentality or political subdivision thereof;

(vii) workers' compensation;

(viii) nontaxable strike benefits;

(ix) the gross amounts of payments received in the nature of disability income or sick pay as a result of accident, sickness, or other disability, whether funded through insurance or otherwise;

(x) a lump sum distribution under section 402(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1995;

(xi) contributions made by the claimant to an individual retirement account, including a qualified voluntary employee contribution; simplified employee pension plan; self-employed retirement plan; cash or deferred arrangement plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code; or deferred compensation plan under section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code; ~~and~~

(xii) nontaxable scholarship or fellowship grants;

(xiii) the amount of deduction allowed under section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(xiv) the amount of deduction allowed under section 220 or 223 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In the case of an individual who files an income tax return on a fiscal year basis, the term "federal adjusted gross income" shall mean federal adjusted gross income reflected in the fiscal year ending in the calendar year. Federal adjusted gross income shall not be reduced by the amount of a net operating loss carryback or carryforward or a capital loss carryback or carryforward allowed for the year.

(2) "Income" does not include:

(a) amounts excluded pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, sections 101(a) and 102;

(b) amounts of any pension or annuity which was exclusively funded by the claimant or spouse and which funding payments were not excluded from federal adjusted gross income in the years when the payments were made;

(c) surplus food or other relief in kind supplied by a governmental agency;

(d) relief granted under this chapter;

(e) child support payments received under a temporary or final decree of dissolution or legal separation; or

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(f) restitution payments received by eligible individuals and excludable interest as defined in section 803 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Public Law 107-16.

(3) The sum of the following amounts may be subtracted from income:

- (a) for the claimant's first dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.4;
- (b) for the claimant's second dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.3;
- (c) for the claimant's third dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.2;
- (d) for the claimant's fourth dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.1;
- (e) for the claimant's fifth dependent, the exemption amount; and

(f) if the claimant or claimant's spouse was disabled or attained the age of 65 on or before December 31 of the year for which the taxes were levied or rent paid, the exemption amount.

For purposes of this subdivision, the "exemption amount" means the exemption amount under section 151(d) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year for which the income is reported.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for property tax refunds based on household income for 2004 and thereafter.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290A.03, subdivision 15, is amended to read:

Subd. 15. **INTERNAL REVENUE CODE.** "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through ~~June 15, 2003~~ April 15, 2005.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for property tax refunds based on property taxes payable on or after December 31, 2004, and rent paid on or after December 31, 2003.

ARTICLE 5

SALES AND USE TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 16C.03, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 18. **CONTRACTS WITH FOREIGN VENDORS.** (a) The commissioner and other agencies to which this section applies and the legislative branch of government shall, subject to paragraph (d), cancel a contract for goods or services from a vendor or an affiliate of a vendor or suspend or debar a vendor or an affiliate of a

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vendor from future contracts upon notification from the commissioner of revenue that the vendor or an affiliate of the vendor has not registered to collect the sales and use tax imposed under chapter 297A on its sales in Minnesota or to a destination in Minnesota. This subdivision shall not apply to state colleges and universities, the courts, and any agency in the judicial branch of government. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "affiliate" means any person or entity that is controlled by, or is under common control of, a vendor through stock ownership or other affiliation.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2006, each vendor or affiliate of a vendor selling goods or services, subject to tax under chapter 297A, to an agency or the legislature must provide its Minnesota sales and use tax business identification number, upon request, to show that the vendor is registered to collect Minnesota sales or use tax.

(c) The commissioner of revenue shall periodically provide to the commissioner and the legislative branch a list of vendors who have not registered to collect Minnesota sales and use tax and who are subject to being suspended or debarred as vendors or having their contracts canceled.

(d) The provisions of this subdivision may be waived by the commissioner or the legislative branch when the vendor is the single source of such goods or services, in the event of an emergency, or when it is in the best interests of the state as determined by the commissioner in consultation with the commissioner of revenue. Such consultation is not a disclosure violation under chapter 270B.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for all contracts entered into after December 31, 2005.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.11, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **RETURN REQUIRED.** Except as provided in section 289A.18, subdivision 4, for the month in which taxes imposed by chapter 297A are payable, or for which a return is due, a return for the preceding reporting period must be filed with the commissioner in the form and manner the commissioner prescribes. A person making sales at retail at two or more places of business may file a consolidated return subject to rules prescribed by the commissioner. In computing the dollar amount of items on the return, the amounts are rounded off to the nearest whole dollar, disregarding amounts less than 50 cents and increasing amounts of 50 cents to 99 cents to the next highest dollar.

Notwithstanding this subdivision, a person who is not required to hold a sales tax permit under chapter 297A and who makes annual purchases, for use in a trade or business, of less than \$18,500, or a person who is not required to hold a sales tax permit and who makes purchases for personal use, that are subject to the use tax imposed by section 297A.63, may file an annual use tax return on a form prescribed by the commissioner. If a person who qualifies for an annual use tax reporting period is required to obtain a sales tax permit or makes use tax purchases, for use in a trade or business, in excess of \$18,500 during the calendar year, the reporting period must be

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considered ended at the end of the month in which the permit is applied for or the purchase in excess of \$18,500 is made and a return must be filed for the preceding reporting period.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for returns filed after December 31, 2005.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.61, subdivision 3, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 7, section 6, is amended to read:

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

(b) Sale and purchase include:

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

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

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

(d) Sale and purchase include the preparing for a consideration of food. Notwithstanding section 297A.67, subdivision 2, taxable food includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (1) prepared food sold by the retailer;
- (2) soft drinks;
- (3) candy;
- (4) dietary supplements; and
- (5) all food sold through vending machines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) delivery of aggregate materials and concrete block by a third party if the delivery would be subject to the sales tax if provided by the seller of the aggregate material or concrete block; and

(6) services as provided in this clause:

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

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

(iii) building and residential cleaning, maintenance, and disinfecting and exterminating services;

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

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(v) pet grooming services;

(vi) lawn care, fertilizing, mowing, spraying and sprigging services; garden planting and maintenance; tree, bush, and shrub pruning, bracing, spraying, and surgery; indoor plant care; tree, bush, shrub, and stump removal, except when performed as part of a land clearing contract as defined in section 297A.68, subdivision 41; and tree trimming for public utility lines. Services performed under a construction contract for the installation of shrubbery, plants, sod, trees, bushes, and similar items are not taxable;

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

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

In applying the provisions of this chapter, the terms "tangible personal property" and "sales at retail" include taxable services listed in clause (6), items (i) to (vi) and (viii), and the provision of these taxable services, unless specifically provided otherwise. Services performed by an employee for an employer are not taxable. Services performed by a partnership or association for another partnership or association are not taxable if one of the entities owns or controls more than 80 percent of the voting power of the equity interest in the other entity. Services performed between members of an affiliated group of corporations are not taxable. For purposes of the preceding sentence, "affiliated group of corporations" includes those entities that would be classified as members of an affiliated group under United States Code, title 26, section 1504, and that are eligible to file a consolidated tax return for federal income tax purposes.

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

(i) A sale and a purchase includes the furnishing for a consideration of telecommunications services, including cable television services and direct satellite services. Telecommunications services are taxed to the extent allowed under federal law.

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

(k) A sale and a purchase includes the rental of a vehicle by a motor vehicle dealer to a customer when (1) the vehicle is rented by the customer for a consideration, or (2) the motor vehicle dealer is reimbursed pursuant to a service contract as defined in section 65B.29, subdivision 1, clause (1).

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EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after October 28, 2002, but for land clearing contracts entered into after October 28, 2002, no refunds may be claimed under Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.50, for sales taxes collected and remitted to the state on the land clearing contracts.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.61, subdivision 4, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 7, section 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **RETAIL SALE.** (a) A "retail sale" means any sale, lease, or rental for any purpose, other than resale, sublease, or subrent of items by the purchaser in the normal course of business as defined in subdivision 21.

(b) A sale of property used by the owner only by leasing it to others or by holding it in an effort to lease it, and put to no use by the owner other than resale after the lease or effort to lease, is a sale of property for resale.

(c) A sale of master computer software that is purchased and used to make copies for sale or lease is a sale of property for resale.

(d) A sale of building materials, supplies, and equipment to owners, contractors, subcontractors, or builders for the erection of buildings or the alteration, repair, or improvement of real property is a retail sale in whatever quantity sold, whether the sale is for purposes of resale in the form of real property or otherwise.

(e) A sale of carpeting, linoleum, or similar floor covering to a person who provides for installation of the floor covering is a retail sale and not a sale for resale since a sale of floor covering which includes installation is a contract for the improvement of real property.

(f) A sale of shrubbery, plants, sod, trees, and similar items to a person who provides for installation of the items is a retail sale and not a sale for resale since a sale of shrubbery, plants, sod, trees, and similar items that includes installation is a contract for the improvement of real property.

(g) A sale of tangible personal property that is awarded as prizes is a retail sale and is not considered a sale of property for resale.

(h) A sale of tangible personal property utilized or employed in the furnishing or providing of services under subdivision 3, paragraph (g), clause (1), including, but not limited to, property given as promotional items, is a retail sale and is not considered a sale of property for resale.

(i) A sale of tangible personal property used in conducting lawful gambling under chapter 349 or the state lottery under chapter 349A, including, but not limited to, property given as promotional items, is a retail sale and is not considered a sale of property for resale.

(j) A sale of machines, equipment, or devices that are used to furnish, provide, or dispense goods or services, including, but not limited to, coin-operated devices, is a retail sale and is not considered a sale of property for resale.

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(k) In the case of a lease, a retail sale occurs (1) when an obligation to make a lease payment becomes due under the terms of the agreement or the trade practices of the lessor or (2) in the case of a lease of a motor vehicle, as defined in section 297B.01, subdivision 5, but excluding vehicles with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating greater than 10,000 pounds and rentals of vehicles for not more than 28 days, at the time the lease is executed.

(l) In the case of a conditional sales contract, a retail sale occurs upon the transfer of title or possession of the tangible personal property.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for leases entered into after September 30, 2005.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.67, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **OTHER EXEMPT MEALS.** (a) Meals or drinks purchased for and served exclusively to individuals who are 60 years of age or over and their spouses or to handicapped persons and their spouses by governmental agencies, nonprofit organizations, or churches, or pursuant to any program funded in whole or in part through United States Code, title 42, sections 3001 through 3045, wherever delivered, prepared, or served, are exempt.

(b) Meals or drinks purchased for and served exclusively to children who are less than 14 years of age or disabled children who are less than 16 years of age and who are attending a child care or early childhood education program, are exempt if they are:

(1) purchased by a nonprofit child care facility that is exempt under section 297A.70, subdivision 4, and that primarily serves families with income of 250 percent or less of federal poverty guidelines; and

(2) prepared at the site of the child care facility.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales after December 31, 1997.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.67, subdivision 29, is amended to read:

Subd. 29. **SOLAR ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS.** (a) A residential lighting fixture or a compact fluorescent bulb is exempt if it has an energy star label.

(b) The following products are exempt if they have an energyguide label that indicates that the product meets or exceeds the standards listed below:

(1) an electric heat pump hot water heater with an energy factor of at least 1.9;

(2) a natural gas water heater with an energy factor of at least 0.62;

(3) a propane gas or fuel oil water heater with an energy factor of at least 0.62;

(4) a natural gas furnace with an annual fuel utilization efficiency greater than 92 percent; and

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(5) a propane gas or fuel oil furnace with an annual fuel utilization efficiency greater than 92 percent.

(e) A photovoltaic device solar energy system, as defined in section 216C.06, subdivision 17, is exempt. For purposes of this subdivision, "photovoltaic device" means a solid-state electrical device, such as a solar module, that converts light directly into direct current electricity of voltage-current characteristics that are a function of the characteristics of the light source and the materials in and design of the device. A "solar module" is a photovoltaic device that produces a specified power output under defined test conditions, usually composed of groups of solar cells connected in series, in parallel, or in series-parallel combinations.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, "energy star label" means the label granted to certain products that meet United States Environmental Protection Agency and United States Department of Energy criteria for energy efficiency. For purposes of this subdivision, "energyguide label" means the label that the United States Federal Trade Commissioner requires manufacturers to apply to certain appliances under United States Code, title 16, part 305.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made on or after August 1, 2005.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.67, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 32. CIGARETTES. Cigarettes upon which a tax has been imposed under section 297F.25 are exempt.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after July 31, 2005.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.68, subdivision 2, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 7, section 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **MATERIALS CONSUMED IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.** (a) Materials stored, used, or consumed in industrial production of personal property intended to be sold ultimately at retail are exempt, whether or not the item so used becomes an ingredient or constituent part of the property produced. Materials that qualify for this exemption include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) chemicals, including chemicals used for cleaning food processing machinery and equipment;

(2) materials, including chemicals, fuels, and electricity purchased by persons engaged in industrial production to treat waste generated as a result of the production process;

(3) fuels, electricity, gas, and steam used or consumed in the production process, except that electricity, gas, or steam used for space heating, cooling, or lighting is exempt if (i) it is in excess of the average climate control or lighting for the production

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area, and (ii) it is necessary to produce that particular product;

(4) petroleum products and lubricants;

(5) packaging materials, including returnable containers used in packaging food and beverage products;

(6) accessory tools, equipment, and other items that are separate detachable units with an ordinary useful life of less than 12 months used in producing a direct effect upon the product; and

(7) the following materials, tools, and equipment used in metalcasting: crucibles, thermocouple protection sheaths and tubes, stalk tubes, refractory materials, molten metal filters and filter boxes, degassing lances, and base blocks.

(b) This exemption does not include:

(1) machinery, equipment, implements, tools, accessories, appliances, contrivances and furniture and fixtures, except those listed in paragraph (a), clause (6); and

(2) petroleum and special fuels used in producing or generating power for propelling ready-mixed concrete trucks on the public highways of this state.

(c) Industrial production includes, but is not limited to, research, development, design or production of any tangible personal property, manufacturing, processing (other than by restaurants and consumers) of agricultural products (whether vegetable or animal), commercial fishing, refining, smelting, reducing, brewing, distilling, printing, mining, quarrying, lumbering, generating electricity, the production of road building materials, and the research, development, design, or production of computer software. Industrial production does not include painting, cleaning, repairing or similar processing of property except as part of the original manufacturing process.

(d) Industrial production does not include:

(1) the furnishing of services listed in section 297A.61, subdivision 3, paragraph (g), clause (6), items (i) to (vi) and (viii); or

(2) the transportation, transmission, or distribution of petroleum, liquefied gas, natural gas, water, or steam, in, by, or through pipes, lines, tanks, mains, or other means of transporting those products. For purposes of this paragraph, "transportation, transmission, or distribution" does not include blending of petroleum or biodiesel fuel as defined in section 239.77.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after July 31, 2005.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.68, subdivision 5, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 7, section 15, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.** (a) Capital equipment is exempt. 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.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by strikeout.

“Capital equipment” means machinery and equipment purchased or leased, and used in this state by the purchaser or lessee primarily for manufacturing, fabricating, mining, or refining tangible personal property to be sold ultimately at retail if the machinery and equipment are essential to the integrated production process of manufacturing, fabricating, mining, or refining. Capital equipment also includes machinery and equipment used primarily to electronically transmit results retrieved by a customer of an on-line computerized data retrieval system.

(b) Capital equipment includes, but is not limited to:

(1) machinery and equipment used to operate, control, or regulate the production equipment;

(2) machinery and equipment used for research and development, design, quality control, and testing activities;

(3) environmental control devices that are used to maintain conditions such as temperature, humidity, light, or air pressure when those conditions are essential to and are part of the production process;

(4) materials and supplies used to construct and install machinery or equipment;

(5) repair and replacement parts, including accessories, whether purchased as spare parts, repair parts, or as upgrades or modifications to machinery or equipment;

(6) materials used for foundations that support machinery or equipment;

(7) materials used to construct and install special purpose buildings used in the production process;

(8) ready-mixed concrete equipment in which the ready-mixed concrete is mixed as part of the delivery process regardless if mounted on a chassis, repair parts for ready-mixed concrete trucks, and leases of ready-mixed concrete trucks; and

(9) machinery or equipment used for research, development, design, or production of computer software.

(c) Capital equipment does not include the following:

(1) motor vehicles taxed under chapter 297B;

(2) machinery or equipment used to receive or store raw materials;

(3) building materials, except for materials included in paragraph (b), clauses (6) and (7);

(4) machinery or equipment used for nonproduction purposes, including, but not limited to, the following: plant security, fire prevention, first aid, and hospital stations; support operations or administration; pollution control; and plant cleaning, disposal of scrap and waste, plant communications, space heating, cooling, lighting, or safety;

(5) farm machinery and aquaculture production equipment as defined by section 297A.61, subdivisions 12 and 13;

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(6) machinery or equipment purchased and installed by a contractor as part of an improvement to real property;

(7) machinery and equipment used by restaurants in the furnishing, preparing, or serving of prepared foods as defined in section 297A.61, subdivision 31;

(8) machinery and equipment used to furnish the services listed in section 297A.61, subdivision 3, paragraph (g), clause (6), items (i) to (vi) and (viii); or

(9) machinery or equipment used in the transportation, transmission, or distribution of petroleum, liquefied gas, natural gas, water, or steam, in, by, or through pipes, lines, tanks, mains, or other means of transporting those products. This clause does not apply to machinery or equipment used to blend petroleum or biodiesel fuel as defined in section 239.77; or

(10) any other item that is not essential to the integrated process of manufacturing, fabricating, mining, or refining.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision:

(1) "Equipment" means independent devices or tools separate from machinery but essential to an integrated production process, including computers and computer software, used in operating, controlling, or regulating machinery and equipment; and any subunit or assembly comprising a component of any machinery or accessory or attachment parts of machinery, such as tools, dies, jigs, patterns, and molds.

(2) "Fabricating" means to make, build, create, produce, or assemble components or property to work in a new or different manner.

(3) "Integrated production process" means a process or series of operations through which tangible personal property is manufactured, fabricated, mined, or refined. For purposes of this clause, (i) manufacturing begins with the removal of raw materials from inventory and ends when the last process prior to loading for shipment has been completed; (ii) fabricating begins with the removal from storage or inventory of the property to be assembled, processed, altered, or modified and ends with the creation or production of the new or changed product; (iii) mining begins with the removal of overburden from the site of the ores, minerals, stone, peat deposit, or surface materials and ends when the last process before stockpiling is completed; and (iv) refining begins with the removal from inventory or storage of a natural resource and ends with the conversion of the item to its completed form.

(4) "Machinery" means mechanical, electronic, or electrical devices, including computers and computer software, that are purchased or constructed to be used for the activities set forth in paragraph (a), beginning with the removal of raw materials from inventory through completion of the product, including packaging of the product.

(5) "Machinery and equipment used for pollution control" means machinery and equipment used solely to eliminate, prevent, or reduce pollution resulting from an activity described in paragraph (a).

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(6) "Manufacturing" means an operation or series of operations where raw materials are changed in form, composition, or condition by machinery and equipment and which results in the production of a new article of tangible personal property. For purposes of this subdivision, "manufacturing" includes the generation of electricity or steam to be sold at retail.

(7) "Mining" means the extraction of minerals, ores, stone, or peat.

(8) "On-line data retrieval system" means a system whose cumulation of information is equally available and accessible to all its customers.

(9) "Primarily" means machinery and equipment used 50 percent or more of the time in an activity described in paragraph (a).

(10) "Refining" means the process of converting a natural resource to an intermediate or finished product, including the treatment of water to be sold at retail.

(11) This subdivision does not apply to telecommunications equipment as provided in subdivision 35, and does not apply to wire, cable, fiber, poles, or conduit for telecommunications services.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after July 31, 2005.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.68, subdivision 35, is amended to read:

Subd. 35. **TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.** (a) Telecommunications machinery and equipment purchased or leased for use directly by a telecommunications service provider primarily in the provision of telecommunications services that are ultimately to be sold at retail are exempt, regardless of whether purchased by the owner, a contractor, or a subcontractor.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "telecommunications machinery and equipment" includes, but is not limited to:

(1) machinery, equipment, and fixtures utilized in receiving, initiating, amplifying, processing, transmitting, retransmitting, recording, switching, or monitoring telecommunications services, such as computers, transformers, amplifiers, routers, bridges, repeaters, multiplexers, and other items performing comparable functions;

(2) machinery, equipment, and fixtures used in the transportation of telecommunications services, radio transmitters and receivers, satellite equipment, microwave equipment, and other transporting media, but not wire, cable, fiber, poles, or conduit;

(3) ancillary machinery, equipment, and fixtures that regulate, control, protect, or enable the machinery in clauses (1) and (2) to accomplish its intended function, such as auxiliary power supply, test equipment, towers, heating, ventilating, and air conditioning equipment necessary to the operation of the telecommunications equipment; and software necessary to the operation of the telecommunications equipment; and

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(4) repair and replacement parts, including accessories, whether purchased as spare parts, repair parts, or as upgrades or modifications to qualified machinery or equipment.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "telecommunications services" means telecommunications services as defined in section 297A.61, subdivision 24, paragraph paragraphs (a), only (c), and (d).

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

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.68, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 40. **LAND CLEARING.** Tree, bush, shrub, and stump removal are exempt when sold to contractors or subcontractors as part of a land clearing contract. For purposes of this subdivision, "land clearing contract" means a contract for the removal of trees, bushes, and shrubs, including the removal of roots and stumps, to develop a site. This exemption does not apply to land clearing of a portion of a site to allow for remodeling, improvement, or expansion of an existing structure.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after October 28, 2002, but for land clearing contracts entered into after October 28, 2002, no refunds may be claimed under Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.50, for sales taxes collected and remitted to the state on the land clearing contracts.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.70, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **REGIONWIDE PUBLIC SAFETY RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEM; PRODUCTS AND SERVICES.** Products and services including, but not limited to, end user equipment used for construction, ownership, operation, maintenance, and enhancement of the backbone system of the regionwide public safety radio communication system established under sections 403.21 to 403.34, are exempt. For purposes of this subdivision, backbone system is defined in section 403.21, subdivision 9. This subdivision is effective for purchases, sales, storage, use, or consumption occurring before August 1, 2005, in the counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington for use in the first and second phases of the system, as defined in section 403.21, subdivisions 3, 10, and 11, and that portion of the third phase of the system that is located in the southeast district of the State Patrol and the counties of Benton, Sherburne, Stearns, and Wright.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales after April 30, 2005.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.70, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **NONPROFIT TICKETS OR ADMISSIONS.** (a) Tickets or admissions to an event are exempt if all the gross receipts are recorded as such, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, on the books of one or more organizations whose primary mission is to provide an opportunity for citizens of the

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state to participate in the creation, performance, or appreciation of the arts, and provided that each organization is:

(1) an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code in which voluntary contributions make up at least the following percent of the organization's annual revenue in its most recently completed 12-month fiscal year, or in the current year if the organization has not completed a 12-month fiscal year:

(i) for sales made after July 31, 2001, and before July 1, 2002, for the organization's fiscal year completed in calendar year 2000, three percent;

(ii) for sales made on or after July 1, 2002, and on or before June 30, 2003, for the organization's fiscal year completed in calendar year 2001, three percent;

(iii) for sales made on or after July 1, 2003, and on or before June 30, 2004, for the organization's fiscal year completed in calendar year 2002, four percent; and

(iv) for sales made in each 12-month period, beginning on July 1, 2004, and each subsequent year, for the organization's fiscal year completed in the preceding calendar year, five percent;

(2) a municipal board that promotes cultural and arts activities; or

(3) the University of Minnesota, a state college and university, or a private nonprofit college or university provided that the event is held at a university-owned facility owned by the educational institution holding the event.

The exemption only applies if the entire proceeds, after reasonable expenses, are used solely to provide opportunities for citizens of the state to participate in the creation, performance, or appreciation of the arts.

(b) Tickets or admissions to the premises of the Minnesota Zoological Garden are exempt, provided that the exemption under this paragraph does not apply to tickets or admissions to performances or events held on the premises unless the performance or event is sponsored and conducted exclusively by the Minnesota Zoological Board or employees of the Minnesota Zoological Garden.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tickets and admissions to events held on or after August 1, 2005, but does not apply to events for which sales of tickets or admissions were made prior to August 1, 2005.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 33. HYDROELECTRIC GENERATING FACILITY. Materials and supplies used or consumed in the construction of a hydroelectric generating facility that meets the requirements of this subdivision are exempt. To qualify for the exemption under this subdivision, a hydroelectric generating facility must:

(1) utilize two turbine generators at a dam site existing on March 31, 1994;

(2) be located on land within 1,500 feet of a 13.8 kilovolt distribution circuit; and

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(3) be eligible to receive a renewable energy production incentive payment under section 216C.41.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales made after December 31, 2004, and on or before December 31, 2007.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 34. WASTE RECOVERY FACILITY. Materials and supplies used or consumed in, and equipment incorporated into, the construction, improvement, or expansion of a waste-to-energy resource recovery facility are exempt if the facility uses biomass or mixed municipal solid waste as a primary fuel to generate steam or electricity.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after July 31, 2005.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 35. MUNICIPAL UTILITIES. Materials and supplies used or consumed in, and equipment incorporated into, the construction, improvement, or expansion of electric generation and related facilities used pursuant to a joint power purchase agreement to meet the biomass energy mandate in section 216B.2424 are exempt if the owner or owners of the facilities are a municipal electric utility or utilities or a joint venture of municipal electric utilities. The tax must be imposed and collected as if the rate under section 297A.62, subdivision 1, applied and then refunded under section 297A.75.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 36. CHATFIELD WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY. Materials and supplies used in and equipment incorporated into the construction, improvement, or expansion of a wastewater treatment facility owned by the city of Chatfield are exempt. This exemption is effective for purchases made before December 31, 2007.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made on or after July 31, 2005.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.75, subdivision 1, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 7, section 19, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. TAX COLLECTED. The tax on the gross receipts from the sale of the following exempt items must be imposed and collected as if the sale were taxable and the rate under section 297A.62, subdivision 1, applied. The exempt items include:

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- (1) capital equipment exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 5;
- (2) building materials for an agricultural processing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 13;
- (3) building materials for mineral production facilities exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 14;
- (4) building materials for correctional facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 3;
- (5) building materials used in a residence for disabled veterans exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 11;
- (6) elevators and building materials exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 12;
- (7) building materials for the Long Lake Conservation Center exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 17;
- (8) materials, supplies, fixtures, furnishings, and equipment for a county law enforcement and family service center under section 297A.71, subdivision 26; and
- (9) materials and supplies for qualified low-income housing under section 297A.71, subdivision 23; and
- (10) materials, supplies, and equipment for municipal electric utility facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 35.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for purchases made after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.75, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **REFUND; ELIGIBLE PERSONS.** Upon application on forms prescribed by the commissioner, a refund equal to the tax paid on the gross receipts of the exempt items must be paid to the applicant. Only the following persons may apply for the refund:

- (1) for subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (3), the applicant must be the purchaser;
- (2) for subdivision 1, clauses (4), (7), and (8), the applicant must be the governmental subdivision;
- (3) for subdivision 1, clause (5), the applicant must be the recipient of the benefits provided in United States Code, title 38, chapter 21;
- (4) for subdivision 1, clause (6), the applicant must be the owner of the homestead property; and
- (5) for subdivision 1, clause (9), the owner of the qualified low-income housing project; and

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(6) for subdivision 1, clause (10), the applicant must be a municipal electric utility or a joint venture of municipal electric utilities.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for purchases made after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.75, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **APPLICATION.** (a) The application must include sufficient information to permit the commissioner to verify the tax paid. If the tax was paid by a contractor, subcontractor, or builder, under subdivision 1, clause (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), ~~or (9), or~~ (10), the contractor, subcontractor, or builder must furnish to the refund applicant a statement including the cost of the exempt items and the taxes paid on the items unless otherwise specifically provided by this subdivision. The provisions of sections 289A.40 and 289A.50 apply to refunds under this section.

(b) An applicant may not file more than two applications per calendar year for refunds for taxes paid on capital equipment exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 5.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 21. **[297A.815] MOTOR VEHICLE LEASES.**

Subdivision 1. MOTOR VEHICLE LEASE PRICE; PAYMENT. (a) In the case of a lease of a motor vehicle as provided in section 297A.61, subdivision 4, paragraph (k), clause (2), the tax is imposed on the total amount to be paid by the lessee under the lease agreement. The lessor shall collect the tax in full at the time the lease is executed or, if the tax is included in the lease and the lease is assigned, the tax is due from the original lessor at the time the lease is assigned. The total amount to be paid by the lessee under the lease agreement equals the agreed-upon value of the vehicle less manufacturer's rebates, the stated residual value of the leased vehicle, and the total value allowed for a vehicle owned by the lessee taken in trade by the lessor, plus the price of any taxable goods and services included in the lease and the rent charge as provided by Code of Federal Regulations, title 12, section 213.4, excluding any rent charge related to the capitalization of the tax.

(b) If the total amount paid by the lessee for use of the leased vehicle includes amounts that are not calculated at the time the lease is executed, the tax is imposed and must be collected by the lessor at the time the amounts are paid by the lessee. In the case of a lease which by its terms may be renewed, the sales tax is due and payable on the total amount to be paid during the initial term of the lease, and then for each subsequent renewal period on the total amount to be paid during the renewal period.

(c) If a lease is canceled or rescinded on or before 90 days of its execution or if a vehicle is returned to the manufacturer under section 325F.665, the lessor may file

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a claim for a refund of the total tax paid minus the amount of tax due for the period the vehicle is used by the lessee.

(d) If a lessee's obligation to make payments on a lease is canceled more than 90 days after its execution, a credit is allowed against sales tax or motor vehicles sales tax due on a subsequent lease or purchase of a motor vehicle if that lease or purchase is consummated within 30 days of the date the prior lease was canceled. The amount of the credit is equal to (1) the sales tax paid at the inception of the lease, multiplied by (2) the ratio of the number of full months remaining in the lease at the time of termination compared to the term of the lease used in calculating sales tax paid at the inception of the lease.

Subd. 2. LEASE ORIGINATING IN ANOTHER STATE. When the lease of a motor vehicle as defined in section 297A.61, subdivision 4, paragraph (k), clause (2), originates in another state, the sales tax under subdivision 1 shall be calculated by the lessor on the total amount that is due under the lease agreement after the vehicle is required to be registered in Minnesota. If the total amount to be paid by the lessee under the lease agreement has already been subjected to tax by another state, a credit for taxes paid in the other state is allowed as provided in section 297A.80.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Subdivision 1 of this section is effective for leases entered into after September 30, 2005. Subdivision 2 of this section is effective for vehicles registering in Minnesota after September 30, 2005.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.99, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. ENFORCEMENT; COLLECTION; AND ADMINISTRATION. (a) The commissioner of revenue shall collect the taxes subject to this section. The commissioner may collect the tax with the state sales and use tax. All taxes under this section are subject to the same penalties, interest, and enforcement provisions as apply to the state sales and use tax.

(b) A request for a refund of state sales tax paid in excess of the amount of tax legally due includes a request for a refund of the political subdivision taxes paid on the goods or services. The commissioner shall refund to the taxpayer the full amount of the political subdivision taxes paid on exempt sales or use.

(c) A political subdivision shall incur a legal debt to the state for refunds of local sales taxes made by the commissioner after a tax has terminated when the amount of the refunds exceeds the amount of local sales taxes collected for but not remitted to the political subdivision. The commissioner of revenue shall bill the political subdivision for this difference. The commissioner shall deposit the money in the state treasury and credit it to the general fund.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for all refunds made on or after the day following final enactment.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.99, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 12a. NOTIFICATION OF USE TAX. Any political subdivision imposing a local sales and use tax, which maintains an official web site, must display on its main home page a link to a notice that residents and businesses in the political subdivision may owe a local use tax on purchases of goods and services made outside of the political subdivision limits. The notice must provide information, including a link to any relevant Department of Revenue Web site, on how the taxpayer may get information and forms necessary for calculating and paying the tax. If the political subdivision provides and bills for sewer, water, garbage collection, or other public utility services, the billing statement must also include at least once per year a notice that residents and businesses may owe a local use tax on purchases made outside of the political subdivision limits and provide information on how the taxpayer may get information and forms necessary for calculating and paying the tax.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2006.

Sec. 24. Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 27, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3a. LIMITATIONS ON USE. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the city may use up to \$1,500,000 annually, of the revenues collected from the taxes imposed in subdivisions 1 and 2, to fund operation, maintenance, and improvements for the Riverfront 2000 and related facilities. This amount may only be used if sufficient revenues remain to meet the annual debt obligations for the bonds paid from these revenue sources. This authority to spend money for operation, maintenance, and improvements expires April 1, 2007, unless approved by the voters at a special or general election held by December 31, 2006.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon compliance by the governing body of the city of Mankato with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 25. Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 27, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. EXPIRATION OF TAXING AUTHORITY AND EXPENDITURE LIMITATION. The authority granted by subdivisions 1 and 2 to the city to impose a sales tax and an excise tax shall expire when the principal and interest on on December 31, 2015, unless sufficient revenues are not available to defease any bonds or obligations issued to finance construction of Riverfront 2000 and related facilities have been paid or at an earlier time as the city shall, by ordinance, determine. The total capital, administrative, and operating expenditures payable from bond proceeds and revenues received from the taxes authorized by subdivisions 1 and 2, excluding investment earnings on bond proceeds and revenues, shall not exceed \$25,000,000 for Riverfront 2000 and related facilities. If sufficient funds are not available to defease the bonds, the tax expires December 31, 2018, but all revenues from taxes imposed after December 31, 2015, must be used to defease the bonds. The city may, by ordinance, terminate the tax at an earlier date.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon compliance by the governing body of the city of Mankato with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

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Sec. 26. Laws 1993, chapter 375, article 9, section 46, subdivision 2, as amended by Laws 1997, chapter 231, article 7, section 40, and Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 30, and Laws 2003, First Special Session chapter 21, article 8, section 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **USE OF REVENUES.** Revenues received from the tax authorized by subdivision 1 may only be used by the city to pay the cost of collecting the tax, and to pay for the following projects or to secure or pay any principal, premium, or interest on bonds issued in accordance with subdivision 3 for the following projects.

(a) To pay all or a portion of the capital expenses of construction, equipment and acquisition costs for the expansion and remodeling of the St. Paul Civic Center complex, including the demolition of the existing arena and the construction and equipping of a new arena.

(b) Except as provided in paragraphs (e) and (f), the remainder of the funds must be spent for:

(1) capital projects to further residential, cultural, commercial, and economic development in both downtown St. Paul and St. Paul neighborhoods; and

(2) capital and operating expenses of cultural organizations in the city, provided that the amount spent under this clause must equal ten percent of the total amount spent under this paragraph in any year.

(c) The amount apportioned under paragraph (b) shall be no less than 60 percent of the revenues derived from the tax each year, except to the extent that a portion of that amount is required to pay debt service on (1) bonds issued for the purposes of paragraph (a) prior to March 1, 1998; or (2) bonds issued for the purposes of paragraph (a) after March 1, 1998, but only if the city council determines that 40 percent of the revenues derived from the tax together with other revenues pledged to the payment of the bonds, including the proceeds of definitive bonds, is expected to exceed the annual debt service on the bonds.

(d) If in any year more than 40 percent of the revenue derived from the tax authorized by subdivision 1 is used to pay debt service on the bonds issued for the purposes of paragraph (a) and to fund a reserve for the bonds, the amount of the debt service payment that exceeds 40 percent of the revenue must be determined for that year. In any year when 40 percent of the revenue produced by the sales tax exceeds the amount required to pay debt service on the bonds and to fund a reserve for the bonds under paragraph (a), the amount of the excess must be made available for capital projects to further residential, cultural, commercial, and economic development in the neighborhoods and downtown until the cumulative amounts determined for all years under the preceding sentence have been made available under this sentence. The amount made available as reimbursement in the preceding sentence is not included in the 60 percent determined under paragraph (c).

(e) In each of calendar years 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009, revenue not to exceed \$3,500,000 may be used to pay the principal of bonds issued for capital projects of the

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city. After December 31, 2009, revenue from the tax imposed under subdivision 1 may not be used for this purpose.

(f) By January 15 of each ~~odd-numbered~~ year, the mayor and the city council must report to the legislature on the use of sales tax revenues during the preceding ~~two-year~~ one-year period.

Sec. 27. Laws 1993, chapter 375, article 9, section 46, subdivision 3, as amended by Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 31, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **BONDS.** The city may issue general obligation bonds or special revenue bonds to finance all or a portion of the cost for projects authorized in subdivision 2, paragraph (a) or (b). The debt represented by the bonds shall not be included in computing any debt limitations applicable to the city. The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1, any revenues derived from the project, tax increments from the tax increment district that includes the project, and revenue from any lodging tax imposed under Laws 1982, chapter 523, article 25, section 1. The bonds may be issued in one or more series and sold without election on the question of issuance of the bonds or a property tax to pay them. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the bonds must be issued, sold, and secured in the manner provided in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475. The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision for projects authorized in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), may not exceed \$65 million, provided that the city may issue additional bonds under this subdivision for projects authorized in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), as long as the total principal amount of the additional bonds together with the outstanding principal amount of the bonds previously issued under this subdivision for projects authorized in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), does not exceed \$130 million. The bonds authorized by this subdivision shall not be included in local general obligation debt as defined in Laws 1971, chapter 773, as amended, including Laws 1992, chapter 511, and shall not affect the amount of capital improvement bonds authorized to be issued by the city of St. Paul. Bonds to pay for projects authorized in subdivision 2, paragraph (b), may be issued if the city council first determines that 20 percent of the revenues derived from the tax authorized under section 1 together with other revenues pledged to payment of the bonds, including the proceeds of definitive bonds, is expected to exceed the annual debt service on the bonds.

Sec. 28. Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 43, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **USE OF REVENUES.** Revenues received from the taxes authorized by subdivisions 1 and 2 must be used by the city to pay for the cost of collecting and administering the taxes and to pay for the following projects:

- (1) transportation infrastructure improvements including both regional highway and airport improvements;
- (2) improvements to the civic-center complex;

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(3) a municipal water, sewer, and storm sewer project necessary to improve regional ground water quality; and

(4) construction of a regional recreation and sports center and ~~associated other higher education facilities available for both community and student use, located at or adjacent to the Rochester center.~~

The total amount of capital expenditures or bonds for these projects that may be paid from the revenues raised from the taxes authorized in this section may not exceed ~~\$71,500,000~~ \$111,500,000. The total amount of capital expenditures or bonds for the project in clause (4) that may be paid from the revenues raised from the taxes authorized in this section may not exceed ~~\$20,000,000~~ \$28,000,000.

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

Sec. 29. Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 43, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **BONDING AUTHORITY.** (a) The city may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance the capital expenditure and improvement projects. An election to approve the up to \$71,500,000 in bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, may be held in combination with the election to authorize imposition of the tax under subdivision 1. Whether to permit imposition of the tax and issuance of bonds may be posed to the voters as a single question. The question must state that the sales tax revenues are pledged to pay the bonds, but that the bonds are general obligations and will be guaranteed by the city's property taxes. An election to approve up to an additional \$40,000,000 of bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, may be held in combination with the election to authorize extension of the tax under subdivision 5, paragraph (b).

The city may enter into an agreement with Olmsted County under which the city and the county agree to jointly undertake and finance certain roadway infrastructure improvements. The agreement may provide that the city will make available to the county a portion of the sales tax revenues collected pursuant to the authority granted in this section and the bonding authority provided in this subdivision. The county may, pursuant to the agreement, issue its general obligation bonds in a principal amount not exceeding the amount authorized by its agreement with the city payable primarily from the sales tax revenues from the city under the agreement. The county's bonds must be issued in accordance with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, except that no election is required for the issuance of the bonds and the bonds are not included in the net debt of the county.

(b) The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 275.60.

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city, and the levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal of and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation.

The aggregate principal amount of bonds, plus the aggregate of the taxes used directly

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to pay eligible capital expenditures and improvements may not exceed \$71,500,000 \$111,500,000, plus an amount equal to the costs related to issuance of the bonds.

(d) The taxes may be pledged to and used for the payment of the bonds and any bonds issued to refund them, only if the bonds and any refunding bonds are general obligations of the city.

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

Sec. 30. Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 43, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **TERMINATION OF TAXES.** (a) The taxes imposed under subdivisions 1 and 2 expire at the later of (1) December 31, 2009, or (2) when the city council determines that sufficient funds have been received from the taxes to finance the projects and to first \$71,500,000 of capital expenditures and bonds for the projects authorized in subdivision 3, including the amount to prepay or retire at maturity the principal, interest, and premium due on any bonds issued for the projects under subdivision 4, unless the taxes are extended as allowed in paragraph (b). Any funds remaining after completion of the project and retirement or redemption of the bonds may be placed in the general fund of the city shall also be used to fund the projects under subdivision 3. The taxes imposed under subdivisions 1 and 2 may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.

(b) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 297A.99 and 477A.016, or any other contrary provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, the city of Rochester may, by ordinance, extend the taxes authorized in subdivisions 1 and 2 beyond December 31, 2009, if approved by the voters of the city at a special election in 2005 or the general election in 2006. The question put to the voters must indicate that an affirmative vote would allow up to an additional \$40,000,000 of sales tax revenues be raised and up to \$40,000,000 of bonds to be issued above the amount authorized in the June 23, 1998, referendum for the projects specified in subdivision 3. If the taxes authorized in subdivisions 1 and 2 are extended under this paragraph, the taxes expire when the city council determines that sufficient funds have been received from the taxes to finance the projects and to prepay or retire at maturity the principal, interest, and premium due on any bonds issued for the projects under subdivision 4. Any funds remaining after completion of the project and retirement or redemption of the bonds may be placed in the general fund of the city.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after compliance by the governing body of the city of Rochester with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 31. Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 12, section 44, the effective date, is amended to read:

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after July 31, 2001, and before August 1, 2005.

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Sec. 32. Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 12, section 67, the effective date, is amended to read:

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for purchases and sales made after June 30, 2001, and before ~~January 1, 2003~~ July 1, 2007.

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

Sec. 33. Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, article 12, section 95, as amended by Laws 2002, chapter 377, article 3, section 24, and Laws 2003, First Special Session chapter 21, article 8, section 15, is amended to read:

Sec. 95. **REPEALER.**

(a) Minnesota Statutes 2000, sections 297A.61, subdivision 16; 297A.68, subdivision 21; and 297A.71, subdivision 2, are repealed effective for sales and purchases occurring after June 30, 2001, except that the repeal of section 297A.61, subdivision 16, paragraph (d), is effective for sales and purchases occurring after July 31, 2001.

(b) Minnesota Statutes 2000, ~~sections section~~ section 297A.62, subdivision 2, ~~and 297A.64, subdivision 1,~~ is repealed effective for sales and purchases made after December 31, 2005.

(c) Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 297A.71, subdivision 15, is repealed effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2002.

(d) Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 297A.71, subdivision 16, is repealed effective for sales and purchases occurring after December 31, 2002.

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

Sec. 34. Laws 2002, chapter 377, article 3, section 4, the effective date, is amended to read:

EFFECTIVE DATE. ~~With the exception of clause (2), item (ii),~~ This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2002. ~~Clause (2), item (ii), is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2002, and before January 1, 2006.~~

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

Sec. 35. Laws 2002, chapter 377, article 11, section 2, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **SALES AND USE TAX.** (a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, the following cities may, by ordinance, impose a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2:

(1) the city of St. Cloud, pursuant to the approval of the city voters at the general election held on November 7, 2000;

(2) the city of Sartell, pursuant to the approval of the city voters at an election held in November 1999; and

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(3) each of the cities of Sauk Rapids, ~~Waite Park~~, St. Joseph, and St. Augusta, pursuant to the approval of the voters of that city at the next general election following the date of final enactment of this act, as provided for in subdivision 3; and

(4) the city of Waite Park pursuant to the approval of the voters at the general election held November 4, 2003.

(b) The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the taxes authorized under this subdivision.

(c) The tax in Sartell must be used for the purposes listed in subdivision 2, notwithstanding other purposes listed in the referendum, and are not subject to the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after compliance by the governing body of the city of Waite Park with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 36. Laws 2002, chapter 377, article 11, section 2, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **IMPOSITION AND TERMINATION OF TAX.** The tax authorized by each city under subdivision 1 shall be imposed beginning January 1, 2003, or on the first day of a calendar quarter after the city has been approved at a referendum and authorized by city ordinance, and shall expire December 31, 2005 March 31, 2007, unless another local sales tax is imposed under another law, in which case this tax will expire when the other tax is imposed. The tax may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.

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

Sec. 37. **ST. CLOUD AREA CITIES; SALES AND USE TAX AUTHORIZED.**

Subdivision 1. SALES AND USE TAX AUTHORIZED. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (d), and 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, the following cities may, by ordinance, impose a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2:

(1) the cities of St. Cloud and St. Joseph, pursuant to the approval of the city voters at the general election held on November 2, 2004; and

(2) the cities of St. Augusta, Sartell, Sauk Rapids, and Waite Park pursuant to the approval of the voters of that city at the next general election.

The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, except subdivision 3, paragraph (d), govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized under this section, unless specifically provided for otherwise in another subdivision.

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Subd. 2. **USE OF REVENUES.** (a) Revenues received from the tax authorized by subdivision 1 by the city of St. Cloud must be used for the cost of collecting and administering the tax and to pay all or part of the capital or administrative costs of the development, acquisition, construction, improvement, and securing and paying debt service on bonds or other obligations issued to finance the following regional projects as approved by the voters and specifically detailed in the referendum authorizing the tax:

- (1) St. Cloud Regional Airport;
- (2) regional transportation improvements;
- (3) community and aquatics centers;
- (4) regional public libraries; and
- (5) acquisition and improvement of regional park land and open space.

(b) Revenues received from the tax authorized by subdivision 1 by the cities of St. Joseph, Waite Park, Sartell, Sauk Rapids, and St. Augusta must be used for the cost of collecting and administering the tax and to pay all or part of the capital or administrative costs of the development, acquisition, construction, improvement, and securing and paying debt service on bonds or other obligations issued to fund the projects specifically approved by the voters at the referendum authorizing the tax. The portion of revenues from the city going to fund the regional airport or regional library located in the city of St. Cloud will be as required under the applicable joint powers agreement.

(c) The use of revenues received from the taxes authorized in subdivision 1 for projects allowed under paragraphs (a) and (b) are limited to the amount authorized for each project under the enabling referendum.

Subd. 3. **ST. CLOUD BONDING AUTHORIZED.** (a) The city of St. Cloud may issue general obligation bonds of up to \$30,000,000 to pay for the costs of the regional public library pursuant to the approval of the projects by the city voters at the election held on November 2, 2004.

(b) Each city may issue general obligation bonds for another project authorized under subdivision 2 without separate bonding approval at a referendum only if the issuance of bonds for that project was included in the authorizing question. The amount of bonds issued for a project is limited to the maximum amount of local sales tax revenues that may be spent on the project under the authorizing question.

(c) The debt represented by the bonds authorized under this subdivision must not be included in computing any debt limitations applicable to the city, and the levy of taxes required by Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay the principal or any interest on the bonds must not be subject to any levy limitations or be included in computing or applying any levy limitation applicable to the city.

Subd. 4. **TERMINATION OF TAX.** The tax imposed in the cities of St. Joseph, St. Cloud, St. Augusta, Sartell, Sauk Rapids, and Waite Park under subdivision 1

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expires when the city council determines that sufficient funds have been collected from the tax to retire or redeem the bonds and obligations authorized under subdivision 2, paragraph (a), but no later than December 31, 2018.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the city that approves it the day after compliance by the governing body of each city with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3, for sales and purchases made on and after January 1, 2006. Agreements and contracts for spending may not be entered into and spending may not occur for the purposes authorized in subdivision 2 nor may bonds be issued under subdivision 3 until January 1, 2006.

Sec. 38. CITY OF ALBERT LEA; SALES AND USE TAX.

Subdivision 1. SALES AND USE TAX AUTHORIZED. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, the city of Albert Lea may, by ordinance, impose a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized under this subdivision.

Subd. 2. USE OF REVENUES. The proceeds of the tax imposed under this section shall be used to pay for lake improvement projects as detailed in the Shell Rock River watershed plan.

Subd. 3. REFERENDUM. If the Albert Lea City Council proposes to impose the tax authorized by this section, the question of imposing the tax must be submitted to the voters at the next general election.

Subd. 4. TERMINATION OF TAXES. The taxes imposed under this section expire at the earlier of (1) ten years after the taxes are first imposed, or (2) when the city council first determines that the amount of revenues raised to pay for the projects under subdivision 2, shall meet or exceed the sum of \$15,000,000. Any funds remaining after completion of the projects may be placed in the general fund of the city.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after compliance by the governing body of the city of Albert Lea with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 39. CITY OF BEMIDJI.

Subdivision 1. SALES AND USE TAX AUTHORIZED. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, pursuant to the approval of the city voters at the general election held on November 5, 2002, the city of Bemidji may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized under this subdivision.

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Subd. 2. **USE OF REVENUES.** Revenues received from the tax authorized by subdivision 1 must be used for the cost of collecting and administering the tax and to pay all or part of the capital or administrative costs of the acquisition, construction, and improvement of parks and trails within the city of Bemidji's parks, open space, and trail system plan, adopted by the Bemidji City Council on November 21, 2001. Authorized expenses include, but are not limited to, acquiring property, paying construction expenses related to the development of these facilities and improvements, and securing and paying debt service on bonds or other obligations issued to finance acquisition, construction, improvement, or development of parks and trails within the city of Bemidji.

Subd. 3. **BONDS.** Pursuant to the approval of the city voters at the general election held on November 5, 2002, the city of Bemidji may issue, without an additional election, general obligation bonds of the city in an amount not to exceed \$9,826,000 to pay capital and administrative expenses for the acquisition, construction, improvement, and development of parks and trails as specified in subdivision 2. The debt represented by the bonds must not be included in computing any debt limitations applicable to the city, and the levy of taxes required by Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay the principal of any interest on the bonds must not be subject to any levy limitations or be included in computing or applying any levy limitation applicable to the city.

Subd. 4. **TERMINATION OF TAX.** The tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires when the Bemidji City Council determines that the amount described in subdivision 3 has been received from the tax to finance the capital and administrative costs for acquisition, construction, improvement, and development of parks and trails and to repay or retire at maturity the principal, interest, and premium due on any bonds issued for the park and trail improvements under subdivision 3. Any funds remaining after completion of the park and trail improvements and retirement or redemption of the bonds may be placed in the general fund of the city. The tax imposed under subdivision 1 may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after compliance by the governing body of the city of Bemidji with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 40. LODGING TAX; HUBBARD COUNTY AUTHORITY.

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190, subdivisions 1 and 4, Hubbard County may impose the local lodging tax authorized in that section in all towns and unorganized territories within the county, and no town located in the county may impose the local lodging tax. Any local lodging tax imposed by a town in Hubbard County prior to the effective date of this section expires the day that a county tax is imposed under this section.

If the county board exercises the authority under this section, it must determine by resolution that imposition of the tax is in the county's interest. The resolution is

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subject to the notice and reverse referendum requirements that would apply under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190, subdivision 5, if the county was imposing the tax in an unorganized territory. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190, subdivisions 2, 3, 6, and 7, apply to a tax imposed under this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of Hubbard County and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 41. CITY OF PROCTOR; LODGING TAX.

The city of Proctor may use up to ten percent of the revenues received from the lodging tax imposed by the city under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190, for preservation of the Caboose and the Baldwin Locomotive, Class M3 Mallet, Number 225, donated to the city by the Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway Company, and the F-101F aircraft, serial number 59-0407, donated to the city by the Department of the Air Force.

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

Sec. 42. CITY OF WILLMAR.

Subdivision 1. SALES AND USE TAX AUTHORIZED. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, pursuant to the approval of the city voters at the general election held on November 2, 2004, the city of Willmar may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized under this subdivision.

Subd. 2. USE OF REVENUES. Revenues received from the tax authorized by subdivision 1 must be used for the cost of collecting and administering the tax and to pay all or part of the capital or administrative costs of the development, acquisition, construction, and improvement of the following projects:

- (1) completion and expansion of the airport/industrial park;
- (2) hiking and biking trails;
- (3) connection of the Blue Line and Civic Center buildings; and
- (4) purchase of that portion of the Willmar Regional Treatment Center campus located west of Marked Trunk Highway 71.

Authorized expenses include, but are not limited to, acquiring property, paying construction expenses related to the development of these facilities and improvements, and securing and paying debt service on bonds or other obligations issued to finance acquisition, construction, improvement, or development of these projects.

Subd. 3. BONDS. The city of Willmar may issue without an additional election general obligation bonds of the city in an amount not to exceed \$8,000,000 to pay

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capital and administrative expenses for the acquisition, construction, improvement, and development of the projects listed in subdivision 2. The debt represented by the bonds must not be included in computing any debt limitations applicable to the city, and the levy of taxes required by Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay the principal or any interest on the bonds, and must not be subject to any levy limitations or be included in computing or applying any levy limitation applicable to the city.

Subd. 4. **TERMINATION OF TAX.** The tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the later of (1) seven years after the date the tax is first imposed, or (2) when the Willmar City Council determines that the amount described in subdivision 3 has been received from the tax to finance the capital and administrative costs, and to repay or retire at maturity the principal, interest, and premium due on any bonds issued under subdivision 3. Any funds remaining after completion of the projects listed in subdivision 2 and retirement or redemption of the bonds may be placed in the general fund of the city. The tax imposed under subdivision 1 may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after compliance by the governing body of the city of Willmar with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 43. CITY OF WINONA; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. **SALES AND USE TAX AUTHORIZED.** Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, if approved by the voters pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, the city of Winona may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 3. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized under this subdivision.

Subd. 2. **EXCISE TAX AUTHORIZED.** Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other contrary provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, the city of Winona may impose by ordinance, for the purposes specified in subdivision 3, an excise tax of up to \$20 per motor vehicle, as defined by ordinance, purchased or acquired from any person engaged within the city in the business of selling motor vehicles at retail.

Subd. 3. **USE OF REVENUES.** Revenues received from the taxes authorized by subdivisions 1 and 2 must be used to pay all or part of the capital costs of transportation contained in the Minnesota Department of Transportation's Winona Intermodal study dated June 2002 and in the resolution approved by the city council on January 3, 2005, including securing or paying debt service on bonds issued under subdivision 4, for the transportation projects and to pay the cost of collecting and administering the tax. Authorized costs include, but are not limited to, acquiring property and paying construction and engineering costs related to the projects.

Subd. 4. **BONDS.** The city of Winona, if approved by voters pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, may issue general obligation bonds of the city,

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in one or more series, in the aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$20,000,000 to pay capital and administrative costs of the transportation projects. The debt represented by the bonds is not included in computing any debt limitations applicable to the city, and the levy of taxes required by Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation or included in computing or applying any levy limitation applicable to the city.

Subd. 5. TERMINATION OF TAXES. The taxes imposed under subdivisions 1 and 2 expire at the later of 15 years after the imposition of the tax or when the Winona city council determines that sufficient funds have been received from the taxes to prepay or retire at maturity the principal, interest, and premium due on any bonds issued for the projects under subdivision 4. Any funds remaining after expiration of the taxes and retirement of the bonds may be placed in a capital project fund of the city. The taxes imposed under subdivisions 1 and 2 may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after compliance by the governing body of the city of Winona with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 44. CITY OF WORTHINGTON; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. SALES AND USE TAX. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, if approved by the voters pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, at the next general election, the city of Worthington may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of up to one-half of one percent for the purpose specified in subdivision 3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized under this subdivision.

Subd. 2. EXCISE TAX AUTHORIZED. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, the city of Worthington may impose by ordinance, for the purposes specified in subdivision 3, an excise tax of up to \$20 per motor vehicle, as defined by ordinance, purchased or acquired from any person engaged within the city in the business of selling motor vehicles at retail.

Subd. 3. USE OF REVENUES. Revenues received from taxes authorized by subdivisions 1 and 2 must be used by the city to pay the cost of collecting and administering the taxes and to pay for the costs of a community center complex and to make renovations to the Memorial Auditorium. Authorized expenses include, but are not limited to, acquiring property and paying construction expenses related to these improvements, and paying debt service on bonds or other obligations issued to finance acquisition and construction of these improvements.

Subd. 4. BONDING AUTHORITY. (a) If the tax authorized under subdivision 1 is approved by the voters, the city may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter

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475, to pay capital and administrative expenses for the improvements described in subdivision 3 in an amount that does not exceed \$6,000,000. An election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

(b) The debt represented by the bonds is not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal of and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation.

Subd. 5. TERMINATION OF TAXES. The taxes imposed under subdivisions 1 and 2 expire at the earlier of (1) ten years, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount of revenue received from the taxes to pay for the projects under subdivision 3 equals or exceeds \$6,000,000 plus the additional amount needed to pay the costs related to issuance of bonds under subdivision 4, including interest on the bonds. Any funds remaining after completion of the project and retirement or redemption of the bonds shall be placed in a capital project fund of the city. The taxes imposed under subdivisions 1 and 2 may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Worthington and its chief clerical officer timely comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

ARTICLE 6

SPECIAL TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 287.20, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **CONSIDERATION.** (a) "Consideration" means generally the total monetary value that is given in return for a conveyance of real property in this state and includes all lump-sum payments, all prior or future installment payments that are required under the agreement between the parties, and the fair market value of any property taken, or to be taken, in exchange.

(b) Consideration does not include the reasonable and lawful amounts of interest paid for the privilege of paying the purchase price in installments and the fair market value of any items of intangible personal property that are conveyed by the taxable instrument.

(c) Consideration does not include the amount paid for the personal property located on the real property being conveyed and transferred as a part of the total consideration, except that the amount paid for the personal property located on the real

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property being conveyed must be included if the real property being conveyed is a one-, two-, or three-unit residential structure.

(d) When a conveyance of real property is made pursuant to a contract for deed, the consideration is the price for the real property reflected in the contract; except that, subject to the limitations under section 287.221, if the contract for deed, or other agreement entered into as a condition to the seller executing the contract, requires the property to be improved during the term of the contract and the price of the real property as reflected in the contract does not include the consideration for the required improvements, then the consideration is the price for the real property as reflected in the contract and the consideration for the required improvements added during the term of the contract.

(e) "Total consideration" has the same meaning as consideration.

(f) "Consideration, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining at the time of sale" or "net consideration" means the amount of consideration as reduced by the amount outstanding under any lien that attached to the real property prior to the time of sale and that is not released or satisfied as a result of the sale.

(g) Except in the case of a gift, when the amount of the consideration for a conveyance includes something other than money or promises to pay money, the consideration for that conveyance is rebuttably presumed to equal the fair market value of the real property being conveyed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for deeds that are both executed and recorded after July 31, 2005.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 287.20, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3a. DESIGNATED TRANSFER. "Designated transfer" means any of the following:

(1) a transfer between (i) an entity owned by a sole owner, and (ii) that sole owner;

(2) a transfer between (i) an entity in which a husband, a wife, or both are the sole owners, and (ii) the husband, wife, or both;

(3) a transfer between (i) an entity with multiple co-owners, and (ii) all of the co-owners, so long as each of the co-owners maintains the same percentage ownership interest in the transferred real property, whether directly or through ownership of a percentage of the entity;

(4) a transfer between (i) a revocable trust, and (ii) the grantor or grantors of the revocable trust; or

(5) a transfer of substantially all of the assets of one or more entities pursuant to a reorganization, as defined in section 287.20, subdivision 9.

For purposes of this definition of designated transfer, an interest in an entity that is

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owned, directly or indirectly, by or for another entity shall be considered as being owned proportionately by or for the owners of the other entity under provisions similar to those of section 267(c)(1) and (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 2004.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 287.20, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **REORGANIZATION.** "Reorganization" means the transfer of substantially all of the assets of a corporation, a limited liability company, or a partnership not in the usual or regular course of business if at the time of the transfer the transfer qualifies as: (i) a corporate reorganization under section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, ~~2000~~ 2004; or (ii) a transfer pursuant to the from a partnership to another partnership when the transferee is treated as a continuation of an existing partnership the transferor under section 708 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, ~~2000~~ 2004.

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

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 287.21, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DETERMINATION OF TAX.** (a) A tax is imposed on each deed or instrument by which any real property in this state is granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed. The tax applies against the net consideration. For purposes of the tax, the conversion of a corporation to a limited liability company, a limited liability company to a corporation, a partnership to a limited partnership, a limited partnership to another limited partnership or other entity, or a similar conversion of one entity to another does not grant, assign, transfer, or convey real property.

(b) The tax is determined in the following manner: (1) when transfers are made by instruments pursuant to (i) consolidations or mergers, ~~consolidations,~~ or (ii) sales, or transfers of substantially all of the assets of the entities as defined in section 287.20, subdivision 9, pursuant to plans of reorganization designated transfers, the tax is \$1.65; (2) when there is no consideration or when the consideration, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, is \$500 or less, the tax is \$1.65; or (3) when the consideration, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining at the time of sale, exceeds \$500, the tax is .0033 of the net consideration.

(c) If, within six months from the date of a designated transfer, an ownership interest in the grantee entity is transferred by an initial owner to any person or entity with the result that the designated transfer would not have been a designated transfer if made to the grantee entity with its subsequent ownership, then a tax is imposed at .0033 of the net consideration for the designated transfer. If the subsequent transfer of ownership interests was reasonably expected at the time of the designated transfer, the applicable penalty under section 287.31, subdivision 1, must be paid. The deed tax

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imposed under this paragraph is due within 30 days of the subsequent transfer that caused the tax to be imposed under this paragraph. Involuntary transfers of ownership shall not be considered transfers of ownership under this paragraph. The commissioner may adopt rules defining the types of transfers to be considered involuntary.

(d) The tax is due at the time a taxable deed or instrument is presented for recording, except as provided in paragraph (c). The commissioner may require the tax to be documented in a manner prescribed by the commissioner, and may require that the documentation be attached to and recorded as part of the deed or instrument. The county recorder or registrar of titles shall accept the attachment for recording as part of the deed or instrument and may not require, as a condition of recording a deed or instrument, evidence that a transfer is a designated transfer in addition to that required by the commissioner. Such an attachment shall not, however, provide actual or constructive notice of the information contained therein for purposes of determining any interest in the real property. The commissioner shall prescribe the manner in which the tax due under paragraph (c) is to be paid and may require grantees of designated transfers to file with the commissioner subsequent statements verifying that the tax provided under paragraph (c) does not apply.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for deeds that are both executed and recorded after July 31, 2005.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 295.50, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. **BLOOD COMPONENTS.** "Blood components" means the parts of the blood that are separated from blood by physical or mechanical means and are intended for transfusion. Blood components do not include blood derivatives.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for gross revenues received after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 295.50, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **GROSS REVENUES.** "Gross revenues" are total amounts received in money or otherwise by:

- (1) a hospital for patient services;
- (2) a surgical center for patient services;
- (3) a health care provider, other than a staff model health carrier, for patient services;
- (4) a wholesale drug distributor for sale or distribution of legend drugs that are delivered in Minnesota by the wholesale drug distributor, by common carrier, or by mail, unless the legend drugs are delivered to another wholesale drug distributor who sells legend drugs exclusively at wholesale. Legend drugs do not include nutritional

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products as defined in Minnesota Rules, part 9505.0325, and blood and blood components; and

(5) a staff model health plan company as gross premiums for enrollees, co-payments, deductibles, coinsurance, and fees for patient services.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for gross revenues received after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 295.52, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **USE TAX; PRESCRIPTION DRUGS.** (a) A person that receives prescription drugs for resale or use in Minnesota, other than from a wholesale drug distributor that is subject to tax under subdivision 3, is subject to a tax equal to the price paid to the wholesale drug distributor multiplied by the tax percentage specified in this section. Liability for the tax is incurred when prescription drugs are received or delivered in Minnesota by the person.

(b) A person that receives prescription drugs for use in Minnesota from a nonresident pharmacy required to be registered under section 151.19 is subject to a tax equal to the price paid by the nonresident pharmacy to the wholesale drug distributor or the price received by the nonresident pharmacy, whichever is lower, multiplied by the tax percentage specified in this section. Liability for the tax is incurred when prescription drugs are received in Minnesota by the person.

(c) A tax imposed under this subdivision does not apply to purchases by an individual for personal consumption.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for purchases made after July 31, 2005.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 295.53, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **EXEMPTIONS.** (a) The following payments are excluded from the gross revenues subject to the hospital, surgical center, or health care provider taxes under sections 295.50 to 295.59:

(1) payments received for services provided under the Medicare program, including payments received from the government, and organizations governed by sections 1833 and 1876 of title XVIII of the federal Social Security Act, United States Code, title 42, section 1395, and enrollee deductibles, coinsurance, and co-payments, whether paid by the Medicare enrollee or by a Medicare supplemental coverage as defined in section 62A.011, subdivision 3, clause (10), or by Medicaid payments under title XIX of the federal Social Security Act. Payments for services not covered by Medicare are taxable;

(2) payments received for home health care services;

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(3) payments received from hospitals or surgical centers for goods and services on which liability for tax is imposed under section 295.52 or the source of funds for the payment is exempt under clause (1), (7), (10), or (14);

(4) payments received from health care providers for goods and services on which liability for tax is imposed under this chapter or the source of funds for the payment is exempt under clause (1), (7), (10), or (14);

(5) amounts paid for legend drugs, other than nutritional products and blood and blood components, to a wholesale drug distributor who is subject to tax under section 295.52, subdivision 3, reduced by reimbursements received for legend drugs otherwise exempt under this chapter;

(6) payments received by a health care provider or the wholly owned subsidiary of a health care provider for care provided outside Minnesota;

(7) payments received from the chemical dependency fund under chapter 254B;

(8) payments received in the nature of charitable donations that are not designated for providing patient services to a specific individual or group;

(9) payments received for providing patient services incurred through a formal program of health care research conducted in conformity with federal regulations governing research on human subjects. Payments received from patients or from other persons paying on behalf of the patients are subject to tax;

(10) payments received from any governmental agency for services benefiting the public, not including payments made by the government in its capacity as an employer or insurer or payments made by the government for services provided under general assistance medical care, the MinnesotaCare program, or the medical assistance program governed by title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, United States Code, title 42, sections 1396 to 1396v;

(11) government payments received by the commissioner of human services for state-operated services;

(12) payments received by a health care provider for hearing aids and related equipment or prescription eyewear delivered outside of Minnesota;

(13) payments received by an educational institution from student tuition, student activity fees, health care service fees, government appropriations, donations, or grants, and for services identified in and provided under an individualized education plan as defined in section 256B.0625 or Code of Federal Regulations, chapter 34, section 300.340(a). Fee for service payments and payments for extended coverage are taxable; and

(14) payments received under the federal Employees Health Benefits Act, United States Code, title 5, section 8909(f), as amended by the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1990. Enrollee deductibles, coinsurance, and co-payments are subject to tax; and

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(15) payments received under the federal Tricare program, Code of Federal Regulations, title 32, section 199.17(a)(7), Enrollee deductibles, coinsurance, and co-payments are subject to tax.

(b) Payments received by wholesale drug distributors for legend drugs sold directly to veterinarians or veterinary bulk purchasing organizations are excluded from the gross revenues subject to the wholesale drug distributor tax under sections 295.50 to 295.59.

EFFECTIVE DATE. The change made to paragraph (a), clause (5), of this section is effective for amounts paid for blood and blood components after December 31, 2004. The change made to paragraph (a), clause (14), of this section is effective for enrollee deductibles, coinsurance, and co-payments received under the federal Employees Health Benefits Act on or after the day following final enactment. Paragraph (a), clause (15), is effective for gross revenues received under the federal Tricare program after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 9. [295.75] LIQUOR GROSS RECEIPTS TAX.

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

(b) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of revenue.

(c) "Gross receipts" means the total amount received, in money or by barter or exchange, for all liquor sales at retail as measured by the sales price, but does not include any taxes imposed directly on the consumer that are separately stated on the invoice, bill of sale, or similar document given to the purchaser.

(d) "Liquor" means:

(1) intoxicating liquor, as defined in section 340A.101, subdivision 14;

(2) beverage containing intoxicating liquor; and

(3) 3.2 percent malt liquor, as defined in section 340A.101, subdivision 19, when sold at an on-sale or off-sale municipal liquor store or other establishment licensed to sell any type of intoxicating liquor.

(e) "Liquor retailer" means a retailer that sells liquor.

(f) "Retail sale" has the meaning given in section 297A.61, subdivision 4.

Subd. 2. GROSS RECEIPTS TAX IMPOSED. A tax is imposed on each liquor retailer equal to 2.5 percent of gross receipts from retail sales in Minnesota of liquor.

Subd. 3. USE TAX IMPOSED; CREDIT FOR TAXES PAID. (a) A person that receives liquor for use or storage in Minnesota, other than from a liquor retailer that paid the tax under subdivision 2, is subject to tax at the rate imposed under subdivision 2. Liability for the tax is incurred when the person has possession of the liquor in Minnesota. The tax must be remitted to the commissioner in the same manner prescribed for the taxes imposed under chapter 297A.

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(b) A person that has paid taxes to another jurisdiction on the same transaction and is subject to tax under this section is entitled to a credit for the tax legally due and paid to another jurisdiction to the extent of the lesser of (1) the tax actually paid to the other jurisdiction, or (2) the amount of tax imposed by Minnesota on the transaction subject to tax in the other jurisdiction.

Subd. 4. TAX COLLECTION REQUIRED. A liquor retailer with nexus in Minnesota, who is not subject to tax under subdivision 2, is required to collect the tax imposed under subdivision 3 from the purchaser of the liquor and give the purchaser a receipt for the tax paid. The tax collected must be remitted to the commissioner in the same manner prescribed for the taxes imposed under chapter 297A.

Subd. 5. TAXES PAID TO ANOTHER JURISDICTION; CREDIT. A liquor retailer that has paid taxes to another jurisdiction measured by gross receipts and is subject to tax under this section on the same gross receipts is entitled to a credit for the tax legally due and paid to another jurisdiction to the extent of the lesser of (1) the tax actually paid to the other jurisdiction, or (2) the amount of tax imposed by Minnesota on the gross receipts subject to tax in the other taxing jurisdictions.

Subd. 6. EXEMPTIONS. All of the exemptions applicable to the taxes imposed under chapter 297A are applicable to the taxes imposed under this section.

Subd. 7. SOURCING OF SALES. All of the provisions of section 297A.668 apply to the taxes imposed by this section.

Subd. 8. PAYMENT; REPORTING. A liquor retailer shall report the tax on a return prescribed by the commissioner of revenue, and shall remit the tax with the return. The return and the tax must be filed and paid using the filing cycle and due dates provided for taxes imposed under chapter 297A.

Subd. 9. ADMINISTRATION. Unless specifically provided otherwise by this section, the audit, assessment, refund, penalty, interest, enforcement, collection remedies, appeal, and administrative provisions of chapters 270 and 289A that are applicable to taxes imposed under chapter 297A apply to taxes imposed under this section.

Subd. 10. INTEREST ON OVERPAYMENTS. Interest must be paid on an overpayment refunded or credited to the taxpayer from the date of payment of the tax until the date the refund is paid or credited. For purposes of this subdivision, the date of payment is the due date of the return or the date of actual payment of the tax, whichever is later.

Subd. 11. DEPOSIT OF REVENUES. The commissioner shall deposit all revenues, including penalties and interest, derived from the tax imposed by this section in the general fund.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases occurring on or after January 1, 2006.

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Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 296A.09, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6. EXEMPTIONS. The provisions of subdivisions 1 and 2 do not apply to aviation gasoline or jet fuel purchased by an ambulance service licensed under chapter 144E.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for purchases made on or after July 1, 2005.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297F.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 10a. OUT-OF-STATE RETAILER. "Out-of-state retailer" means a person engaged outside of this state in the business of selling, or offering to sell, cigarettes or tobacco products to consumers located in this state.

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

Sec. 12. **[297F.031] REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT.**

Prior to making delivery sales or shipping cigarettes or tobacco products in connection with any sales, an out-of-state retailer shall file with the Department of Revenue a statement setting forth the out-of-state retailer's name, trade name, and the address of the out-of-state retailer's principal place of business and any other place of business.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297F.09, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4a. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. No later than the 18th day of each calendar month, an out-of-state retailer that has made a delivery of cigarettes or tobacco products or shipped or delivered cigarettes or tobacco products into the state in a delivery sale in the previous calendar month shall file with the Department of Revenue reports in the form and in the manner prescribed by the commissioner of revenue that provides for each delivery sale, the name and address of the purchaser and the brand or brands and quantity of cigarettes or tobacco products sold. A tobacco retailer that meets the requirements of United States Code, title 15, section 375 et seq. satisfies the requirements of this subdivision.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297F.10, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **TAX AND USE TAX ON CIGARETTES.** Revenue received from cigarette taxes, as well as related penalties, interest, license fees, and miscellaneous sources of revenue shall be deposited by the commissioner in the state treasury and credited as follows:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(1) the revenue produced by 3.25 mills of the tax on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds a thousand and 6.5 mills of the tax on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds a thousand \$22,220,000 for fiscal year 2006 and \$22,250,000 for fiscal year 2007 and each year thereafter must be credited to the Academic Health Center special revenue fund hereby created and is annually appropriated to the Board of Regents at the University of Minnesota for Academic Health Center funding at the University of Minnesota; and

(2) the revenue produced by 1.25 mills of the tax on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds a thousand and 2.5 mills of the tax on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds a thousand \$8,553,000 for fiscal year 2006 and \$8,550,000 for fiscal year 2007 and each year thereafter must be credited to the medical education and research costs account hereby created in the special revenue fund and is annually appropriated to the commissioner of health for distribution under section 62J.692, subdivision 4; and

(3) the balance of the revenues derived from taxes, penalties, and interest (under this chapter) and from license fees and miscellaneous sources of revenue shall be credited to the general fund.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for revenue received on or after June 30, 2005.

Sec. 15. [297F.25] CIGARETTE SALES TAX.

Subdivision 1. IMPOSITION. A tax is imposed on distributors on the sale of cigarettes by a cigarette distributor to a retailer or cigarette subjobber for resale in this state. The tax is equal to 6.5 percent of the weighted average retail price. The weighted average retail price must be expressed in cents per pack when rounded to the nearest one-tenth of a cent. The weighted average retail price must be determined annually, with new rates published by May 1, and effective for sales on or after August 1. The weighted average retail price must be established by surveying cigarette retailers statewide in a manner and time determined by the commissioner. The determination of the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision is not a "rule" and is not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act contained in chapter 14. As of August 1, 2005, the tax is 25.5 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes. For packs of cigarettes with other than 20 cigarettes, the tax must be adjusted proportionally.

Subd. 2. PAYMENT. Each taxpayer must remit payments of the taxes to the commissioner on the same dates prescribed under section 297F.09, subdivision 1, for cigarette tax returns, including the accelerated remittance of the June liability.

Subd. 3. RETURN. A taxpayer must file a return with the commissioner on the same dates prescribed under section 297F.09, subdivision 1, for cigarette tax returns. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, the tax due on the return is based upon actual stamps purchased during the reporting period.

Subd. 4. FORM OF RETURN. The return must contain the information and be in the form prescribed by the commissioner.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Subd. 5. TAX AS DEBT. The tax that is required to be paid by the distributor is a debt from the retailer or cigarette subjobber to the distributor recoverable at law in the same manner as other debts. A cigarette retailer or subjobber must pay the tax imposed under subdivision 1 to the distributor before the 12th day of the month following the month in which the cigarettes were purchased from the distributor.

Subd. 6. SALES TAX STAMP. Payment of the tax imposed under section 297F.05 and by this section must be evidenced by a dual-purpose single stamp affixed to each package.

Subd. 7. ADMINISTRATION. The stamping, audit, assessment, interest, penalty, appeal, refund, and collection provisions applicable to the taxes imposed under this chapter apply to taxes imposed under this section.

Subd. 8. DEPOSIT OF REVENUES. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 297F.10, the commissioner shall deposit all revenues, including penalties and interest, derived from the tax imposed by this section, in the general fund.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for all sales made on or after August 1, 2005.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297I.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6a. DIRECT BUSINESS. (a) “Direct business” means all insurance provided by an insurance company or its agents, and specifically includes stop-loss insurance purchased in connection with a self-insurance plan for employee health benefits or for other purposes, but excludes:

(1) reinsurance in which an insurance company assumes the liability of another insurance company; and

(2) self-insurance.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, an insurance company includes a nonprofit health service corporation, health maintenance organization, and community integrated service network.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for insurance premiums received after December 31, 2005.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297I.01, subdivision 13a, as added by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 8, section 16, is amended to read:

Subd. 13a. REINSURANCE. “Reinsurance” is insurance whereby an insurance company, for a consideration, agrees to indemnify another insurance company as defined under section 297I.01, subdivisions 5 and 6a, paragraph (b), to the extent taxable under section 297I.05, against all or part of the loss which the latter may sustain under the policy or policies which it has issued.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective June 3, 2005.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297I.05, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **MUTUAL PROPERTY AND CASUALTY COMPANIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS LESS THAN \$1,600,000,000 ON DECEMBER 31, 1989.** A tax is imposed on:

(1) mutual insurance companies that sell both property and casualty companies insurance that had total assets greater than \$5,000,000 at the end of the calendar year but that had total assets less than \$1,600,000,000 on December 31, 1989; and

(2) a mutual insurance company created pursuant to Laws 1983, chapter 287, article 2, that sells only casualty insurance.

The rate of tax is equal to:

(1) two percent of gross premiums less return premiums on all direct business received by the insurer or agents of the insurer in Minnesota for life insurance, in cash or otherwise, during the year; and

(2) 1.26 percent of gross premiums less return premiums on all other direct business received by the insurer or agents of the insurer in Minnesota, in cash or otherwise, during the year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for premiums received after December 31, 2005.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297I.05, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 14. **LIFE INSURANCE.** A tax is imposed on life insurance. The rate of tax equals a percentage of gross premiums less return premiums on all direct business received by the insurer or agents of the insurer in Minnesota for life insurance, in cash or otherwise, during the year. For premiums received after December 31, 2005, but before January 1, 2007, the rate of tax is 1.875 percent. For premiums received after December 31, 2006, but before January 1, 2008, the rate of tax is 1.75 percent. For premiums received after December 31, 2007, but before January 1, 2009, the rate of tax is 1.625 percent. For premiums received after December 31, 2008, the rate of tax is 1.5 percent.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for premiums received after December 31, 2005.

Sec. 20. **[325F.781] REQUIREMENTS; TOBACCO PRODUCT DELIVERY SALES.**

Subdivision 1. **DEFINITIONS.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given, unless the language or context clearly provides otherwise.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(b) "Consumer" means an individual who purchases, receives, or possesses tobacco products for personal consumption and not for resale.

(c) "Delivery sale" means:

(1) a sale of tobacco products to a consumer in this state when:

(i) the purchaser submits the order for the sale by means of a telephonic or other method of voice transmission, the mail or any other delivery service, or the Internet or other on-line service; or

(ii) the tobacco products are delivered by use of the mail or other delivery service;
or

(2) a sale of tobacco products that satisfies the criteria in clause (1), item (i), regardless of whether the seller is located inside or outside of the state.

A sale of tobacco products to an individual in this state must be treated as a sale to a consumer, unless the individual is licensed as a distributor or retailer of tobacco products.

(d) "Delivery service" means a person, including the United States Postal Service, that is engaged in the commercial delivery of letters, packages, or other containers.

(e) "Distributor" means a person, whether located inside or outside of this state, other than a retailer, who sells or distributes tobacco products in the state. Distributor does not include a tobacco products manufacturer, export warehouse proprietor, or importer with a valid permit under United States Code, title 26, section 5712 (1997), if the person sells or distributes tobacco products in this state only to distributors who hold valid and current licenses under the laws of a state, or to an export warehouse proprietor or another manufacturer. Distributor does not include a common or contract carrier that is transporting tobacco products under a proper bill of lading or freight bill that states the quantity, source, and destination of tobacco products, or a person who ships tobacco products through this state by common or contract carrier under a bill of lading or freight bill.

(f) "Retailer" means a person, whether located inside or outside this state, who sells or distributes tobacco products to a consumer in this state.

(g) "Tobacco products" means:

(1) cigarettes, as defined in section 297F.01, subdivision 3; and

(2) smokeless tobacco as defined in section 325F.76.

Subd. 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCEPTING ORDER FOR DELIVERY SALE. (a) This subdivision applies to acceptance of an order for a delivery sale of tobacco products.

(b) When accepting the first order for a delivery sale from a consumer, the tobacco retailer shall obtain the following information from the person placing the order:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

(1) a copy of a valid government-issued document that provides the person's name, current address, photograph, and date of birth; and

(2) an original written statement signed by the person documenting that the person:

(i) is of legal age to purchase tobacco products in the state;

(ii) has made a choice whether to receive mailings from a tobacco retailer;

(iii) understands that providing false information may be a violation of law; and

(iv) understands that it is a violation of law to purchase tobacco products for subsequent resale or for delivery to persons who are under the legal age to purchase tobacco products.

(c) If an order is made as a result of advertisement over the Internet, the tobacco retailer shall request the e-mail address of the purchaser and shall receive payment by credit card or check prior to shipping.

(d) Prior to shipping the tobacco products, the tobacco retailer shall verify the information provided under paragraph (b) against a commercially available database. Any such database or databases may also include age and identity information from other government or validated commercial sources, if that additional information is regularly used by government and businesses for the purpose of identity verification and authentication, and if the additional information is used only to supplement and not to replace the government-issued identification data in the age and identity verification process.

Subd. 3. REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPPING A DELIVERY SALE. (a) This subdivision applies to a tobacco retailer shipping tobacco products pursuant to a delivery sale.

(b) The tobacco retailer shall clearly mark the outside of the package of tobacco products to be shipped "tobacco products - adult signature required" and to show the name of the tobacco retailer.

(c) The tobacco retailer shall utilize a delivery service that imposes the following requirements:

(1) an adult must sign for the delivery; and

(2) the person signing for the delivery must show valid government-issued identification that contains a photograph of the person signing for the delivery and indicates that the person signing for the delivery is of legal age to purchase tobacco products and resides at the delivery address.

(d) The retailer must provide delivery instructions that clearly indicate the requirements of this subdivision and must declare that state law requires compliance with the requirements.

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(e) No criminal penalty may be imposed on a person for a violation of this section other than a violation described in paragraph (f) or (g). Whenever it appears to the commissioner that any person has engaged in any act or practice constituting a violation of this section, and the violation is not within two years of any previous violation of this section, the commissioner shall issue and cause to be served upon the person an order requiring the person to cease and desist from violating this section. The order must give reasonable notice of the rights of the person to request a hearing and must state the reason for the entry of the order. Unless otherwise agreed between the parties, a hearing shall be held not later than seven days after the request for the hearing is received by the commissioner after which and within 20 days after the receipt of the administrative law judge's report and subsequent exceptions and argument, the commissioner shall issue an order vacating the cease and desist order, modifying it, or making it permanent as the facts require. If no hearing is requested within 30 days of the service of the order, the order becomes final and remains in effect until modified or vacated by the commissioner. All hearings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 14. If the person to whom a cease and desist order is issued fails to appear at the hearing after being duly notified, the person shall be deemed in default, and the proceeding may be determined against the person upon consideration of the cease and desist order, the allegations of which may be deemed to be true.

(f) Any person who violates this section within two years of a violation for which a cease and desist order was issued under paragraph (e), is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(g) Any person who commits a third or subsequent violation of this section, including a violation for which a cease and desist order was issued under paragraph (c), within any subsequent two-year period is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Subd. 4. COMMON CARRIERS. This section may not be construed as imposing liability upon any common carrier, or officers or employees of the common carrier, when acting within the scope of business of the common carrier.

Subd. 5. REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT. Prior to making delivery sales or shipping tobacco products in connection with any sales, an out-of-state retailer must meet the requirements of section 297F.031.

Subd. 6. COLLECTION OF TAXES. (a) Prior to shipping any tobacco products to a purchaser in this state, the out-of-state retailer shall comply with all requirements of chapter 297F and shall ensure that all state excise taxes and fees that apply to such tobacco products have been collected and paid to the state and that all related state excise tax stamps or other indicators of state excise tax payment have been properly affixed to those tobacco products.

(b) In addition to any penalties under chapter 297F, a distributor who fails to pay any tax due according to paragraph (a) shall pay, in addition to any other penalty, a penalty of 50 percent of the tax due but unpaid.

Subd. 7. APPLICATION OF STATE LAWS. All state laws that apply to in-state tobacco product retailers shall apply to Internet and mail-order sellers that sell into this state.

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Subd. 8. FORFEITURE. Any tobacco product sold or attempted to be sold in a delivery sale that does not meet the requirements of this section is deemed to be contraband and is subject to forfeiture in the same manner as and in accordance with the provisions of section 297F.21.

Subd. 9. CIVIL PENALTIES. A tobacco retailer or distributor who violates this section or rules adopted under this section is subject to the following fines:

(1) for the first violation, a fine of not more than \$1,000; and

(2) for the second and any subsequent violation, a fine of not more than \$5,000.

Subd. 10. ENFORCEMENT. The attorney general may bring an action to enforce this section and may seek injunctive relief, including a preliminary or final injunction, and fines, penalties, and equitable relief and may seek to prevent or restrain actions in violation of this section by any person or any person controlling such person. In addition, a violation of this section is a violation of the Unlawful Trade Practices Act, sections 325D.09 to 325D.16.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005, except that the criminal penalties in subdivision 3 and the civil penalties in subdivision 9 are effective for violations occurring on or after August 1, 2005.

Sec. 21. FLOOR STOCKS TAX.

Subdivision 1. CIGARETTES. A floor stocks cigarette sales tax is imposed on every person engaged in the business in this state as a distributor, retailer, subjobber, vendor, manufacturer, or manufacturer's representative of cigarettes, on the stamped cigarettes and unaffixed stamps in the person's possession or under the person's control at 12:01 a.m. on August 1, 2005. The tax is imposed at the rate of 25.5 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes. For packs of cigarettes with other than 20 cigarettes, the tax shall be adjusted proportionally.

Each distributor, by August 10, 2005, shall file a return with the commissioner, in the form the commissioner prescribes, showing the stamped cigarettes and unaffixed stamps on hand at 12:01 a.m. on August 1, 2005, and the amount of tax due on the cigarettes and unaffixed stamps. The tax imposed by this section is due and payable by September 7, 2005, and after that date bears interest at the rate of one percent a month.

Each retailer, subjobber, vendor, manufacturer, or manufacturer's representative, by August 10, 2005, shall file a return with the commissioner, in the form the commissioner prescribes, showing the cigarettes on hand at 12:01 a.m. on August 1, 2005, and the amount of tax due on the cigarettes. The tax imposed by this section is due and payable by September 7, 2005, and after that date bears interest at the rate of one percent a month.

Subd. 2. AUDIT AND ENFORCEMENT. The tax imposed by this section is subject to the audit, assessment, penalty, and collection provisions applicable to the taxes imposed under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297F. The commissioner may require a distributor to receive and maintain copies of floor stocks tax returns filed by all persons requesting a credit for returned cigarettes.

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Subd. 3. DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS. The revenue from the tax imposed under this section shall be deposited by the commissioner in the state treasury and credited to the general fund.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005.

ARTICLE 7

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 116J.993, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6a. RESIDENCE. "Residence" means the place where an individual has established a permanent home from which the individual has no present intention of moving.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 116J.994, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. WAGE AND JOB GOALS. The subsidy agreement, in addition to any other goals, must include: (1) goals for the number of jobs created, which may include separate goals for the number of part-time or full-time jobs, or, in cases where job loss is specific and demonstrable, goals for the number of jobs retained; (2) wage goals for any jobs created or retained; and (3) wage goals for any jobs to be enhanced through increased wages. After a public hearing, if the creation or retention of jobs is determined not to be a goal, the wage and job goals may be set at zero. The goals for the number of jobs to be created or retained must result in job creation or retention by the recipient within the granting jurisdiction overall.

In addition to other specific goal time frames, the wage and job goals must contain specific goals to be attained within two years of the benefit date.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005, and applies to subsidy agreements entered into on or after that date.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 116J.994, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. PUBLIC NOTICE AND HEARING. (a) Before granting a business subsidy that exceeds \$500,000 for a state government grantor and \$100,000 for a local government grantor, the grantor must provide public notice and a hearing on the subsidy. A public hearing and notice under this subdivision is not required if a hearing

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and notice on the subsidy is otherwise required by law.

(b) Public notice of a proposed business subsidy under this subdivision by a state government grantor, other than the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board, must be published in the State Register. Public notice of a proposed business subsidy under this subdivision by a local government grantor or the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board must be published in a local newspaper of general circulation. The public notice must identify the location at which information about the business subsidy, including a summary of the terms of the subsidy, is available. Published notice should be sufficiently conspicuous in size and placement to distinguish the notice from the surrounding text. The grantor must make the information available in printed paper copies and, if possible, on the Internet. The government agency must provide at least a ten-day notice for the public hearing.

(c) The public notice must include the date, time, and place of the hearing.

(d) The public hearing by a state government grantor other than the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board must be held in St. Paul.

(e) If more than one nonstate grantor provides a business subsidy to the same recipient, the nonstate grantors may designate one nonstate grantor to hold a single public hearing regarding the business subsidies provided by all nonstate grantors. For the purposes of this paragraph, "nonstate grantor" includes the iron range resources and rehabilitation board.

(f) The public notice of any public meeting about a business subsidy agreement, including those required by this subdivision and by subdivision 4, must include notice that a person with residence in or the owner of taxable property in the granting jurisdiction may file a written complaint with the grantor if the grantor fails to comply with sections 116J.993 to 116J.995, and that no action may be filed against the grantor for the failure to comply unless a written complaint is filed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 116J.994, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **COMPILATION AND SUMMARY REPORT.** The Department of Employment and Economic Development must publish a compilation and summary of the results of the reports for the previous two calendar years by December 1 of 2004 and every other year thereafter. The reports of the government agencies to the department and the compilation and summary report of the department must be made available to the public. The commissioner must make copies of all business subsidy reports submitted by local and state granting agencies available on the department's Web site by October 1 of the year in which they were submitted.

The commissioner must coordinate the production of reports so that useful comparisons across time periods and across grantors can be made. The commissioner may add other information to the report as the commissioner deems necessary to

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evaluate business subsidies. Among the information in the summary and compilation report, the commissioner must include:

- (1) total amount of subsidies awarded in each development region of the state;
- (2) distribution of business subsidy amounts by size of the business subsidy;
- (3) distribution of business subsidy amounts by time category;
- (4) distribution of subsidies by type and by public purpose;
- (5) percent of all business subsidies that reached their goals;
- (6) percent of business subsidies that did not reach their goals by two years from the benefit date;
- (7) total dollar amount of business subsidies that did not meet their goals after two years from the benefit date;
- (8) percent of subsidies that did not meet their goals and that did not receive repayment;
- (9) list of recipients that have failed to meet the terms of a subsidy agreement in the past five years and have not satisfied their repayment obligations;
- (10) number of part-time and full-time jobs within separate bands of wages; and
- (11) benefits paid within separate bands of wages.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 116J.994, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 11. ENFORCEMENT. (a) A person with residence in or an owner of taxable property located in the jurisdiction of the grantor may bring an action for equitable relief arising out of the failure of the grantor to comply with sections 116J.993 to 116J.995. The court may award a prevailing party in an action under this subdivision costs and reasonable attorney fees.

(b) Prior to bringing an action, the party must file a written complaint with the grantor stating the alleged violation and proposing a remedy. The grantor has up to 30 days to reply to the complaint in writing and may take action to comply with sections 116J.993 to 116J.995.

(c) The written complaint under this subdivision for failure to comply with subdivisions 1 to 5, must be filed with the grantor within 180 days after approval of the subsidy agreement under subdivision 3, paragraph (d). An action under this subdivision must be commenced within 30 days following receipt of the grantor's reply, or within 180 days after approval of the subsidy agreement under subdivision 3, paragraph (d), whichever is later.

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EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005, and applies to subsidy agreements entered into on or after that date.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 272.02, subdivision 64, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 152, article 2, section 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 64. **JOB OPPORTUNITY BUILDING ZONE PROPERTY.** (a) Improvements to real property, and personal property, classified under section 273.13, subdivision 24, and located within a job opportunity building zone, designated under section 469.314, are exempt from ad valorem taxes levied under chapter 275.

(b) Improvements to real property, and tangible personal property, of an agricultural production facility located within an agricultural processing facility zone, designated under section 469.314, is exempt from ad valorem taxes levied under chapter 275.

(c) For property to qualify for exemption under paragraph (a), the occupant must be a qualified business, as defined in section 469.310.

(d) The exemption applies beginning for the first assessment year after designation of the job opportunity building zone by the commissioner of employment and economic development. The exemption applies to each assessment year that begins during the duration of the job opportunity building zone ~~and to property.~~ To be exempt, the property must be occupied by July 1 of the assessment year by a qualified business that has signed the business subsidy agreement and relocation agreement, if required, by July 1 of the assessment year. This exemption does not apply to:

(1) the levy under section 475.61 or similar levy provisions under any other law to pay general obligation bonds; or

(2) a levy under section 126C.17, if the levy was approved by the voters before the designation of the job opportunity building zone.

(e) ~~This subdivision does not apply to captured net tax capacity in a tax increment financing district to the extent necessary to meet the debt repayment obligations of the authority if the property is also located within an agricultural processing zone.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2006 and thereafter, except that the stricken paragraph (e) is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.56, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. **BIOTECHNOLOGY AND HEALTH SCIENCES INDUSTRY ZONE REFUNDS.** Notwithstanding subdivision 3, for refunds payable under section 297A.68, subdivision 38, interest is computed from 90 days after the refund claim is filed with the commissioner.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refund claims filed on or after August 1, 2005.

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Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.68, subdivision 37, is amended to read:

Subd. 37. **JOB OPPORTUNITY BUILDING ZONES.** (a) Purchases of tangible personal property or taxable services by a qualified business, as defined in section 469.310, are exempt if the property or services are primarily used or consumed in a job opportunity building zone designated under section 469.314. For purposes of this subdivision, an aerial camera package, including any camera, computer, and navigation device contained in the package, that is used in an aircraft that is operated under a Federal Aviation Administration Restricted Airworthiness Certificate according to Code of Federal Regulations, title 14, part 21, section 21.25(b)(3), relating to aerial surveying, and that is based, maintained, and dispatched from a job opportunity building zone, qualifies as primarily used or consumed in a job opportunity building zone if the imagery acquired from the aerial camera package is returned to the job opportunity building zone for processing. The exemption for an aerial camera package is limited to \$50,000 in taxes and 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.

(b) Purchase and use of construction materials and, supplies for, or equipment used or consumed in the construction of improvements to real property in a job opportunity building zone are exempt if the improvements after completion of construction are to be used in the conduct of a qualified business, as defined in section 469.310. This exemption applies regardless of whether the purchases are made by the business or a contractor.

(c) The exemptions under this subdivision apply to a local sales and use tax regardless of whether the local sales tax is imposed on the sales taxable as defined under this chapter.

(d) This subdivision applies to sales, if the purchase was made and delivery received during the duration of the zone.

(e) Notwithstanding the restriction in paragraph (a), which requires items purchased to be primarily used or consumed in the zone, purchases by a qualified business that is an electrical cooperative located in Meeker County of equipment and materials used for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy are exempt under this subdivision, except that:

(1) the exemption for materials and equipment used or consumed outside the zone must not exceed \$200,000 in taxes; and

(2) no sales and use tax exemption is allowed for equipment purchased for resale.

For purposes of this paragraph, 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.

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Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.68, subdivision 38, is amended to read:

Subd. 38. **BIOTECHNOLOGY AND HEALTH SCIENCES INDUSTRY ZONE.** (a) Purchases of tangible personal property or taxable services by a qualified business, as defined in section 469.330, are exempt if the property or services are primarily used or consumed in a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone designated under section 469.334.

(b) Purchase and use of construction materials and, supplies for, or equipment used or consumed in the construction of improvements to real property in a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone are exempt if the improvements after completion of construction are to be used in the conduct of a qualified business, as defined in section 469.330. This exemption applies regardless of whether the purchases are made by the business or a contractor.

(c) The exemptions under this subdivision apply to a local sales and use tax regardless of whether the local sales tax is imposed on the sales taxable as defined under this chapter.

(d)(1) The tax on sales of goods or services exempted under this subdivision are imposed and collected as if the applicable rate under section 297A.62 applied. Upon application by the purchaser, on forms prescribed by the commissioner, a refund equal to the tax paid must be paid to the purchaser. The application must include sufficient information to permit the commissioner to verify the sales tax paid and the eligibility of the claimant to receive the credit. No more than two applications for refunds may be filed under this subdivision in a calendar year. The provisions of section 289A.40 apply to the refunds payable under this subdivision.

(2) The amount required to make the refunds is annually appropriated to the commissioner of revenue.

(3) The aggregate amount refunded to a qualified business must not exceed the amount allocated to the qualified business under section 469.335.

(e) This subdivision applies only to sales made during the duration of the designation of the zone.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales made after December 31, 2003.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 469.1082, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 8. **NINE-MEMBER BOARDS AUTHORIZED.** In addition to the board options under section 469.095, a county economic development authority may have a nine-member board. If the authority has a nine-member board, at least two members must be county commissioners appointed by the county board. Of the county economic

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development authority board members initially appointed, two each shall be appointed for terms of one, two, or three years, respectively, and one each for terms of four, five, or six years, respectively. Thereafter, all authority members shall be appointed for six-year terms.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 469.169, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 17. ADDITIONAL BORDER CITY ALLOCATIONS. (a) In addition to tax reductions authorized in subdivisions 7 to 16, the commissioner shall allocate \$750,000 for tax reductions to border city enterprise zones in cities located on the western border of the state. The commissioner shall make allocations to zones in cities on the western border on a per capita basis. Allocations made under this subdivision may be used for tax reductions as provided in section 469.171, or for other offsets of taxes imposed on or remitted by businesses located in the enterprise zone, but only if the municipality determines that the granting of the tax reduction or offset is necessary in order to retain a business within or attract a business to the zone. Any portion of the allocation provided in this paragraph may alternatively be used for tax reductions under section 469.1732 or 469.1734.

(b) The commissioner shall allocate \$750,000 for tax reductions under section 469.1732 or 469.1734 to cities with border city enterprise zones located on the western border of the state. The commissioner shall allocate this amount among the cities on a per capita basis. Any portion of the allocation provided in this paragraph may alternatively be used for tax reductions as provided in section 469.171.

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

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 469.310, subdivision 11, as amended by Laws 2005, First Special Session chapter 1, article 4, section 107, is amended to read:

Subd. 11. QUALIFIED BUSINESS. (a) A person carrying on a trade or business at a place of business located within a job opportunity building zone is a qualified business for the purposes of sections 469.310 to 469.320 according to the criteria in paragraphs (b) to (f).

(b) A person is a qualified business only on those parcels of land for which the person has entered into a business subsidy agreement, as required under section 469.313, with the appropriate local government unit in which the parcels are located.

(c) Prior to execution of the business subsidy agreement, the local government unit must consider the following factors:

- (1) how wages compare to the regional industry average;
- (2) the number of jobs that will be provided relative to overall employment in the community;
- (3) the economic outlook for the industry the business will engage in;
- (4) sales that will be generated from outside the state of Minnesota;

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(5) how the business will build on existing regional strengths or diversify the regional economy;

(6) how the business will increase capital investment in the zone; and

(7) any other criteria the commissioner deems necessary.

(d) A person that relocates a trade or business from outside a job opportunity building zone into a zone is not a qualified business unless the business meets all of the requirements of paragraphs (b) and (c) and:

(1) increases full-time employment in the first full year of operation within the job opportunity building zone by a minimum of five jobs or 20 percent, whichever is greater, measured relative to the operations that were relocated and maintains the required level of employment for each year the zone designation applies; and

(2) enters a binding written agreement with the commissioner that:

(i) pledges the business will meet the requirements of clause (1);

(ii) provides for repayment of all tax benefits enumerated under section 469.315 to the business under the procedures in section 469.319, if the requirements of clause (1) are not met for the taxable year or for taxes payable during the year in which the requirements were not met; and

(iii) contains any other terms the commissioner determines appropriate.

(e) The commissioner may waive the requirements under paragraph (d), clause (1), if the commissioner determines that the qualified business will substantially achieve the factors under this subdivision.

(f) A business is not a qualified business if, at its location or locations in the zone, the business is primarily engaged in making retail sales to purchasers who are physically present at the business's zone location.

(g) A qualifying business must pay each employee compensation, including benefits not mandated by law, that on an annualized basis is equal to at least 110 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of four.

(h) A public utility, as defined in section 300.111, is not a qualified business.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to any business entering a business subsidy agreement for a job opportunity development zone after that date.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 469.310, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 13. **RELOCATION PAYROLL PERCENTAGE.** “Relocation payroll percentage” is a fraction, the numerator of which is the zone payroll of the business for the tax year minus the payroll from the relocated operations in the last full year of operations prior to the relocation, and the denominator of which is the zone payroll of

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the business for the tax year. The relocation payroll percentage of a business that is not a relocating business is 100 percent.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment but applies only to qualified businesses with business subsidy agreements that are fully executed after August 31, 2005.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 469.316, is amended to read:

469.316 INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTION.

Subdivision 1. **APPLICATION.** An individual, estate, or trust operating a trade or business in a job opportunity building zone, and an individual, estate, or trust making a qualifying investment in a qualified business operating in a job opportunity building zone qualifies for the exemptions from taxes imposed under chapter 290, as provided in this section. The exemptions provided under this section apply only to the extent that the income otherwise would be taxable under chapter 290. Subtractions under this section from federal taxable income, alternative minimum taxable income, or any other base subject to tax are limited to the amount that otherwise would be included in the tax base absent the exemption under this section. This section applies only to taxable years beginning during the duration of the job opportunity building zone.

Subd. 2. **RENTS.** An individual, estate, or trust is exempt from the taxes imposed under chapter 290 on net rents derived from real or tangible personal property used by a qualified business and located in a zone for a taxable year in which the zone was designated a job opportunity building zone. If tangible personal property was used both within and outside of the zone by the qualified business, the exemption amount for the net rental income must be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days the property was used in the zone and the denominator of which is the total days the property is rented by the qualified business.

Subd. 3. **BUSINESS INCOME.** An individual, estate, or trust is exempt from the taxes imposed under chapter 290 on net income from the operation of a qualified business in a job opportunity building zone. If the trade or business is carried on within and without the zone and the individual is not a resident of Minnesota, or the taxpayer is an estate or trust, the exemption must be apportioned based on the zone percentage and the relocation payroll percentage for the taxable year. If the trade or business is carried on within and without the zone and the individual is a resident of Minnesota, the exemption must be apportioned based on the zone percentage and the relocation payroll percentage for the taxable year, except the ratios under section 469.310, subdivision 7, clause (1), items (i) and (ii), must use the denominators of the property and payroll factors determined under section 290.191. No subtraction is allowed under this section in excess of 20 percent of the sum of the job opportunity building zone payroll and the adjusted basis of the property at the time that the property is first used in the job opportunity building zone by the business.

Subd. 4. **CAPITAL GAINS.** (a) An individual, estate, or trust is exempt from the taxes imposed under chapter 290 on:

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(1) net gain derived on a sale or exchange of real property located in the zone and used by a qualified business. If the property was held by the individual, estate, or trust during a period when the zone was not designated, the gain must be prorated based on the percentage of time, measured in calendar days, that the real property was held by the individual, estate, or trust during the period the zone designation was in effect to the total period of time the real property was held by the individual;

(2) net gain derived on a sale or exchange of tangible personal property used by a qualified business in the zone. If the property was held by the individual, estate, or trust during a period when the zone was not designated, the gain must be prorated based on the percentage of time, measured in calendar days, that the property was held by the individual, estate, or trust during the period the zone designation was in effect to the total period of time the property was held by the individual. If the tangible personal property was used outside of the zone during the period of the zone's designation, the exemption must be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days the property was used in the zone during the time of the designation and the denominator of which is the total days the property was held during the time of the designation; and

(3) net gain derived on a sale of an ownership interest in a qualified business operating in the job opportunity building zone, meeting the requirements of paragraph (b). The exemption on the gain must be multiplied by the zone percentage of the business for the taxable year prior to the sale.

(b) A qualified business meets the requirements of paragraph (a), clause (3), if it is a corporation, an S corporation, or a partnership, and for the taxable year its job opportunity building zone percentage exceeds 25 percent. For purposes of paragraph (a), clause (3), the zone percentage must be calculated by modifying the ratios under section 469.310, subdivision 7, clause (1), items (i) and (ii), to use the denominators of the property and payroll factors determined under section 290.191. Upon the request of an individual, estate, or trust holding an ownership interest in the entity, the entity must certify to the owner, in writing, the job opportunity building zone percentage needed to determine the exemption.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2003, except that changes in subdivision 3 relating to the relocation payroll percentage are effective the day following final enactment and apply only to qualified businesses with business subsidy agreements that are fully executed after August 31, 2005.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 469.317, is amended to read:

469.317 CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX EXEMPTION.

(a) A qualified business is exempt from taxation under section 290.02, the alternative minimum tax under section 290.0921, and the minimum fee under section 290.0922, on the portion of its income attributable to operations within the zone. This exemption is determined as follows:

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(1) for purposes of the tax imposed under section 290.02, by multiplying its taxable net income by its zone percentage and by its relocation payroll percentage and subtracting the result in determining taxable income;

(2) for purposes of the alternative minimum tax under section 290.0921, by multiplying its alternative minimum taxable income by its zone percentage and by its relocation payroll percentage and reducing alternative minimum taxable income by this amount; and

(3) for purposes of the minimum fee under section 290.0922, by excluding property and payroll in the zone from the computations of the fee or by exempting the entity under section 290.0922, subdivision 2, clause (7).

(b) No subtraction is allowed under this section in excess of 20 percent of the sum of the corporation's job opportunity building zone payroll and the adjusted basis of the property at the time that the property is first used in the job opportunity building zone by the corporation.

(c) This section applies only to taxable years beginning during the duration of the job opportunity building zone.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment but applies only to qualified businesses with business subsidy agreements that are fully executed after August 31, 2005.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 469.337, is amended to read:

469.337 CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX EXEMPTION.

(a) A qualified business is exempt from taxation under section 290.02, the alternative minimum tax under section 290.0921, and the minimum fee under section 290.0922, on the portion of its income attributable to operations of a qualified business within the biotechnology and health sciences industry zone. This exemption is determined as follows:

(1) for purposes of the tax imposed under section 290.02, by multiplying its taxable net income by its zone percentage and subtracting the result in determining taxable income;

(2) for purposes of the alternative minimum tax under section 290.0921, by multiplying its alternative minimum taxable income by its zone percentage and reducing alternative minimum taxable income by this amount; and

(3) for purposes of the minimum fee under section 290.0922, by excluding zone property and payroll in the zone from the computations of the fee. The qualified business is exempt from the minimum fee if all of its property is located in the zone and all of its payroll is zone payroll.

(b) No subtraction is allowed under this section in excess of 20 percent of the sum of the corporation's biotechnology and health sciences industry zone payroll and the adjusted basis of the property at the time that the property is first used in the

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biotechnology and health sciences industry zone by the corporation.

(c) No reduction in tax is allowed in excess of the amount allocated under section 469.335.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2003.

Sec. 17. CITY OF RAMSEY; HOUSING TAX INCREMENT DISTRICT.

Subdivision 1. AUTHORIZATION. The governing body of the city of Ramsey may create a housing tax increment financing district as provided in this section. The city or its economic development authority may be the "authority" for the purposes of Minnesota Statutes, sections 469.174 to 469.179.

Subd. 2. DEVELOPMENT PARCEL. (a) For the purposes of this section, "development parcel" means the property in the city of Ramsey generally described as the easterly 4.1 acres of Outlot AA, Ramsey Town Center Addition.

Subd. 3. SPECIAL RULES. (a) The district established under this section is subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, sections 469.174 to 469.179, except as provided in this subdivision.

(b) The district may consist of all or a portion of the development parcel.

(c) The housing district shall be as described in Minnesota Statutes, section 469.174, subdivision 11. All improvements constructed within the district shall be considered to be made for the benefit of low and moderate income persons, if at least 20 percent of the housing units in the district are reserved for persons with incomes of 50 percent or less of the metropolitan area median income and that home care and supportive services are available to residents of all housing units in the district.

(d) Minnesota Statutes, section 469.176, subdivision 7, does not apply to the housing district authorized in this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment, upon compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021.

Sec. 18. RURAL FINANCE AUTHORITY.

Subdivision 1. APPROPRIATION. \$18,000,000 is appropriated from the bond proceeds fund for the purposes set forth in the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, section 5, clause (h), to the Rural Finance Authority to purchase participation interests in or to make direct agricultural loans to farmers under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 41B. This appropriation is for the beginning farmer program under Minnesota Statutes, section 41B.039; the loan restructuring program under Minnesota Statutes, section 41B.04; the seller-sponsored program under Minnesota Statutes, section 41B.042; the agricultural improvement loan program under Minnesota Statutes, section 41B.043; and the livestock expansion loan program under Minnesota Statutes, section 41B.045. All debt service on bond proceeds used to finance this appropriation must be repaid by the Rural Finance Authority under Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.643. Loan

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participations must be priced to provide full interest and principal coverage and a reserve for potential losses. Priority for loans must be given first to basic beginning farmer loans; second, to seller-sponsored loans; and third, to agricultural improvement loans.

Subd. 2. BOND SALE. To provide the money appropriated in this section from the bond proceeds fund, the commissioner of finance shall sell and issue bonds of the state in an amount up to \$18,000,000 in the manner, upon the terms, and with the effect prescribed by Minnesota Statutes, sections 16A.631 to 16A.675, and by the Minnesota Constitution, article XI, sections 4 to 7.

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

Sec. 19. JOB EXPENDITURE LIMITATIONS; AUDITS.

Subdivision 1. DETERMINATION OF TAX EXPENDITURES. By September 1, 2005, the commissioner of revenue, with the assistance of the commissioner of employment and economic development, must estimate the total amount of tax expenditures projected to have been obligated for all job opportunity building zone projects that have been approved before June 1, 2005. If the commissioner of revenue determines that the estimated amount of tax expenditures for fiscal years 2005-2007 exceeds \$13,780,000, the commissioner of revenue must inform the chairs of the house of representatives and senate tax committees.

[469.3201] Subd. 2. AUDITS. The Tax Increment Financing, Investment and Finance Division of the Office of the State Auditor must annually audit the creation and operation of all job opportunity building zones and business subsidy agreements entered into under Minnesota Statutes, sections 469.310 to 469.320.

Sec. 20. REPEALER.

Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 272.02, subdivision 65, is repealed effective for taxes payable in 2006 and thereafter. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 477A.08, is repealed effective for aid payable in 2005 and thereafter.

ARTICLE 8

TAX SHELTERS

Section 1. [270C.449] EQUITABLE ACTIONS.

(a) The commissioner may bring a civil action to enjoin any person from taking action or failing to take action that is subject to penalty under section 289A.60, subdivisions 20, 20a, and 26.

(b) In any action under paragraph (a), the court may enjoin the person from engaging in the conduct, if the court finds that:

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- (1) the person has engaged in the specified conduct; and
- (2) injunctive relief is appropriate to prevent recurrence of the conduct.

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

Sec. 2. [289A.121] TAX SHELTERS; SPECIAL RULES.

Subdivision 1. SCOPE. The provisions of this section apply to a tax shelter that:

- (1) is organized in this state;
- (2) is doing business in this state;
- (3) is deriving income from sources in this state; or
- (4) has one or more investors that are Minnesota taxpayers under chapter 290.

Subd. 2. DEFINITIONS. (a) For purposes of this section, the definitions under sections 6111, 6112, and 6707A of the Internal Revenue Code, including the regulations under those sections, apply.

(b) The term "tax shelter" means any reportable transaction as defined under section 6707A(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 3. REGISTRATION. (a) Any material advisor required to register a tax shelter under section 6111 of the Internal Revenue Code must register the shelter with the commissioner.

(b) A material advisor subject to this subdivision must send a duplicate of the federal registration information, along with any other information the commissioner requires, to the commissioner not later than the day on which interests in that tax shelter are first offered for sale to Minnesota taxpayers.

(c) In addition to the requirements under paragraph (b), any listed transaction must be registered with the commissioner by the latest of:

- (1) 60 days after entering into the transaction;
- (2) 60 days after the transaction becomes a listed transaction; or
- (3) October 15, 2005.

Subd. 4. REGISTRATION NUMBER. (a) Any person required to register under section 6111 of the Internal Revenue Code who receives a tax registration number from the Secretary of the Treasury must file, within 30 days after requested by the commissioner, a statement of the registration number with the commissioner.

(b) Any person who sells or otherwise transfers an interest in a tax shelter must, in the same time and manner required under section 6111(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, furnish to each investor who purchases or otherwise acquires an interest in the tax shelter the identification number assigned under federal law to the tax shelter.

(c) Any person claiming any deduction, credit, or other tax benefit by reason of a tax shelter must include on the return on which the deduction, credit, or other benefit is claimed the identification number assigned under federal law to the tax shelter.

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Subd. 5. REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS. (a) For each taxable year in which a taxpayer must make a return or a statement under Code of Federal Regulations, title 26, section 1.6011-4, for a reportable transaction, including a listed transaction, in which the taxpayer participated in a taxable year for which a return is required under chapter 290, the taxpayer must file a copy of the disclosure with the commissioner.

(b) Any taxpayer that is a member of a unitary business group that includes any person that must make a disclosure statement under Code of Federal Regulations, title 26, section 1.6011-4, must file a disclosure under this subdivision.

(c) Disclosure under this subdivision is required for any transaction entered into after December 31, 2001, that the Internal Revenue Service determines is a listed transaction at any time, and must be made in the manner prescribed by the commissioner. For transactions in which the taxpayer participated for taxable years ending before December 31, 2005, disclosure must be made by the due date of the first return required under chapter 290 that occurs 60 days or more after the enactment of this section. With respect to transactions in which the taxpayer participated for taxable years ending on and after December 31, 2005, disclosure must be made in the time and manner prescribed in Code of Federal Regulations, title 26, section 1.6011-4(e).

(d) Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) to (c), no disclosure is required for transactions entered into after December 31, 2001, and before January 1, 2006, if (1) the taxpayer has filed an amended income tax return which reverses the tax benefits of the tax shelter transaction, or (2) as a result of a federal audit the Internal Revenue Service has determined the tax treatment of the transaction and an amended return has been filed to reflect the federal treatment.

Subd. 6. LISTS OF INVESTORS. (a) Any person required to maintain a list under section 6112 of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to any reportable transaction must furnish the list to the commissioner no later than when required under federal law. The list required under this subdivision must include the same information required with respect to a reportable transaction under section 6112 of the Internal Revenue Code, and any other information the commissioner requires.

(b) For transactions entered into on or after December 31, 2001, that become listed transactions at any time, the list must be furnished to the commissioner by the latest of:

- (1) 60 days after entering into the transaction;
- (2) 60 days after the transaction becomes a listed transaction; or
- (3) October 15, 2005.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.38, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 16. REPORTABLE TRANSACTIONS. (a) If a taxpayer fails to include on any return or statement for any taxable year any information with respect to a reportable transaction, as required by federal law and under section 289A.121, the commissioner may recompute the tax, including a refund, within the later of:

(1) six years after the return is filed with respect to the taxable year in which the taxpayer participated in the reportable transaction; or

(2) for a listed transaction, as defined in section 289A.121, for which the taxpayer fails to include on any return or statement for any taxable year any information that is required under section 289A.121, one year after the earlier of:

(i) the date the taxpayer furnishes the required information to the commissioner;
or

(ii) the date that a material advisor, as defined in section 289A.121, meets the requirements of section 289A.121, relating to the transaction with respect to the taxpayer.

(b) If tax is assessable solely because of this section, the assessable deficiency is limited to the items that were not disclosed as required under section 289A.121.

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

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.60, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. SUBSTANTIAL UNDERSTATEMENT OF LIABILITY; PENALTY. (a) The commissioner of revenue shall impose a penalty for substantial understatement of any tax payable to the commissioner, except a tax imposed under chapter 297A.

(b) There must be added to the tax an amount equal to 20 percent of the amount of any underpayment attributable to the understatement. There is a substantial understatement of tax for the period if the amount of the understatement for the period exceeds the greater of:

(1) ten percent of the tax required to be shown on the return for the period; or

(2)(a)(i) \$10,000 in the case of a mining company or a corporation, other than an S corporation as defined in section 290.9725, when the tax is imposed by chapter 290 or section 298.01 or 298.015, or

(b)(ii) \$5,000 in the case of any other taxpayer, and in the case of a mining company or a corporation any tax not imposed by chapter 290 or section 298.01 or 298.015.

(c) For a corporation, other than an S corporation, there is also a substantial understatement of tax for any taxable year if the amount of the understatement for the taxable year exceeds the lesser of:

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(1) ten percent of the tax required to be shown on the return for the taxable year (or, if greater, \$10,000); or

(2) \$10,000,000.

(d) The term "understatement" means the excess of the amount of the tax required to be shown on the return for the period, over the amount of the tax imposed that is shown on the return. The excess must be determined without regard to items to which subdivision 27 applies. The amount of the understatement shall be reduced by that part of the understatement that is attributable to the tax treatment of any item by the taxpayer if (1) there is or was substantial authority for the treatment, or (2)(i) any item with respect to which the relevant facts affecting the item's tax treatment are adequately disclosed in the return or in a statement attached to the return and (ii) there is a reasonable basis for the tax treatment of the item. The exception for substantial authority under clause (1) does not apply to positions listed by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 6662(d)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. A corporation does not have a reasonable basis for its tax treatment of an item attributable to a multiple-party financing transaction if the treatment does not clearly reflect the income of the corporation within the meaning of section 6662(d)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. The special rules in cases involving tax shelters provided in section 6662(d)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code shall apply and shall apply to a tax shelter the principal purpose of which is the avoidance or evasion of state taxes.

(e) The commissioner may abate all or any part of the addition to the tax provided by this section on a showing by the taxpayer that there was reasonable cause for the understatement, or part of it, and that the taxpayer acted in good faith. The additional tax and penalty shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.75 from the time the tax should have been paid until paid.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.60, subdivision 20, is amended to read:

Subd. 20. **PENALTY FOR PROMOTING ABUSIVE TAX SHELTERS.** (a) Any person who:

(1)(i) organizes or assists in the organization of a partnership or other entity, an investment plan or arrangement, or any other plan or arrangement, or (ii) participates in the sale of any interest in an entity or plan or arrangement referred to in clause (i); and

(2) makes or furnishes in connection with the organization or sale a statement with respect to the allowability of a deduction or credit, the excludability of income, or the securing of any other tax benefit by reason of holding an interest in the entity or participating in the plan or arrangement that the person knows or has reason to know is false or fraudulent concerning any material matter, shall pay a penalty equal to the

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greater of \$1,000 or 20 percent of the gross income derived or to be derived by the person from the activity.

The penalty imposed by this subdivision is in addition to any other penalty provided by this section. The penalty must be collected in the same manner as any delinquent income tax. In a proceeding involving the issue of whether or not any person is liable for this penalty, the burden of proof is upon the commissioner.

(b) If an activity for which a penalty imposed under this subdivision involves a statement that a material advisor, as defined in section 289A.121, has reason to know is false or fraudulent as to any material matter, the amount of the penalty equals the greater of:

- (1) the amount determined under paragraph (a); or
- (2) 50 percent of the gross income derived or to be derived from the activity.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for transactions entered into after the day following final enactment.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.60, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 20a. **AIDING AND ABETTING UNDERSTATING OF TAX LIABILITY.** (a) A penalty in the amount specified under paragraph (b) for each document is imposed on each person who:

(1) aids or assists in, procures, or advises with respect to, the preparation or presentation of any portion of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document;

(2) knows or has reason to believe that the portion of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document will be used in connection with any material matter arising under the Minnesota individual income or corporate franchise tax; and

(3) knows that the portion, if so used, would result in an understatement of the liability for tax of another person.

(b)(1) Except as provided in clause (2), the amount of the penalty imposed by this subdivision is \$1,000.

(2) If the return, affidavit, claim, or other document relates to the tax liability of a corporation, the amount of the penalty imposed by paragraph (a) is \$10,000.

(3) If any person is subject to a penalty under paragraph (a) for any document relating to any taxpayer for any taxable period or taxable event, the person is not subject to a penalty under paragraph (a) for any other document relating to the taxpayer for the taxable period or event.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "procures" includes (1) ordering or otherwise causing any other person to do an act, and (2) knowing of, and not attempting to prevent, participation by any other person in an act.

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(d) In a proceeding involving the issue of whether or not any person is liable for this penalty, the burden of proof is upon the commissioner. The penalty applies whether or not the understatement is with the knowledge or consent of the persons authorized or required to present the return, affidavit, claim, or other document.

(e) For purposes of paragraph (a), clause (1), a person furnishing typing, reproducing, or other mechanical assistance with respect to a document is not treated as having aided or assisted in the preparation of the document by reason of the assistance.

(f)(1) Except as provided by clause (2), the penalty imposed by this section is in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

(2) No penalty applies under subdivision 20 to any person for any document for which a penalty is assessed on the person under this subdivision.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for documents prepared after the day following final enactment that relate to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004, or to returns filed after the day following final enactment.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.60, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 26. TAX SHELTER PENALTIES; REGISTRATION AND LISTING.

(a) For purposes of this subdivision, "material advisor" has the meaning given it under section 6111(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) The penalties in this subdivision apply in connection with the use of tax shelters, as defined under section 289A.121, and the definitions under that section apply for the purposes of this subdivision.

(c) A material advisor who fails to register a tax shelter, including providing all of the required information under section 289A.121, on or before the date prescribed or who files false or incomplete information with respect to the transaction is subject to a penalty of \$50,000. If the tax shelter is a listed transaction, a penalty applies equal to the greater of:

(1) \$200,000;

(2) 50 percent of the gross income that the material advisor derived from that activity; or

(3) 75 percent of the gross income that the material advisor derived from that activity if the material advisor intentionally failed to act.

(d)(1) Any person who fails to include on a return or statement any information with respect to a reportable transaction as required under section 289A.121 is subject to a penalty equal to:

(i) \$10,000 in the case of an individual and \$50,000 in any other case; or

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(ii) with respect to a listed transaction, \$100,000 in the case of an individual and \$200,000 in any other case.

(2) For a unitary business in which more than one member fails to include information on its return or statement for the same reportable transaction, the penalty under clause (1) for each additional member that fails to include the required information on its return or statement for the reportable transaction is limited to the following amount:

(i) \$500 for each member, subject to a maximum additional penalty of \$25,000; and

(ii) with respect to a listed transaction, \$1,000 for each member, subject to a maximum additional penalty of \$100,000.

(e) A material advisor required to maintain or provide a list under section 289A.121, subdivision 6, is subject to a penalty equal to \$10,000 for each day after the 20th day that the material advisor failed to make the list available to the commissioner after written request for that list was made. No penalty applies for a failure on any day if the failure is due to reasonable cause.

(f) The penalty imposed by this subdivision is in addition to any other penalty imposed under this section.

(g) Notwithstanding section 270C.34, the commissioner may abate all or any portion of any penalty imposed by paragraphs (c) and (d) for any violation, only if all of the following apply:

(1) the violation is for a reportable transaction, other than a listed transaction; and

(2) abating the penalty would promote compliance with the requirements of chapter 290.

(h) Notwithstanding any other law or rule, a determination under paragraph (g) may not be reviewed in any judicial proceeding.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000. For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2005, paragraphs (c) and (d) apply only if disclosure or registration was not made by October 15, 2005.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.60, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 27. REPORTABLE TRANSACTION UNDERSTATEMENT. (a) If a taxpayer has a reportable transaction understatement for any taxable year, an amount equal to 20 percent of the amount of the reportable transaction understatement must be added to the tax.

(b)(1) For purposes of this subdivision, "reportable transaction understatement" means the product of:

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(i) the amount of the increase, if any, in taxable income that results from a difference between the proper tax treatment of an item to which this section applies and the taxpayer's treatment of that item as shown on the taxpayer's tax return; and

(ii) the highest rate of tax imposed on the taxpayer under section 290.06 determined without regard to the understatement.

(2) For purposes of clause (1)(i), any reduction of the excess of deductions allowed for the taxable year over gross income for that year, and any reduction in the amount of capital losses which would, without regard to section 1211 of the Internal Revenue Code, be allowed for that year, must be treated as an increase in taxable income.

(c) This subdivision applies to any item that is attributable to:

(1) any listed transaction under section 289A.121; and

(2) any reportable transaction, other than a listed transaction, if a significant purpose of that transaction is the avoidance or evasion of federal income tax liability.

(d) Paragraph (a) applies by substituting "30 percent" for "20 percent" with respect to the portion of any reportable transaction understatement with respect to which the disclosure requirements of section 289A.121, subdivision 5, and section 6664(d)(2)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code are not met.

(e)(1) No penalty applies under this subdivision with respect to any portion of a reportable transaction understatement if the taxpayer shows that there was reasonable cause for the portion and that the taxpayer acted in good faith with respect to the portion. This paragraph applies only if:

(i) the relevant facts affecting the tax treatment of the item are adequately disclosed as required under section 289A.121;

(ii) there is or was substantial authority for the treatment; and

(iii) the taxpayer reasonably believed that the treatment was more likely than not the proper treatment.

(2) A taxpayer who did not adequately disclose under section 289A.121 meets the requirements of clause (1)(i), if the commissioner abates the penalty under section 270C.34.

(3) For purposes of clause (1)(iii), a taxpayer is treated as having a reasonable belief with respect to the tax treatment of an item only if the belief:

(i) is based on the facts and law that exist when the return of tax which includes the tax treatment is filed; and

(ii) relates solely to the taxpayer's chances of success on the merits of the treatment and does not take into account the possibility that a return will not be audited, the treatment will not be raised on audit, or the treatment will be resolved through settlement if it is raised.

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(4) An opinion of a tax advisor may not be relied upon to establish the reasonable belief of a taxpayer if:

(i) the tax advisor:

(A) is a material advisor, as defined in section 289A.121, and participates in the organization, management, promotion, or sale of the transaction or is related (within the meaning of section 267(b) or 707(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code) to any person who so participates;

(B) is compensated directly or indirectly by a material advisor with respect to the transaction;

(C) has a fee arrangement with respect to the transaction which is contingent on all or part of the intended tax benefits from the transaction being sustained; or

(D) has a disqualifying financial interest with respect to the transaction, as determined under United States Treasury regulations prescribed to implement the provisions of section 6664(d)(3)(B)(ii)(IV) of the Internal Revenue Code; or

(ii) the opinion:

(A) is based on unreasonable factual or legal assumptions, including assumptions as to future events;

(B) unreasonably relies on representations, statements, findings, or agreements of the taxpayer or any other person;

(C) does not identify and consider all relevant facts; or

(D) fails to meet any other requirement as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe under federal law.

(f) The penalty imposed by this subdivision applies in lieu of the penalty imposed under subdivision 4.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000. For taxable years beginning before January 1, 2005, it applies only if disclosure was not made by October 15, 2005, as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.121.

Sec. 9. VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE INITIATIVE.

Subdivision 1. ESTABLISHMENT. The commissioner of revenue shall establish and administer a voluntary compliance initiative for eligible taxpayers under subdivision 3.

Subd. 2. TIME PERIOD; SCOPE. (a) The commissioner shall conduct the voluntary compliance initiative from August 1, 2005, to January 31, 2006, under Minnesota Statutes, sections 270C.03 and 270C.34.

(b) The voluntary compliance initiative applies to tax liabilities and penalties attributable to an abusive tax avoidance transaction for taxable years beginning before

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January 1, 2005. An abusive tax avoidance transaction means a listed transaction, a potentially abusive tax shelter, or a reportable transaction as those terms are defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.121.

Subd. 3. ELIGIBILITY. (a) No person may participate in the voluntary compliance initiative if:

(1) the taxpayer was convicted of a crime in connection with an abusive tax avoidance transaction or transactions;

(2) a criminal complaint was filed against the taxpayer in connection with an abusive tax avoidance transaction or transactions;

(3) the taxpayer is the subject of a criminal investigation in connection with an abusive tax avoidance transaction or transactions;

(4) the taxpayer was eligible to participate in the Internal Revenue Service's Offshore Voluntary Compliance Initiative, as set forth in Revenue Procedure 2003-11, and did not participate;

(5) the taxpayer was eligible to participate in the Internal Revenue Service's Son of Boss Settlement Initiative promulgated in Internal Revenue Service, Announcement 2004-46, for transactions described in Internal Revenue Service Notice 2000-44, 2000-2 Cumulative Bulletin 255, and did not participate; or

(6) the taxpayer does not meet other eligibility conditions established by the commissioner as a condition for participating in the initiative.

(b) A person not disqualified under paragraph (a) may participate in the voluntary compliance initiative.

Subd. 4. ELECTION; COMMISSIONER AUTHORITY. (a) An eligible taxpayer that meets the requirements of subdivision 3 with respect to any taxable year may elect to participate in the voluntary compliance program under either subdivision 5 or 6 for a particular tax avoidance period. The election must be made separately for each taxable year and in the form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, and once made is irrevocable.

(b) The commissioner of revenue may issue forms and instructions and take other actions necessary, including the use of agreements under Minnesota Statutes, section 270C.52, to implement the voluntary compliance initiative.

(c) The provisions of this section do not restrict the authority of the commissioner to abate penalties under Minnesota Statutes, section 270C.34, for eligible taxpayers who do not participate in the voluntary compliance initiative.

Subd. 5. PARTICIPATION WITHOUT RIGHT OF APPEAL. (a) A person participating in the voluntary compliance initiative under this subdivision waives the right to an administrative appeal, to a claim for refund, or to file an action in district court or tax court. The person participating must:

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(1) file an amended return for each taxable year for which the taxpayer has filed a tax return using an abusive tax avoidance transaction to underreport the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year. Each amended return must report all income from all sources, without regard to the abusive tax avoidance transactions; and

(2) pay taxes and interest due in full, except that the commissioner of revenue may enter into an installment payment agreement under Minnesota Statutes, section 270C.52, before the taxpayer files an amended return.

(b) The commissioner of revenue shall abate all penalties imposed under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 289A, which could have been assessed in connection with the use of an abusive tax avoidance transaction, for each taxable year for which the taxpayer elects to participate in the voluntary compliance initiative under this subdivision, to the extent those penalties are a result of underreporting of tax liabilities attributable to the use of abusive tax avoidance transactions, for which a participating person files an amended return in compliance with paragraph (a).

(c) No criminal action may be brought against a taxpayer for the taxable years reported under the voluntary compliance initiative with respect to the issues for which a taxpayer voluntarily complies under this section.

(d) A person filing an amended return under this subdivision of the voluntary compliance initiative may not file a claim for refund, an administrative appeal, or an action in district court or tax court with regard to the amount of taxes or interest paid with the amended return. Nothing in this subdivision precludes a taxpayer from filing a claim for credit or refund for the same taxable year in which a tax avoidance transaction was reported if the credit or refund is not attributable to the tax avoidance transaction.

Subd. 6. PARTICIPATION WITH RIGHT OF APPEAL. (a) A person participating in the voluntary compliance initiative who does not waive the right to an administrative appeal, a claim for refund, or an action in district court or tax court must:

(1) file an amended return for each taxable year for which the taxpayer has filed a tax return using an abusive tax avoidance transaction to underreport the taxpayer's tax liability for that taxable year. Each amended return must report all income from all sources, without regard to the abusive tax avoidance transactions; and

(2) pay taxes and interest due in full, except that the commissioner of revenue may enter into an installment payment agreement pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 270C.52, prior to the taxpayer filing an amended return.

(b) The commissioner of revenue shall abate all penalties imposed under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 289A, except for the penalty for substantial understatement of tax liability under Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.60, subdivision 4, which could have been assessed in connection with the use of an abusive tax avoidance transaction, for each taxable year for which the taxpayer elects to participate in the voluntary compliance initiative under this subdivision, to the extent those penalties

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apply to underreporting of tax liabilities attributable to the use of abusive tax avoidance transactions for which a participating person files an amended return in compliance with paragraph (a). The taxpayer may subsequently file a claim for refund or credit under Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.50.

(c) No criminal action may be brought against a taxpayer for the taxable years reported under the voluntary compliance initiative with respect to the issues for which a taxpayer voluntarily complies under this section.

(d) The taxpayer may file an administrative appeal or an action in district court or tax court only after the earlier of the following occurs:

(1) the date the commissioner of revenue takes action on the claim for refund for the taxable year;

(2) 180 days after the date of a final determination by the Internal Revenue Service with respect to the transaction or transactions to which Minnesota Statutes, chapter 290, applies; or

(3) four years after the date the claim for refund was filed.

(e)(1) The taxpayer is subject to the substantial understatement penalty under Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.60, subdivision 4. The penalty may be assessed:

(i) when the commissioner of revenue takes action on the claim for refund; or

(ii) when a federal determination becomes final for the same issue, in which case the penalty must be assessed, and may not be abated, if the penalty was assessed at the federal level.

(2) In determining the amount of the underpayment of tax, Code of Federal Regulations, title 26, section 1.6664-2(c)(2), relating to qualified amended returns, applies. The underpayment is the difference between the amount of tax on the original return or the qualified amended return and the correct amount of tax for the taxable year. Except in cases covered by clause (1)(ii), where the amount of the federal determination governs, the underpayment must not be less than the amount of the claim for refund filed by the taxpayer that was denied.

(3) The penalty is due and payable upon notice and demand by the commissioner of revenue. Only after the taxpayer has paid all amounts due, including the penalty, and the claim is denied in whole or in part, may the taxpayer file an appeal under Minnesota Statutes, section 270C.34, subdivision 2, which may be filed in conjunction with the appeal under paragraph (d).

Subd. 7. COMMISSIONER ORDERS AND PENALTIES. After January 31, 2006, the commissioner of revenue may:

(1) issue an order of assessment within the time period permitted under Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.38, upon an amended return filed under this section for an underreported amount of tax;

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(2) impose penalties on an underreported amount of tax on an amended return filed under this section; or

(3) seek initiation of a criminal action against any person based on any underreported amount of tax on an amended return filed under this section.

Subd. 8. **PENALTY RELIEF; EXCEPTION.** For purposes of this section, if the commissioner subsequently determines that the correct amount of Minnesota income tax was not paid for the taxable year for a participant in the voluntary compliance initiative, then the penalty relief under this section does not apply to any portion of the underpayment of tax attributable to a tax avoidance transaction not paid to the state.

Subd. 9. **SPECIAL RULES; QUALIFIED FEDERAL INITIATIVE (a)** Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, a taxpayer who elected to accept a settlement offer under a qualified federal initiative and was subject to federal penalties under the terms of the qualified federal initiative, may participate in the voluntary compliance initiative under subdivision 5 only and is not eligible to participate under subdivision 6. In addition to the requirements of subdivision 5 and any other applicable provision of this section, the taxpayer must pay a penalty equal to one-half of the federal penalty rate that applied under the closing agreement entered into by the taxpayer under the qualified federal initiative multiplied by the Minnesota underpayment attributable to the transaction.

(b) “Qualified federal initiative” means:

(1) the Internal Revenue Service’s Son of Boss Settlement Initiative promulgated in Internal Revenue Service, Announcement 2004-46, for transactions described in Internal Revenue Service Notice 2000-44, 2000-2 Cumulative Bulletin 255; and

(2) the Internal Revenue Service’s Offshore Voluntary Compliance Initiative, as set forth in Revenue Procedure, 2003-11.

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

ARTICLE 9

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.20, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **WITHHOLDING FROM WAGES, ENTERTAINER WITHHOLDING, WITHHOLDING FROM PAYMENTS TO OUT-OF-STATE CONTRACTORS, AND WITHHOLDING BY PARTNERSHIPS AND SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.** (a) A tax required to be deducted and withheld during the

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quarterly period must be paid on or before the last day of the month following the close of the quarterly period, unless an earlier time for payment is provided. A tax required to be deducted and withheld from compensation of an entertainer and from a payment to an out-of-state contractor must be paid on or before the date the return for such tax must be filed under section 289A.18, subdivision 2. Taxes required to be deducted and withheld by partnerships and S corporations must be paid on or before the date the return must be filed under section 289A.18, subdivision 2.

(b) An employer who, during the previous quarter, withheld more than \$1,500 of tax under section 290.92, subdivision 2a or 3, or 290.923, subdivision 2, must deposit tax withheld under those sections with the commissioner within the time allowed to deposit the employer's federal withheld employment taxes under Code of Federal Regulations, title 26, section 31.6302-1, as amended through December 31, 2001, without regard to the safe harbor or de minimis rules in subparagraph (f) or the one-day rule in subsection (c), clause (3). Taxpayers must submit a copy of their federal notice of deposit status to the commissioner upon request by the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner may prescribe by rule other return periods or deposit requirements. In prescribing the reporting period, the commissioner may classify payors according to the amount of their tax liability and may adopt an appropriate reporting period for the class that the commissioner judges to be consistent with efficient tax collection. In no event will the duration of the reporting period be more than one year.

(d) If less than the correct amount of tax is paid to the commissioner, proper adjustments with respect to both the tax and the amount to be deducted must be made, without interest, in the manner and at the times the commissioner prescribes. If the underpayment cannot be adjusted, the amount of the underpayment will be assessed and collected in the manner and at the times the commissioner prescribes.

(e) If the aggregate amount of the tax withheld during a fiscal year ending June 30 under section 290.92, subdivision 2a or 3, is equal to or exceeds the amounts established for remitting federal withheld taxes pursuant to the regulations promulgated under section 6302(h) of the Internal Revenue Code,:

(1) \$20,000 or more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005; or

(2) \$10,000 or more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, and fiscal years thereafter,

the employer must remit each required deposit for wages paid in the subsequent calendar year by electronic means.

(f) A third-party bulk filer as defined in section 290.92, subdivision 30, paragraph (a), clause (2), who remits withholding deposits must remit all deposits by electronic means as provided in paragraph (e), regardless of the aggregate amount of tax withheld during a fiscal year for all of the employers.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.20, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **SALES AND USE TAX.** (a) The taxes imposed by chapter 297A are due and payable to the commissioner monthly on or before the 20th day of the month following the month in which the taxable event occurred, or following another reporting period as the commissioner prescribes or as allowed under section 289A.18, subdivision 4, paragraph (f) or (g), except that use taxes due on an annual use tax return as provided under section 289A.11, subdivision 1, are payable by April 15 following the close of the calendar year.

(b) A vendor having a liability of \$120,000 or more during a fiscal year ending June 30 must remit the June liability for the next year in the following manner:

(1) Two business days before June 30 of the year, the vendor must remit 85 percent of the estimated June liability to the commissioner.

(2) On or before August 20 of the year, the vendor must pay any additional amount of tax not remitted in June.

(c) A vendor having a liability of \$120,000 or more during a fiscal year ending June 30:

(1) \$20,000 or more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005; or

(2) \$10,000 or more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, and fiscal years thereafter,

must remit all liabilities on returns due for periods beginning in the subsequent calendar year by electronic means on or before the 20th day of the month following the month in which the taxable event occurred, or on or before the 20th day of the month following the month in which the sale is reported under section 289A.18, subdivision 4, except for 85 percent of the estimated June liability, which is due two business days before June 30. The remaining amount of the June liability is due on August 20.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.26, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. **ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS.** If the aggregate amount of estimated tax payments made during a calendar year is equal to or exceeds \$20,000,:

(1) \$20,000 or more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005; or

(2) \$10,000 or more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, and fiscal years thereafter,

all estimated tax payments in the subsequent calendar year must be paid by electronic means.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 295.55, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Subd. 4. **ELECTRONIC PAYMENTS.** A taxpayer with an aggregate tax liability of \$120,000 or more during a fiscal year ending June 30:

(1) \$20,000 or more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005; or

(2) \$10,000 or more in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2006, and fiscal years thereafter,

must remit all liabilities by electronic means in the subsequent calendar year.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This article is effective for payments due in calendar year 2006, and in calendar years thereafter, based upon liabilities incurred in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005, and in fiscal years thereafter.

ARTICLE 10

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 272.02, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 83. **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE PROPERTY.** (a) Improvements to real property, and personal property, classified under section 273.13, subdivision 24, and located within the international economic development zone designated under section 469.322, are exempt from ad valorem taxes levied under chapter 275, if the improvements are:

(1) part of a regional distribution center as defined in section 469.321; or

(2) occupied by a qualified business as defined in section 469.321, that uses the improvements primarily in freight forwarding operations.

(b) The exemption applies beginning for the first assessment year after designation of the international economic development zone. The exemption applies to each assessment year that begins during the duration of the international economic development zone. To be exempt under paragraph (a), clause (2), the property must be occupied by July 1 of the assessment year by a qualified business that has signed the business subsidy agreement by July 1 of the assessment year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning for property taxes payable in 2008.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 19b, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 6, section 13, is amended to read:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

Subd. 19b. **SUBTRACTIONS FROM FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME.** For individuals, estates, and trusts, there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income:

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

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

(3) the amount paid to others, less the amount used to claim the credit allowed under section 290.0674, not to exceed \$1,625 for each qualifying child in grades kindergarten to 6 and \$2,500 for each qualifying child in grades 7 to 12, for tuition, textbooks, and transportation of each qualifying child in attending an elementary or secondary school situated in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, or Wisconsin, wherein a resident of this state may legally fulfill the state's compulsory attendance laws, which is not operated for profit, and which adheres to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and chapter 363A. For the purposes of this clause, "tuition" includes fees or tuition as defined in section 290.0674, subdivision 1, clause (1). As used in this clause, "textbooks" includes books and other instructional materials and equipment purchased or leased for use in elementary and secondary schools in teaching only those subjects legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in this state. Equipment expenses qualifying for deduction includes expenses as defined and limited in section 290.0674, subdivision 1, clause (3). "Textbooks" does not include instructional books and materials used in the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, the purpose of which is to instill such tenets, doctrines, or worship, nor does it include books or materials for, or transportation to, extracurricular activities including sporting events, musical or dramatic events, speech activities, driver's education, or similar programs. For purposes of the subtraction provided by this clause, "qualifying child" has the meaning given in section 32(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(4) income as provided under section 290.0802;

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

(6)

to the extent not deducted in determining federal taxable income by an individual who does not itemize deductions for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, an amount equal to 50 percent of the excess of charitable contributions allowable as a deduction for the taxable year under section 170(a) of the Internal Revenue Code over \$500 ;

(7) for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2008, the amount of the federal small ethanol producer credit allowed under section 40(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue

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Code which is included in gross income under section 87 of the Internal Revenue Code;

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

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

(10) job opportunity building zone income as provided under section 469.316; and

(11) international economic development zone income as provided under section 469.325.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.01, subdivision 29, is amended to read:

Subd. 29. **TAXABLE INCOME.** The term "taxable income" means:

- (1) for individuals, estates, and trusts, the same as taxable net income;
- (2) for corporations, the taxable net income less
 - (i) the net operating loss deduction under section 290.095;
 - (ii) the dividends received deduction under section 290.21, subdivision 4;
 - (iii) the exemption for operating in a job opportunity building zone under section 469.317; and
 - (iv) the exemption for operating in a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone under section 469.337; and
 - (v) the exemption for operating in an international economic development zone under section 469.326.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by ~~strikeout~~.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.06, subdivision 2c, is amended to read:

Subd. 2c. **SCHEDULES OF RATES FOR INDIVIDUALS, ESTATES, AND TRUSTS.** (a) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon married individuals filing joint returns and surviving spouses as defined in section 2(a) of the Internal Revenue Code must be computed by applying to their taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) the numerator is the individual's Minnesota source federal adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code and increased by the additions required under section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clauses (1), (5), and (6), and reduced by the subtraction under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause clauses (10) and (11), and the Minnesota assignable portion of the subtraction for United States government interest under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (1), after applying the allocation and assignability provisions of section 290.081, clause (a), or 290.17; and

(2) the denominator is the individual's federal adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, increased by the amounts specified in section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clauses (1), (5), and (6), and reduced by the amounts specified in section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (1), (10), and (11).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.06, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 32. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE JOB CREDIT. A taxpayer that is a qualified business, as defined in section 469.321, subdivision 6, is allowed a credit as determined under section 469.327 against the tax imposed by this chapter.

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

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.067, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. AMOUNT OF CREDIT. (a) A taxpayer may take as a credit against the tax due from the taxpayer and a spouse, if any, under this chapter an amount equal to the dependent care credit for which the taxpayer is eligible pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code subject to the limitations provided in subdivision 2 except that in determining whether the child qualified as a dependent, income received as a Minnesota family investment program grant or allowance to or on behalf of the child must not be taken into account in determining whether the child received more than half of the child's support from the taxpayer, and the provisions of section 32(b)(1)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code do not apply.

(b) If a child who has not attained the age of six years at the close of the taxable year is cared for at a licensed family day care home operated by the child's parent, the taxpayer is deemed to have paid employment-related expenses. If the child is 16 months old or younger at the close of the taxable year, the amount of expenses deemed to have been paid equals the maximum limit for one qualified individual under section 21(c) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code. If the child is older than 16 months of age

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but has not attained the age of six years at the close of the taxable year, the amount of expenses deemed to have been paid equals the amount the licensee would charge for the care of a child of the same age for the same number of hours of care.

(c) If a married couple:

(1) has a child who has not attained the age of one year at the close of the taxable year;

(2) files a joint tax return for the taxable year; and

(3) does not participate in a dependent care assistance program as defined in section 129 of the Internal Revenue Code, in lieu of the actual employment related expenses paid for that child under paragraph (a) or the deemed amount under paragraph (b), the lesser of (i) the combined earned income of the couple or (ii) the amount of the maximum limit for one qualified individual under section 21(c) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code will be deemed to be the employment related expense paid for that child. The earned income limitation of section 21(d) of the Internal Revenue Code shall not apply to this deemed amount. These deemed amounts apply regardless of whether any employment-related expenses have been paid.

(d) If the taxpayer is not required and does not file a federal individual income tax return for the tax year, no credit is allowed for any amount paid to any person unless:

(1) the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the person are included on the return claiming the credit; or

(2) if the person is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, the name and address of the person are included on the return claiming the credit.

In the case of a failure to provide the information required under the preceding sentence, the preceding sentence does not apply if it is shown that the taxpayer exercised due diligence in attempting to provide the information required.

In the case of a nonresident, part-year resident, or a person who has earned income not subject to tax under this chapter including earned income excluded pursuant to section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (10) or (11), the credit determined under section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code must be allocated based on the ratio by which the earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse from Minnesota sources bears to the total earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.0671, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by strikeout.

Subdivision 1. **CREDIT ALLOWED.** (a) An individual is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter equal to a percentage of earned income. To receive a credit, a taxpayer must be eligible for a credit under section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) For individuals with no qualifying children, the credit equals 1.9125 percent of the first \$4,620 of earned income. The credit is reduced by 1.9125 percent of earned income or modified adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of \$5,770, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(c) For individuals with one qualifying child, the credit equals 8.5 percent of the first \$6,920 of earned income and 8.5 percent of earned income over \$12,080 but less than \$13,450. The credit is reduced by 5.73 percent of earned income or modified adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of \$15,080, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(d) For individuals with two or more qualifying children, the credit equals ten percent of the first \$9,720 of earned income and 20 percent of earned income over \$14,860 but less than \$16,800. The credit is reduced by 10.3 percent of earned income or modified adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of \$17,890, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(e) For a nonresident or part-year resident, the credit must be allocated based on the percentage calculated under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (e).

(f) For a person who was a resident for the entire tax year and has earned income not subject to tax under this chapter, including income excluded under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (10) or (11), the credit must be allocated based on the ratio of federal adjusted gross income reduced by the earned income not subject to tax under this chapter over federal adjusted gross income.

(g) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2001, and before December 31, 2004, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$1,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns.

(h) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2004, and before December 31, 2007, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$2,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns.

(i) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2007, and before December 31, 2010, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$3,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2008, the \$3,000 is adjusted annually for inflation under subdivision 7.

(j) The commissioner shall construct tables showing the amount of the credit at various income levels and make them available to taxpayers. The tables shall follow

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the schedule contained in this subdivision, except that the commissioner may graduate the transition between income brackets.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.091, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

(i) the charitable contribution deduction under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code to the extent that the deduction exceeds 1.0 percent of adjusted gross income, as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) the medical expense deduction;

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

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

(3) for depletion allowances computed under section 613A(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, with respect to each property (as defined in section 614 of the Internal Revenue Code), to the extent not included in federal alternative minimum taxable income, the excess of the deduction for depletion allowable under section 611 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year over the adjusted basis of the property at the end of the taxable year (determined without regard to the depletion deduction for the taxable year);

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

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

(6) the amount of addition required by section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (7);

less the sum of the amounts determined under the following:

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

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

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

(4) amounts subtracted from federal taxable income as provided by section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (9), (10), and (11).

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

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

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

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

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

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 290.0921, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAXABLE INCOME.** "Alternative minimum taxable income" is Minnesota net income as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 19, and includes the adjustments and tax preference items in sections 56, 57, 58, and 59(d), (e), (f), and (h) of the Internal Revenue Code. If a corporation files a separate company Minnesota tax return, the minimum tax must be computed on a separate company basis. If a corporation is part of a tax group filing a unitary return, the minimum tax must be computed on a unitary basis. The following adjustments must be made.

(1) For purposes of the depreciation adjustments under section 56(a)(1) and 56(g)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, the basis for depreciable property placed in service in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1990, is the adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, including any modification made in a taxable year under section 290.01, subdivision 19e, or Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7, paragraph (c).

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the amount of any remaining modification made under section 290.01, subdivision 19e, or Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7, paragraph (c), not previously deducted is

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a depreciation allowance in the first taxable year after December 31, 2000.

(2) The portion of the depreciation deduction allowed for federal income tax purposes under section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code that is required as an addition under section 290.01, subdivision 19c, clause (16), is disallowed in determining alternative minimum taxable income.

(3) The subtraction for depreciation allowed under section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (19), is allowed as a depreciation deduction in determining alternative minimum taxable income.

(4) The alternative tax net operating loss deduction under sections 56(a)(4) and 56(d) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(5) The special rule for certain dividends under section 56(g)(4)(C)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(6) The special rule for dividends from section 936 companies under section 56(g)(4)(C)(iii) does not apply.

(7) The tax preference for depletion under section 57(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(8) The tax preference for intangible drilling costs under section 57(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code must be calculated without regard to subparagraph (E) and the subtraction under section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (4).

(9) The tax preference for tax exempt interest under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(10) The tax preference for charitable contributions of appreciated property under section 57(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(11) For purposes of calculating the tax preference for accelerated depreciation or amortization on certain property placed in service before January 1, 1987, under section 57(a)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code, the deduction allowable for the taxable year is the deduction allowed under section 290.01, subdivision 19e.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the amount of any remaining modification made under section 290.01, subdivision 19e, not previously deducted is a depreciation or amortization allowance in the first taxable year after December 31, 2004.

(12) For purposes of calculating the adjustment for adjusted current earnings in section 56(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, the term "alternative minimum taxable income" as it is used in section 56(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, means alternative minimum taxable income as defined in this subdivision, determined without regard to the adjustment for adjusted current earnings in section 56(g) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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(13) For purposes of determining the amount of adjusted current earnings under section 56(g)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, no adjustment shall be made under section 56(g)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to (i) the amount of foreign dividend gross-up subtracted as provided in section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (1), (ii) the amount of refunds of income, excise, or franchise taxes subtracted as provided in section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (10), or (iii) the amount of royalties, fees or other like income subtracted as provided in section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (11).

(14) Alternative minimum taxable income excludes the income from operating in a job opportunity building zone as provided under section 469.317.

(15) Alternative minimum taxable income excludes the income from operating in a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone as provided under section 469.337.

(16) Alternative minimum taxable income excludes the income from operating in an international economic development zone as provided under section 469.326.

Items of tax preference must not be reduced below zero as a result of the modifications in this subdivision.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2004, 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 that provide housing exclusively to persons age 55 and over and are classified as homesteads under section 273.124, subdivision 3; and

(7) an entity, 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.

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

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2004, 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 property located in a job opportunity building zone designated under section 469.314, or property of a qualified business located in a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone designated under section 469.334, or property of a qualified business located in the international economic development zone designated under section 469.322. Intangible property shall not be included in Minnesota property for purposes of this section. Taxpayers who do not utilize tangible property to apportion income shall nevertheless include Minnesota property for purposes of this section. On a return for a short taxable year, the amount of Minnesota property owned, as determined under section 290.191, shall be included in Minnesota property based on a fraction in which the numerator is the number of days in the short taxable year and the denominator is 365.

(c) "Minnesota payrolls" means total Minnesota payrolls as provided in section 290.191, subdivision 12, but does not include job opportunity building zone payrolls under section 469.310, subdivision 8, or biotechnology and health sciences industry zone ~~payroll~~ payrolls under section 469.330, subdivision 8, or international economic development zone payrolls under section 469.321, subdivision 9. Taxpayers who do not utilize payrolls to apportion income shall nevertheless include Minnesota payrolls for purposes of this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 297A.68, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 41. **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONES.** (a) Purchases of tangible personal property or taxable services by a qualified business, as defined in section 469.321, are exempt if the property or services are primarily used or consumed in the international economic development zone designated under section 469.322.

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(b) Purchase and use of construction materials, supplies, and equipment incorporated into the construction of improvements to real property in the international economic development zone are exempt if the improvements after completion of construction are to be used as a regional distribution center as defined in section 469.321 or otherwise used in the conduct of freight forwarding activities of a qualified business as defined in section 469.321. This exemption applies regardless of whether the purchases are made by the business or a contractor.

(c) The exemptions under this subdivision apply to a local sales and use tax, regardless of whether the local tax is imposed on sales taxable under this chapter or in another law, ordinance, or charter provision.

(d) The exemption in paragraph (a) applies to sales during the duration of the zone and after June 30, 2007, if the purchase was made and delivery received after the business signs the business subsidy agreement required under chapter 469.

(e) For purchases made for improvements to real property to be occupied by a business that has not signed a business subsidy agreement at the time of the purchase, 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 beginning in fiscal year 2008. The taxpayer must attach to the claim for refund information sufficient for the commissioner to be able to determine that the improvements are being occupied by a business that has signed a business subsidy agreement.

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

Sec. 13. [469.321] DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **SCOPE.** For purposes of sections 469.321 to 469.328, the following terms have the meanings given.

Subd. 2. **FOREIGN TRADE ZONE.** "Foreign trade zone" means a foreign trade zone designated pursuant to United States Code, title 19, section 81a, for the right to use the powers provided in United States Code, title 19, sections 81a to 81u, or a subzone authorized by the foreign trade zone.

Subd. 3. **FOREIGN TRADE ZONE AUTHORITY.** "Foreign trade zone authority" means the Greater Metropolitan Foreign Trade Zone Commission number 119, a joint powers authority created by the county of Hennepin, the cities of Minneapolis and Bloomington, and the Metropolitan Airports Commission, under the authority of section 469.059, 469.101, or 471.59, and includes any other political subdivisions that enter into the authority after its creation, as well as the county in which the zone is located. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 471.59, the members of the authority are not required to have separate authority to establish or operate a foreign trade zone.

Subd. 4. **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE OR ZONE.** An "international economic development zone" or "zone" is a zone so designated under section 469.322.

New language is indicated by underline, deletions by strikeout.

Subd. 5. **PERSON.** “Person” includes an individual, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, association, or any other entity.

Subd. 6. **QUALIFIED BUSINESS.** “Qualified business” means a person who has signed a business subsidy agreement as required under sections 116J.993 to 116J.995 and 469.323, subdivision 4, carrying on a trade or business at a place of business located within the international economic development zone that is:

(1)(i) engaged in the furtherance of international export or import of goods as a freight forwarder; and (ii) certified by the foreign trade zone authority as a trade or business that furthers the purpose of developing international distribution capacity and capability; or

(2) the owner or operator of a regional distribution center.

Subd. 7. **REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER.** A “regional distribution center” is a distribution center developed within a foreign trade zone. The regional distribution center must have as its primary purpose, the facilitation of the gathering of freight for the purpose of centralizing the functions necessary for the shipment of freight in international commerce, including, but not limited to, security and customs functions.

Subd. 8. **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE PERCENTAGE OR ZONE PERCENTAGE.** “International economic development zone percentage” or “zone percentage” means the following fraction reduced to a percentage:

(1) the numerator of the fraction is:

(i) the ratio of the taxpayer’s property factor under section 290.191 located in the zone for the taxable year which is land, buildings, machinery and equipment, inventories, and other tangible personal property that is a regional distribution center or is used in the furtherance of the taxpayer’s freight forwarding operations over the property factor numerator determined under section 290.191, plus

(ii) the ratio of the taxpayer’s international economic development zone payroll factor under subdivision 9 over the payroll factor numerator determined under section 290.191; and

(2) the denominator of the fraction is two.

When calculating the zone percentage for a business that is part of a unitary business as defined under section 290.17, subdivision 4, the denominator of the payroll and property factors is the Minnesota payroll and property of the unitary business as reported on the combined report under section 290.17, subdivision 4, paragraph (j).

Subd. 9. **INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE PAYROLL FACTOR OR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE PAYROLL.** “International economic development zone payroll factor” or “international economic development zone payroll” is that portion of the payroll factor under

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section 290.191 used to operate a regional distribution center, or used in the furtherance of the taxpayer's freight forwarding operations that represents:

(1) wages or salaries paid to an individual for services performed in the international economic development zone; or

(2) wages or salaries paid to individuals working from offices within the international economic development zone, if their employment requires them to work outside the zone and the work is incidental to the work performed by the individual within the zone. However, in no case does zone payroll include wages paid for work performed outside the zone of an employee who performs more than ten percent of total services for the employer outside the zone.

Subd. 10. FREIGHT FORWARDER. "Freight forwarder" is a business that, for compensation, ensures that goods produced or sold by another business move from point of origin to point of destination.

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

Sec. 14. [469.3215] APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION.

Subdivision 1. WHO MAY APPLY. One or more local government units, or a joint powers board under section 471.59, acting on behalf of two or more units, may apply for designation of an area as an international economic development zone. All or part of the area proposed for designation as a zone must be located within the boundaries of each of the governmental units. A local government unit may not submit or have submitted on its behalf more than one application for designation of an international economic development zone.

Subd. 2. APPLICATION CONTENT. (a) The application must include:

(1) a resolution or ordinance adopted by each of the cities or towns and the counties in which the zone is located, agreeing to provide all of the local tax exemptions provided under section 469.315;

(2) an agreement by the applicant to treat incentives provided under the zone designation as business subsidies under sections 116J.993 to 116J.995 and to comply with the requirements of that law; and

(3) supporting evidence to allow the authority to evaluate the application.

(b) Applications must be submitted to the authority no later than December 31, 2005.

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

Sec. 15. [469.322] DESIGNATION OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE.

(a) An area designated as a foreign trade zone may be designated by the foreign trade zone authority as an international economic development zone if within the zone a regional distribution center is being developed pursuant to section 469.323. The zone

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must consist of contiguous area of not less than 500 acres and not more than 1,000 acres. The designation authority under this section is limited to one zone.

(b) In making the designation, the foreign trade zone authority, in consultation with the Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Metropolitan Council, shall consider access to major transportation routes, consistency with current state transportation and air cargo planning, adequacy of the size of the site, access to airport facilities, present and future capacity at the designated airport, the capability to meet integrated present and future air cargo, security, and inspection services, and access to other infrastructure and financial incentives. The border of the international economic development zone must be no more than 60 miles distant or 90 minutes drive time from the border of the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport.

(c) Final zone designation must be made by June 30, 2006.

(d) Duration of the zone is a 12-year period beginning on January 1, 2007.

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

Sec. 16. [469.323] FOREIGN TRADE ZONE AUTHORITY POWERS.

Subdivision 1. DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER. The foreign trade zone authority is responsible for creating and implementing a development plan for the regional distribution center. The regional distribution center must be developed with the purpose of expanding, on a regional basis, international distribution capacity and capability. The foreign trade zone authority shall consult only with municipalities that have indicated to the authority an interest in locating the international economic development zone within their boundaries, as well as interested businesses, potential financiers, and appropriate state and federal agencies.

Subd. 2. BUSINESS PLAN. Before designation of an international economic development zone under section 469.322, the governing body of the foreign trade zone authority shall prepare a business plan. The plan must include an analysis of the economic feasibility of the regional distribution center once it becomes operational and of the operations of freight forwarders and other businesses that choose to locate within the boundaries of the zone. The analysis must provide profitability models that:

- (1) include the benefits of the incentives;
- (2) estimate the amount of time needed to achieve profitability; and
- (3) analyze the length of time incentives will be necessary to the economic viability of the regional distribution center.

If the governing body of the foreign trade authority determines that the models do not establish the economic feasibility of the project, the regional distribution center does not meet the development requirements of this section and section 469.322.

Subd. 3. PORT AUTHORITY POWERS. The governing body of the foreign trade zone authority may establish a port authority that has the same powers as a port authority established under section 469.049. If the foreign trade zone authority

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establishes a port authority, the governing body of the foreign trade zone authority may exercise all powers granted to a city by sections 469.048 to 469.068 within the area of the international economic development zone, except it may not impose or request imposition of a property tax levy under section 469.053 by any city.

Subd. 4. BUSINESS SUBSIDY LAW. Tax exemptions and job credits provided under this section are business subsidies and the foreign trade zone authority is the local government agency for the purpose of sections 116J.871 and 116J.993 to 116J.995.

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

Sec. 17. [469.324] TAX INCENTIVES IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ZONE.

Subdivision 1. AVAILABILITY. Qualified businesses that operate in an international economic development zone, individuals who invest in a regional distribution center or qualified businesses that operate in an international economic development zone, and property located in an international economic development zone qualify for:

- (1) exemption from individual income taxes as provided under section 469.325;
- (2) exemption from corporate franchise taxes as provided under section 469.326;
- (3) exemption from the state sales and use tax and any local sales and use taxes on qualifying purchases as provided in section 297A.68, subdivision 41;
- (4) exemption from the property tax as provided in section 272.02, subdivision 68; and
- (5) the jobs credit allowed under section 469.327.

Sec. 18. [469.325] INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX EXEMPTION.

Subdivision 1. APPLICATION. An individual, estate, or trust operating a trade or business in the international economic development zone, and an individual making a qualifying investment in a qualified business operating in the international economic development zone, qualifies for the exemptions from taxes imposed under chapter 290, as provided in this section. The exemptions provided under this section apply only to the extent that the income otherwise would be taxable under chapter 290. Subtractions under this section from federal taxable income, alternative minimum taxable income, or any other base subject to tax are limited to the amount that otherwise would be included in the tax base absent the exemption under this section. This section applies only to tax years beginning during the duration of the zone.

Subd. 2. BUSINESS INCOME. An individual, estate, or trust is exempt from the taxes imposed under chapter 290 on net income from the operation of a qualified business in the international economic development zone. If the trade or business is carried on within and outside of the zone and the individual is not a resident of Minnesota, the exemption must be apportioned based on the zone percentage for the taxable year. If the trade or business is carried on within or outside of the zone and the

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individual is a resident of Minnesota, the exemption must be apportioned based on the zone percentage for the taxable year, except the ratios under section 469.321, subdivision 8, clause (1), items (i) and (ii), must use the denominators of the property and payroll factors determined under section 290.191. No subtraction is allowed under this section in excess of 20 percent of the sum of the international economic development zone payroll and the adjusted basis of the property at the time that the property is first used in the international economic development zone by the business.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 19. [469.326] CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX EXEMPTION.

(a) A qualified business is exempt from taxation under section 290.02, the alternative minimum tax under section 290.0921, and the minimum fee under section 290.0922, on the portion of its income attributable to operations within the international economic development zone. This exemption is determined as follows:

(1) for purposes of the tax imposed under section 290.02, by multiplying its taxable net income by its zone percentage and subtracting the result in determining taxable income;

(2) for purposes of the alternative minimum tax under section 290.0921, by multiplying its alternative minimum taxable income by its zone percentage and reducing alternative minimum taxable income by this amount; and

(3) for purposes of the minimum fee under section 290.0922, by excluding property and payroll in the zone from the computations of the fee or by exempting the entity under section 290.0922, subdivision 2, clause (8).

(b) No subtraction is allowed under this section in excess of 20 percent of the sum of the corporation's international economic development zone payroll and the adjusted basis of the zone property at the time that the property is first used in the international economic development zone by the corporation.

(c) This section applies only to tax years beginning during the duration of the international economic development zone.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 20. [469.327] JOBS CREDIT.

Subdivision 1. CREDIT ALLOWED. A qualified business is allowed a credit against the taxes imposed under chapter 290. The credit equals seven percent of the:

(1) lesser of:

(i) zone payroll for the taxable year, less the zone payroll for the base year; or

(ii) total Minnesota payroll for the taxable year, less total Minnesota payroll for the base year; minus

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(2) \$30,000 multiplied by the number of full-time equivalent employees that the qualified business employs in the international economic development zone for the taxable year, minus the number of full-time equivalent employees the business employed in the zone in the base year, but not less than zero.

Subd. 2. DEFINITIONS. (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(b) "Base year" means the taxable year beginning during the calendar year in which the zone designation was made under section 469.322, paragraph (d).

(c) "Full-time equivalent employees" means the equivalent of annualized expected hours of work equal to 2,080 hours.

(d) "Minnesota payroll" means the wages or salaries attributed to Minnesota under section 290.191, subdivision 12, for the qualified business or the unitary business of which the qualified business is a part, whichever is greater.

(e) "Zone payroll" means wages or salaries used to determine the zone payroll factor for the qualified business, less the amount of compensation attributable to any employee that exceeds \$70,000.

Subd. 3. INFLATION ADJUSTMENT. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006, the dollar amounts in subdivisions 1, clause (2); and 2, paragraph (e), are annually adjusted for inflation. The commissioner of revenue shall adjust the amounts by the percentage determined under section 290.06, subdivision 2d, for the taxable year.

Subd. 4. REFUNDABLE. If the amount of the credit exceeds the liability for tax under chapter 290, the commissioner of revenue shall refund the excess to the qualified business.

Subd. 5. APPROPRIATION. An amount sufficient to pay the refunds authorized by this section is appropriated to the commissioner of revenue from the general fund.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2006.

Sec. 21. [469.328] REPAYMENT OF TAX BENEFITS.

Subdivision 1. REPAYMENT OBLIGATION. A person must repay the amount of the tax reduction received under section 469.324, subdivision 1, clauses (1) to (5), or credit received under section 469.327, during the two years immediately before it ceased to operate in the zone as a qualified business, if the person ceased to operate its facility located within the zone, ceased to be in compliance with the terms of the business subsidy agreement, or otherwise ceases to be or is not a qualified business.

Subd. 2. DISPOSITION OF REPAYMENT. The repayment must be paid to the state to the extent it represents a state tax reduction and to the county to the extent it represents a property tax reduction. Any amount repaid to the state must be deposited in the general fund. Any amount repaid to the county for the property tax exemption

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must be distributed to the local governments with authority to levy taxes in the zone in the same manner provided for distribution of payment of delinquent property taxes. Any repayment of local sales or use taxes must be repaid to the jurisdiction imposing the local sales or use tax.

Subd. 3. REPAYMENT PROCEDURES. (a) For the repayment of taxes imposed under chapter 290 or 297A or local taxes collected pursuant to section 297A.99, a person must file an amended return with the commissioner of revenue and pay any taxes required to be repaid within 30 days after ceasing to be a qualified business. The amount required to be repaid is determined by calculating the tax for the period for which repayment is required without regard to the tax reductions and credits allowed under section 469.324.

(b) For the repayment of property taxes, the county auditor shall prepare a tax statement for the person, applying the applicable tax extension rates for each payable year and provide a copy to the business. The person must pay the taxes to the county treasurer within 30 days after receipt of the tax statement. The taxpayer may appeal the valuation and determination of the property tax to the tax court within 30 days after receipt of the tax statement.

(c) The provisions of chapters 270 and 289A relating to the commissioner of revenue's authority to audit, assess, and collect the tax and to hear appeals are applicable to the repayment required under paragraphs (a) and (b). The commissioner may impose civil penalties as provided in chapter 289A, and the additional tax and penalties are subject to interest at the rate provided in section 270.75, from 30 days after ceasing to do business in the zone until the date the tax is paid.

(d) If a property tax is not repaid under paragraph (c), the county treasurer shall add the amount required to be repaid to the property taxes assessed against the property for payment in the year following the year in which the treasurer discovers that the person ceased to operate in the international economic development zone.

(e) For determining the tax required to be repaid, a tax reduction is deemed to have been received on the date that the tax would have been due if the person had not been entitled to the tax reduction.

(f) The commissioner of revenue may assess the repayment of taxes under paragraph (d) at any time within two years after the person ceases to be a qualified business, or within any period of limitations for the assessment of tax under section 289A.38, whichever is later.

Subd. 4. WAIVER AUTHORITY. The commissioner of revenue may waive all or part of a repayment, if, in consultation with the foreign trade zone authority and appropriate officials from the state and local government units, including the commissioner of employment and economic development, determines that requiring repayment of the tax is not in the best interest of the state or local government and the business ceased operating as a result of circumstances beyond its control, including, but not limited to:

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

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

Sec. 22. [469.329] REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) An applicant receiving designation of an international economic development zone under section 469.322 must annually report to the commissioner of employment and economic development on its progress in meeting the zone performance goals under the business plan for the zone and the applicant's compliance with the business subsidy law under sections 116J.993 to 116J.995.

(b) The commissioner must report on its Web site information on (1) the estimated amount of the tax expenditures for the zone, (2) the business subsidy agreements with qualified businesses in the zone, (3) the estimated number of new jobs created in the zone and investment made, and (4) other information similar to the information that the commissioner reports on the job opportunity building zone program on the department's Web site.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2007.

Sec. 23. GRANTS TO QUALIFYING BUSINESSES.

\$750,000 is appropriated in fiscal year 2006 from the general fund to the commissioner of employment and economic development to be distributed to the foreign trade zone authority to provide grants to qualified businesses as determined by the authority, subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 116J.993 to 116J.995, to provide incentives for the businesses to locate their operations in an international economic development zone. If the money is not distributed during fiscal year 2006, it remains available for distribution under this section during fiscal year 2007.

ARTICLE 11

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1, Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 270C.02, subdivision 2, as added by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 1, section 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **POWER TO APPOINT STAFF.** (a) The commissioner may organize the department as the commissioner deems necessary, and appoint one deputy commissioner, a department secretary, directors of divisions, and such other officers, employees, and agents, as the commissioner deems necessary to carry out the duties, responsibilities, and authority entrusted to the commissioner. The commissioner may

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define the duties of such officers, employees, and agents, and delegate to them any of the commissioner's powers or duties, subject to the commissioner's control and under such conditions as the commissioner may prescribe. Appointments to exercise delegated power to sign documents which require the signature of the commissioner or a delegate by law shall be by written order filed with the secretary of state. The delegations of authority granted by the commissioner remain in effect until revoked by the commissioner or a successor commissioner.

(b) The commissioner may appoint agents as the commissioner considers necessary to make examinations and determinations. The agents have the rights and powers conferred on the commissioner to subpoena, examine, and copy books, records, papers, or memoranda, subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and affirmations, and take testimony.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 270C.27, subdivision 1, as added by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 1, section 24, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **IN GENERAL.** (a) A taxpayer may bring a civil action for damages against the commissioner in district court when an employee or the department has knowingly or negligently:

- (1) failed to release a lien as required by section 270C.63, subdivision ~~44~~ 15; or
- (2) failed to release a lien within 30 days after satisfaction of the liability on which the lien is based.

(b) An action under paragraph (a), clause (2), must be preceded by 30 days' written notice by the taxpayer to the commissioner and the taxpayer's rights advocate that the lien has not been released. An action under paragraph (a) must be commenced within two years after the date the right of action accrued.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 270C.28, subdivision 2, as added by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 1, section 26, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **DISTRIBUTION.** The appropriate statement prepared in accordance with subdivision 1 must be distributed by the commissioner to all taxpayers contacted with respect to the determination or collection of a tax, other than the providing of tax forms. Failure to receive the statement does not invalidate the determination or collection action, nor does it affect, modify, or alter any statutory time limits applicable to the determination or collection action, including the time limit for filing a claim for refund.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment except that for claims for refund, it is effective for claims filed after October 31, 2005.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 270C.445, as added by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 1, section 54, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

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Subd. 5a. NONGAME WILDLIFE CHECKOFF. A tax preparer must give written notice of the option to contribute to the nongame wildlife management account in section 290.431 to corporate clients that file an income tax return and to individual clients who file an income tax return or property tax refund claim form. This notification must be included with information sent to the client at the same time as the preliminary worksheets or other documents used in preparing the client's return and must include a line for displaying contributions.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for returns prepared for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2004.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 289A.60, subdivision 6, as amended by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 6, section 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO FILE, FALSE OR FRAUDULENT RETURN, EVASION. (a) If a person, with intent to evade or defeat a tax or payment of tax, fails to file a return, files a false or fraudulent return, or attempts in any other manner to evade or defeat a tax or payment of tax, there is imposed on the person a penalty equal to 50 percent of the tax, less amounts paid by the person on the basis of the false or fraudulent return, if any, due for the period to which the return related.

(b) If a person files a false or fraudulent return that includes a claim for refund, there is imposed on the person a penalty equal to 50 percent of the portion of any refund claimed that is attributable to fraud. The penalty under this paragraph is in addition to any penalty imposed under paragraph (a).

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

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2004, section 501B.895, as added by Laws 2005, chapter 155, article 3, section 7, is amended to read:

501B.895 PUBLIC HEALTH CARE PROGRAMS AND CERTAIN TRUSTS.

(a) It is the public policy of this state that individuals use all available resources to pay for the cost of long-term care services, as defined in section 256B.0595, before turning to Minnesota health care program funds, and that trust instruments should not be permitted to shield available resources of an individual or an individual's spouse from such use.

(b) When a state or local agency makes a determination on an application by the individual or the individual's spouse for payment of long-term care services through a Minnesota public health care program pursuant to chapter 256B, any irrevocable inter-vivos trust or any legal instrument, device, or arrangement similar to an irrevocable inter-vivos trust created on or after July 1, 2005, containing assets or income of an individual or an individual's spouse, including those created by a person, court, or administrative body with legal authority to act in place of, at the direction of, upon the request of, or on behalf of the individual or individual's spouse, becomes shall be treated as if it were revocable for the sole purpose of that determination. For purposes of this section, any inter-vivos trust and any legal instrument, device, or arrangement similar to an inter-vivos trust:

(1) shall be deemed to be located in and subject to the laws of this state; and

(2) is created as of the date it is fully executed by or on behalf of all of the settlors or others.

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(c) For purposes of this section, a legal instrument, device, or arrangement similar to an irrevocable inter-vivos trust means any instrument, device, or arrangement which involves a grantor who transfers or whose property is transferred by another including, but not limited to, any court, administrative body, or anyone else with authority to act on their behalf or at their direction, to an individual or entity with fiduciary, contractual, or legal obligations to the grantor or others to be held, managed, or administered by the individual or entity for the benefit of the grantor or others. These legal instruments, devices, or other arrangements are irrevocable inter-vivos trusts for purposes of this section.

(d) In the event of a conflict between this section and the provisions of an irrevocable trust created on or after July 1, 2005, this section shall control.

(e) This section does not apply to trusts that qualify as supplemental needs trusts under section 501B.89 or to trusts meeting the criteria of United States Code, title 42, section 1396p (d)(4)(a) and (c) for purposes of eligibility for medical assistance.

(f) This section applies to all trusts first created on or after July 1, 2005, as permitted under United States Code, title 42, section 1396p, and to all interests in real or personal property regardless of the date on which the interest was created, reserved, or acquired.

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

Sec. 7. FEE STUDIES.

Subdivision 1. STATE AGENCY FEES. The commissioner of each state agency that imposes any fee on individuals or businesses in this state must report to the commissioner of revenue by January 15, 2006, on the type and amount of fees imposed, amount and type of fee increases since January 1, 2003, the revenues derived from each fee for each of the most recent four fiscal years, and the use of the revenues from the fees. The commissioner of revenue shall compile this information and provide a comprehensive report on all state agency fees to the finance and tax committees of the senate and the appropriations and tax committees of the house of representatives by February 15, 2006.

Subd. 2. SCHOOL FEES. By January 15, 2006, the Department of Education shall provide the house and senate education finance divisions and tax committees with a report that examines the total annual fees collected under Minnesota Public School Fee Law, Minnesota Statutes, sections 123B.34 to 123B.39, in fiscal years 2002 to 2005. The report must detail all different types of fees charged to Minnesota students under the law. The report must report total fees statewide as well as by school district and charter school.

Subd. 3. CITY FEES. Each home rule charter or statutory city must report to the commissioner of revenue by January 15, 2006, on the type and amount of fees it imposes, amount and type of fee increases since January 1, 2003, the revenues derived from each fee for each of the most recent four calendar years, and the use of the revenues from the fees. The commissioner of revenue shall compile this information

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and provide a comprehensive report on all city fees to the finance and tax committees of the senate and the appropriations and tax committees of the house of representatives by February 15, 2006.

Sec. 8. TRANSFER.

The commissioner of finance shall transfer up to \$20,000,000 from the tax relief account under Minnesota Statutes, section 16A.1522, subdivision 4, to the general fund when accounts for the 2004-2005 biennium are closed.

Sec. 9. TAXPAYER ASSISTANCE SERVICES; APPROPRIATION.

(a) \$125,000 in fiscal year 2006 and \$125,000 in fiscal year 2007 are appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue to make grants to one or more nonprofit organizations, qualifying under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, to coordinate, facilitate, encourage, and aid in the provision of taxpayer assistance services.

(b) "Taxpayer assistance services" mean accounting and tax preparation services provided by volunteers to low-income and disadvantaged Minnesota residents to help them file federal and state income tax returns and Minnesota property tax refund claims and may include provision of personal representation before the Department of Revenue and Internal Revenue Service.

Sec. 10. VETERANS SERVICES; APPROPRIATION.

\$125,000 is appropriated in fiscal year 2006 from the general fund to the commissioner of veterans affairs for a grant to the Vinland Center. This is a onetime appropriation and does not become part of the base.

Sec. 11. OTTER TAIL COUNTY DISASTER RELIEF; APPROPRIATION.

\$500,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of the Department of Employment and Economic Development for fiscal year 2006 for grants to local units of government for locally administered programs for businesses and property owners in Otter Tail County directly and adversely affected by the high winds during the week of June 19, 2005. Criteria and requirements for grants must be locally established with approval by the department.

Sec. 12. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; APPROPRIATION.

\$545,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2006 and \$545,000 is appropriated for fiscal year 2007 from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue to administer this act.

Sec. 13. REVISOR INSTRUCTION.

Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if a provision of a section of Minnesota Statutes repealed by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 1, is amended or repealed during the 2005 First Special Session, the amendment or repealer shall supersede the provisions of Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 1, and the revisor shall codify the

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amendment or repealer consistent with the recodification of the affected section by Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 1. In addition, the revisor shall code new sections or subdivisions enacted during the 2005 First Special Session consistent with the recodification of Laws 2005, chapter 151, article 1.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2005.

Sec. 14. EFFECTIVE DATE; RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations in this act are effective retroactively from July 1, 2005, and supersede and replace funding authorized by order of the Ramsey County District Court in Case No. C9-05-5928, as well as by Laws 2005, First Special Session chapter 2, which provided temporary funding through July 14, 2005.

Presented to the governor July 13, 2005

Signed by the governor July 13, 2005, 9:33 p.m.

CHAPTER 4—H.F.No. 139

An act relating to the operation of state government; making changes to health and human services programs; modifying human services policy; modifying health policy; changing licensing provisions; changing provisions for mental and chemical health; establishing treatment foster care and transitional youth intensive rehab mental health services; enhancing family support; providing training for child care providers and hospitals on dangers of shaking infants and children; establishing long-term homeless supportive services; establishing the tobacco health impact fee; establishing a cancer drug repository program; establishing a health information technology and infrastructure advisory committee and a rural pharmacy planning and transition grant program; establishing a statewide trauma system and trauma registry; changing long-term care provisions and establishing a partnership; establishing a nursing facility reimbursement system; modifying health care programs; changing certain fees; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2004, sections 13.46, subdivision 4, as amended; 16A.724; 62J.692, subdivision 3, as amended; 62Q.251, as added; 62Q.37, subdivision 7; 103I.101, subdivision 6; 103I.208, subdivisions 1, as amended, 2, as amended; 103I.235, subdivision 1; 103I.601, subdivision 2; 119B.13, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 144.122, as amended; 144.147, subdivisions 1, 2; 144.148, subdivision 1; 144.1483; 144.1501, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4; 144.226, subdivisions 1, as amended, 4, as amended, by adding subdivisions; 144.3831, subdivision 1; 144.551, subdivision 1; 144.562, subdivision 2; 144.9504, subdivision 2; 144.98, subdivision 3; 144A.073, subdivision 10, by adding a subdivision; 144E.101, by adding a subdivision; 145.4242; 145.56, subdivisions 2, 5; 145.9268; 147A.08; 148D.220, subdivision 8, as added; 150A.22; 157.011, by adding a subdivision; 157.15, by adding a subdivision; 157.16, subdivisions 2, 3, by adding subdivisions; 157.20, subdivisions 2, 2a; 241.01, by adding a subdivision; 243.166, subdivisions 4b, as added, 7, as amended; 245.4661, subdivisions 2, 6, by adding a subdivision; 245.4874, as amended; 245.4885, subdivisions 1, 2, by adding a subdivision; 245A.02, subdivision 17; 245A.03, subdivisions 2, 3; 245A.035, subdivisions 1, 5; 245A.04, subdivisions 7,

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