

## CHAPTER 289A

## TAX ADMINISTRATION AND COMPLIANCE

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**289A.01 APPLICATION OF CHAPTER.**

This chapter applies to taxes administered by or paid to the commissioner under chapters 290, 290A, 291, and 297A, and sections 298.01 and 298.015.

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 11 s 1

**289A.02 DEFINITIONS.**

*[For text of subs 1 to 5, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 6. Mining company.** "Mining company" means a person engaged in the business of mining or producing ores in Minnesota subject to the taxes imposed by section 298.01 or 298.015.

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 11 s 2

**289A.08 FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIVIDUAL INCOME, FIDUCIARY INCOME, CORPORATE FRANCHISE, MINING COMPANY, AND ENTERTAINMENT TAXES.**

*[For text of subs 1 to 14, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 15. Mining companies.** A mining company must file an annual return signed by a person designated by the mining company.

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 11 s 3

**289A.11 FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR SALES AND USE TAX RETURNS.**

**Subdivision 1. Return required.** Except as provided in section 289A.18, subdivision 4, for the month in which taxes imposed by sections 297A.01 to 297A.44 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 the commissioner prescribes. The return must be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the criminal penalties for making a false return, and in addition must contain a confession of judgment for the amount of the tax shown due to the extent not timely paid. 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.

Notwithstanding this subdivision, a person who is not required to hold a sales tax permit under chapter 297A and who makes annual purchases of less than \$5,000 that are subject to the use tax imposed by section 297A.14, 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 in excess of \$5,000 during the calendar year, the reporting period must be considered ended at the end of the month in which the permit is applied for or the purchase in excess of \$5,000 is made and a return must be filed for the preceding reporting period.

*[For text of subs 2 and 3, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 8 s 3

**289A.12 FILING REQUIREMENTS FOR INFORMATION RETURNS AND REPORTS.**

*[For text of subds 1 to 13, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 14. Regulated investment companies; reporting exempt-interest dividends.** (a) A regulated investment company paying \$10 or more in exempt-interest dividends to an individual who is a resident of Minnesota must make a return indicating the amount of the exempt-interest dividends, the name, address, and social security number of the recipient, and any other information that the commissioner specifies. A copy of the return must be provided to the shareholder no later than 30 days after the close of the taxable year. The copy of the return provided to the shareholder must include a clear statement, in the form prescribed by the commissioner, that the exempt-interest dividends must be included in the computation of Minnesota taxable income.

(b) This subdivision applies to regulated investment companies required to register under chapter 80A.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, the following definitions apply.

(1) "Exempt-interest dividends" mean exempt-interest dividends as defined in section 852(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1990, but does not include the portion of exempt-interest dividends that are not required to be added to federal taxable income under section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (1)(ii).

(2) "Regulated investment company" means regulated investment company as defined in section 851(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1990, or a fund of the regulated investment company as defined in section 851(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1990.

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 6 s 7

**289A.18 DUE DATES FOR FILING OF RETURNS.**

**Subdivision 1. Individual income, fiduciary income, corporate franchise, and entertainment taxes; partnership and s corporation returns; information returns; mining company returns.** The returns required to be made under sections 289A.08 and 289A.12 must be filed at the following times:

(1) returns made on the basis of the calendar year must be filed on April 15 following the close of the calendar year, except that returns of corporations must be filed on March 15 following the close of the calendar year;

(2) returns made on the basis of the fiscal year must be filed on the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the fiscal year, except that returns of corporations must be filed on the 15th day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year;

(3) returns for a fractional part of a year must be filed on the 15th day of the fourth month following the end of the month in which falls the last day of the period for which the return is made, except that the returns of corporations must be filed on the 15th day of the third month following the end of the month in which falls the last day of the period for which the return is made;

(4) in the case of a final return of a decedent for a fractional part of a year, the return must be filed on the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the 12-month period that began with the first day of that fractional part of a year;

(5) in the case of the return of a cooperative association, returns must be filed on or before the 15th day of the ninth month following the close of the taxable year;

(6) if a corporation has been divested from a unitary group and files a return for a fractional part of a year in which it was a member of a unitary business that files a combined report under section 290.34, subdivision 2, the divested corporation's return must be filed on the 15th day of the third month following the close of the common accounting period that includes the fractional year;

(7) returns of entertainment entities must be filed on April 15 following the close of the calendar year;

(8) returns required to be filed under section 289A.08, subdivision 4, must be filed on the 15th day of the fifth month following the close of the taxable year; and

(9) returns of mining companies must be filed on May 1 following the close of the calendar year.

**Subd. 2. Withholding returns, entertainer withholding returns, returns for withholding from payments to out-of-state contractors, and withholding returns from partnerships and S corporations.** Withholding returns are due on or before the last day of the month following the close of the quarterly period. However, if the return shows timely deposits in full payment of the taxes due for that period, the return may be filed on or before the tenth day of the second calendar month following the period. An employer, in preparing a quarterly return, may take credit for monthly deposits previously made for that quarter. Entertainer withholding tax returns are due within 30 days after each performance. Returns for withholding from payments to out-of-state contractors are due within 30 days after the payment to the contractor. Returns for withholding by partnerships are due on or before the due date specified for filing partnership returns. Returns for withholding by S corporations are due on or before the due date specified for filing corporate franchise tax returns.

*[For text of subd 3, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 4. Sales and use tax returns.** Sales and use tax returns must be filed on or before the 20th day of the month following the close of the preceding reporting period, except that annual use tax returns provided for under section 289A.11, subdivision 1, must be filed by April 15 following the close of the calendar year. In addition, on or before June 20 of a year, a retailer who has a May liability of \$1,500 or more must file a return with the commissioner for one-half of the estimated June liability, in addition to filing a return for the May liability. On or before August 20 of a year, the retailer must file a return showing the actual June liability.

*[For text of subd 5, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 6 s 8; art 7 s 1; art 8 s 4; art 11 s 4

## 289A.19 EXTENSIONS FOR FILING RETURNS.

**Subdivision 1. Fiduciary income, entertainment tax, and information returns.** When, in the commissioner's judgment, good cause exists, the commissioner may extend the time for filing fiduciary income tax returns, entertainment tax returns, and information returns for not more than six months. If an extension to file the federal fiduciary income tax return or information return has been granted under section 6081 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1989, the time for filing the state return is extended for that period. The commissioner may require the taxpayer to file a tentative return when the regularly required return is due, and to pay a tax on the basis of the tentative return at the times required for the payment of taxes on the basis of the regularly required return from the taxpayer.

**Subd. 2. Corporate franchise and mining company taxes.** The commissioner may grant an extension of up to seven months for filing the return of a corporation subject to tax under chapter 290 or a mining company if:

(1) the corporation or mining company files a tentative return when the regularly required return is due;

(2) the corporation or mining company pays the tax on the basis of the tentative return and the amount of tax, determined without regard to any prepayment of tax, shown on the tentative return, or the amount of tax paid on or before the regular due date of the return, is at least 90 percent of the amount shown on the corporation's or mining company's regularly required return;

(3) the balance due shown on the regularly required return is paid on or before the extended due date of the return; and

(4) interest on any balance due is paid at the rate specified in section 270.75 from the regular due date of the return until the tax is paid.

*[For text of subds 3 to 5, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1991 c 291 art 6 s 47]

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 6 s 9; art 11 s 5

## **289A.20 DUE DATES FOR MAKING PAYMENTS OF TAX.**

**Subdivision 1. Individual income, fiduciary income, mining company, corporate franchise, and entertainment taxes.** (a) Individual income, fiduciary, mining company, and corporate franchise taxes must be paid to the commissioner on or before the date the return must be filed under section 289A.18, subdivision 1, or the extended due date as provided in section 289A.19, unless an earlier date for payment is provided.

Notwithstanding any other law, a taxpayer whose unpaid liability for income or corporate franchise taxes, as reflected upon the return, is \$1 or less need not pay the tax.

A corporation required to make estimated tax payments by means of an electronic funds transfer must also make the payment with the return in accordance with section 289A.26, subdivision 2a.

(b) Entertainment taxes must be paid on or before the date the return must be filed under section 289A.18, subdivision 1.

**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 must be paid on or before the date the return must be filed under section 289A.18, subdivision 2.

(b)(1) Unless clause (2) applies, if during any calendar month, other than the last month of the calendar quarter, the aggregate amount of the tax withheld during that quarter under section 290.92, subdivision 2a or 3, or 290.923, subdivision 2, exceeds \$500, the employer shall deposit the aggregate amount with the commissioner within 15 days after the close of the calendar month.

(2) If at the close of any eighth-monthly period the aggregate amount of undeposited taxes is \$3,000 or more, the employer, or person withholding tax under section 290.92, subdivision 2a or 3, or 290.923, subdivision 2, shall deposit the undeposited taxes with the commissioner within three banking days after the close of the eighth-monthly period. For purposes of this clause, the term "eighth-monthly period" means the first three days of a calendar month, the fourth day through the seventh day of a calendar month, the eighth day through the 11th day of a calendar month, the 12th day through the 15th day of a calendar month, the 16th day through the 19th day of a calendar month, the 20th day through the 22nd day of a calendar month, the 23rd day through the 25th day of a calendar month, or the part of a calendar month following the 25th day of the month.

(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 \$240,000, the employer must remit each required deposit in the subsequent calendar year by means of a funds transfer as defined in section 336.4A-104, paragraph (a). The funds transfer payment date, as defined in section 336.4A-401, must be on or before the date the deposit is due. If the date the deposit is due is not a funds transfer business day, as defined in section 336.4A-105, paragraph (a), clause (4), the payment date must be on or before the funds transfer business day next following the date the deposit is due.

*[For text of subd 3, see M.S.1990]*

**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, 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 \$1,500 or more in May of a year must remit the June liability in the following manner:

(1) On or before June 20 of the year, the vendor must remit the actual May liability and one-half 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) When a retailer located outside of a city that imposes a local sales and use tax collects use tax to be remitted to that city, the retailer is not required to remit the tax until the amount collected reaches \$10.

(d) A vendor having a liability of \$240,000 or more during a fiscal year ending June 30 must remit all liabilities in the subsequent calendar year by means of a funds transfer as defined in section 336.4A-104, paragraph (a). The funds transfer payment date, as defined in section 336.4A-401, must be on or before the date the tax is due. If the date the tax is due is not a funds transfer business day, as defined in section 336.4A-105, paragraph (a), clause (4), the payment date must be on or before the funds transfer business day next following the date the tax is due.

**Subd. 5. Payment of franchise tax on LIFO recapture.** If a corporation is subject to LIFO recapture under section 1363(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1990, any increase in the tax imposed by section 290.06, subdivision 1, by reason of the inclusion of the LIFO recapture amount in its income is payable in four equal installments.

The first installment must be paid on or before the due date, determined without regard to extensions, for filing the return for the first taxable year for which the corporation was subject to the LIFO recapture. The three succeeding installments must be paid on or before the due date, determined without regard to extensions, for filing the corporation's return for the three succeeding taxable years.

For purposes of computing interest on underpayments, the last three installments must not be considered underpayments until after the payment due date specified in this subdivision.

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 6 s 10; art 8 s 5; art 11 s 6; art 17 s 2-4

## **289A.26 PAYMENT OF ESTIMATED TAX BY CORPORATIONS.**

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

*[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 2a. Electronic funds transfer payments.** If the aggregate amount of estimated tax payments made during a calendar year is equal to or exceeds \$80,000, all estimated tax payments in the subsequent calendar year must be paid by means of a funds transfer as defined in section 336.4A-104, paragraph (a). The funds transfer payment date, as defined in section 336.4A-401, must be on or before the date the estimated tax payment is due. If the date the estimated tax payment is due is not a funds transfer business day, as defined in section 336.4A-105, paragraph (a), clause (4), the payment date must be on or before the funds transfer business day next following the date the estimated tax payment is due.

*[For text of subds 3 to 5, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 6. Period of underpayment.** The period of the underpayment runs from the date the installment was required to be paid to the earlier of the following dates:

(1) the 15th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year for corporations, and the 15th day of the fifth month following the close of the taxable year for entities subject to tax under section 290.05, subdivision 3; or

(2) with respect to any part of the underpayment, the date on which that part is paid. For purposes of this clause, a payment of estimated tax shall be credited against unpaid required installments in the order in which those installments are required to be paid.

*[For text of subds 7 to 11, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 7 s 2,3; art 17 s 5

### **289A.30 EXTENSIONS FOR PAYING TAX.**

**Subdivision 1. Fiduciary income, corporate franchise tax.** Where good cause exists, the commissioner may extend the time for payment of the amount determined as a fiduciary income tax or corporate franchise tax by the taxpayer, or an amount determined as a deficiency, for a period of not more than six months from the date prescribed for the payment of the tax.

*[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 6 s 11

### **289A.31 LIABILITY FOR PAYMENT OF TAX.**

**Subdivision 1. Individual income, fiduciary income, mining company, corporate franchise, and entertainment taxes.** (a) Individual income, fiduciary income, mining company, and corporate franchise taxes, and interest and penalties, must be paid by the taxpayer upon whom the tax is imposed, except in the following cases:

(1) The tax due from a decedent for that part of the taxable year in which the decedent died during which the decedent was alive and the taxes, interest, and penalty due for the prior years must be paid by the decedent's personal representative, if any. If there is no personal representative, the taxes, interest, and penalty must be paid by the transferees, as defined in section 289A.38, subdivision 13, to the extent they receive property from the decedent;

(2) The tax due from an infant or other incompetent person must be paid by the person's guardian or other person authorized or permitted by law to act for the person;

(3) The tax due from the estate of a decedent must be paid by the estate's personal representative;

(4) The tax due from a trust, including those within the definition of a corporation, as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 4, must be paid by a trustee; and

(5) The tax due from a taxpayer whose business or property is in charge of a receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, assignee, or other conservator, must be paid by the per-

son in charge of the business or property so far as the tax is due to the income from the business or property.

(b) Entertainment taxes are the joint and several liability of the entertainer and the entertainment entity. The payor is liable to the state for the payment of the tax required to be deducted and withheld under section 290.9201, subdivision 7, and is not liable to the entertainer for the amount of the payment.

*[For text of subs 2 to 7, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 11 s 7

### **289A.35 ASSESSMENTS.**

The commissioner shall make determinations, corrections, and assessments with respect to state taxes, including interest, additions to taxes, and assessable penalties. The commissioner may audit and adjust the taxpayer's computation of federal taxable income, items of federal tax preferences, or federal credit amounts to make them conform with the provisions of chapter 290 or section 298.01. If a taxpayer fails to file a required return, the commissioner, from information in the commissioner's possession or obtainable by the commissioner, may make a return for the taxpayer. The return will be prima facie correct and valid. If a return has been filed, the commissioner shall examine the return and make any audit or investigation that is considered necessary. The commissioner may use statistical or other sampling techniques consistent with generally accepted accounting principles in examining returns or records and making assessments.

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 11 s 8

### **289A.37 ORDER OF ASSESSMENT.**

Subdivision 1. **Order of assessment; notice and demand to taxpayer.** (a) When a return has been filed and the commissioner determines that the tax disclosed by the return is different than the tax determined by the examination, the commissioner shall send an order of assessment to the taxpayer. When no return has been filed, the commissioner may make a return for the taxpayer under section 289A.35 or may send an order of assessment under this subdivision. The order must explain the basis for the assessment and must explain the taxpayer's appeal rights. An order of assessment is final when made but may be reconsidered by the commissioner under section 289A.65.

(b) An amount of unpaid tax shown on the order must be paid to the commissioner: (1) within 60 days after notice of the amount and demand for its payment have been mailed to the taxpayer by the commissioner; or (2) if an administrative appeal is filed under section 289A.65, within 60 days following the determination of the appeal.

*[For text of subs 2 to 6, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 16 s 8

### **289A.38 LIMITATIONS ON TIME FOR ASSESSMENT OF TAX.**

*[For text of subs 1 to 8, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 9. **Report made of change or correction of federal return.** If a taxpayer is required to make a report under subdivision 7, and does report the change or files a copy of the amended return, the commissioner may recompute and reassess the tax due, including a refund (1) within one year after the report or amended return is filed with the commissioner, notwithstanding any period of limitations to the contrary, or (2) within any other applicable period stated in this section, whichever period is longer. The period provided for the carryback of any amount of loss or credit is also extended as provided in this subdivision, notwithstanding any law to the contrary. If the commissioner has completed a field audit of the taxpayer, and, but for this subdivision, the commissioner's time period to adjust the tax has expired, the additional tax due or

refund is limited to only those changes that are required to be made to the return which relate to the changes made on the federal return. This subdivision does not apply to sales and use tax.

For purposes of this subdivision and section 289A.42, subdivision 2, a "field audit" is the physical presence of examiners in the taxpayer's or taxpayer's representative's office conducting an examination of the taxpayer with the intention of issuing an assessment or notice of change in tax or which results in the issuing of an assessment or notice of change in tax. The examination may include inspecting a taxpayer's place of business, tangible personal property, equipment, computer systems and facilities, pertinent books, records, papers, vouchers, computer printouts, accounts, and documents.

Subd. 10. **Incorrect determination of federal adjusted gross income.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a taxpayer whose net income is determined under section 290.01, subdivision 19, omits from income an amount that will under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1989, extend the statute of limitations for the assessment of federal income taxes, or otherwise incorrectly determines the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income resulting in adjustments by the Internal Revenue Service, then the period of assessment and determination of tax will be that under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1989. When a change is made to federal income during the extended time provided under this subdivision, the provisions under subdivisions 7 to 9 regarding additional extensions apply.

*[For text of subd 11, see M.S.1990]*

Subd. 12. **Request for early audit for individual income, fiduciary income, mining company, and corporate franchise taxes.** (a) Tax must be assessed within 18 months after written request for an assessment has been made in the case of income received (1) during the lifetime of a decedent, (2) by the decedent's estate during the period of administration, (3) by a trustee of a terminating trust or other fiduciary who, because of custody of assets, would be liable for the payment of tax under section 289A.31, subdivision 4, or (4) by a mining company or a corporation. A proceeding in court for the collection of the tax must begin within two years after written request for the assessment (filed after the return is made and in the form the commissioner prescribes) by the personal representative or other fiduciary representing the estate of the decedent, or by the trustee of a terminating trust or other fiduciary who, because of custody of assets, would be liable for the payment of tax under section 289A.31, subdivision 4, or by the corporation. Except as provided in section 289A.42, subdivision 1, an assessment must not be made after the expiration of 3-1/2 years after the return was filed, and an action must not be brought after the expiration of four years after the return was filed.

(b) Paragraph (a) only applies in the case of a mining company or a corporation if:

- (1) the written request notifies the commissioner that the corporation contemplates dissolution at or before the expiration of the 18-month period;
- (2) the dissolution is begun in good faith before the expiration of the 18-month period; and
- (3) the dissolution is completed within the 18-month period.

*[For text of subs 13 and 14, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 6 s 12,13; art 11 s 9

## **289A.39 LIMITATIONS; ARMED SERVICES.**

Subdivision 1. **Extensions for service members.** (a) The limitations of time provided by this chapter, chapter 290 relating to income taxes, chapter 271 relating to the tax court for filing returns, paying taxes, claiming refunds, commencing action thereon, appealing to the tax court from orders relating to income taxes, and the filing of petitions under chapter 278 that would otherwise be due May 15, 1991, and appealing to



the Supreme Court from decisions of the tax court relating to income taxes are extended, as provided in section 7508 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through January 30, 1991.

(b) If a member of the national guard or reserves is called to active duty in the armed forces, the limitations of time provided by this chapter and chapters 290 and 290A relating to income taxes and claims for property tax refunds are extended by the following period of time:

(1) in the case of an individual whose active service is in the United States, six months; or

(2) in the case of an individual whose active service includes service abroad, the period of initial service plus six months.

Nothing in this paragraph reduces the time within which an act is required or permitted under paragraph (a).

(c) If an individual entitled to the benefit of paragraph (a) files a return during the period disregarded under paragraph (a), interest must be paid on an overpayment or refundable credit from the due date of the return, notwithstanding section 289A.56, subdivision 2.

(d) The provisions of this subdivision apply to the spouse of an individual entitled to the benefits of this subdivision with respect to a joint return filed by the spouses.

*[For text of subs 2 to 7, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 18 s 2; 1991 c 291 art 21 s 12

#### **289A.42 CONSENT TO EXTEND STATUTE.**

Subdivision 1. **Extension agreement.** If before the expiration of time prescribed in sections 289A.38 and 289A.40 for the assessment of tax or the filing of a claim for refund, both the commissioner and the taxpayer have consented in writing to the assessment or filing of a claim for refund after that time, the tax may be assessed or the claim for refund filed at any time before the expiration of the agreed upon period. The period may be extended by later agreements in writing before the expiration of the period previously agreed upon. The taxpayer and the commissioner may also agree to extend the period for collection of the tax.

Subd. 2. **Federal extensions.** When a taxpayer consents to an extension of time for the assessment of federal income taxes, the period in which the commissioner may recompute the tax is also extended, notwithstanding any period of limitations to the contrary, as follows:

(1) for the periods provided in section 289A.38, subdivisions 8 and 9;

(2) for six months following the expiration of the extended federal period of limitations when no change is made by the federal authority. If no change is made by the federal authority, and, but for this subdivision, the commissioner's time period to adjust the tax has expired, and if the commissioner has completed a field audit of the taxpayer, no additional changes resulting in additional tax due or a refund may be made. For purposes of this subdivision, "field audit" has the meaning given it in section 289A.38, subdivision 9.

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 6 s 14; art 16 s 9

#### **289A.50 CLAIMS FOR REFUNDS.**

Subdivision 1. **General right to refund.** (a) Subject to the requirements of this section and section 289A.40, a taxpayer who has paid a tax in excess of the taxes lawfully due and who files a written claim for refund will be refunded or credited the overpayment of the tax determined by the commissioner to be erroneously paid.

(b) The claim must specify the name of the taxpayer, the date when and the period for which the tax was paid, the kind of tax paid, the amount of the tax that the taxpayer claims was erroneously paid, the grounds on which a refund is claimed, and other infor-

mation relative to the payment and in the form required by the commissioner. An income tax, estate tax, or corporate franchise tax return, or amended return claiming an overpayment constitutes a claim for refund.

(c) When, in the course of an examination, and within the time for requesting a refund, the commissioner determines that there has been an overpayment of tax, the commissioner shall refund or credit the overpayment to the taxpayer and no demand is necessary. If the overpayment exceeds \$1, the amount of the overpayment must be refunded to the taxpayer. If the amount of the overpayment is less than \$1, the commissioner is not required to refund. In these situations, the commissioner does not have to make written findings or serve notice by mail to the taxpayer.

(d) If the amount allowable as a credit for withholding, estimated taxes, or dependent care exceeds the tax against which the credit is allowable, the amount of the excess is considered an overpayment. The refund allowed by section 290.06, subdivision 23, is also considered an overpayment.

(e) If the entertainment tax withheld at the source exceeds by \$1 or more the taxes, penalties, and interest reported in the return of the entertainment entity or imposed by section 290.9201, the excess must be refunded to the entertainment entity. If the excess is less than \$1, the commissioner need not refund that amount.

(f) If the surety deposit required for a construction contract exceeds the liability of the out-of-state contractor, the commissioner shall refund the difference to the contractor.

(g) An action of the commissioner in refunding the amount of the overpayment does not constitute a determination of the correctness of the return of the taxpayer.

(h) There is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue the amount necessary to pay refunds allowed under this section.

*[For text of subs 2 to 9, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 6 s 15

## **289A.56 INTEREST ON OVERPAYMENTS.**

*[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 2. Corporate franchise, mining company, individual and fiduciary income, and entertainer tax 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 prepayment of tax made by withholding of tax at the source or payment of estimated tax before the due date is considered paid on the last day prescribed by law for the payment of the tax by the taxpayer. A return filed before the due date is considered as filed on the due date.

When the amount of tax withheld at the source or paid as estimated tax or allowable as other refundable credits, or withheld from compensation of entertainers, exceeds the tax shown on the original return by \$10, the amount refunded bears interest from 90 days after (1) the due date of the return of the taxpayer, or (2) the date on which the original return is filed, whichever is later, until the date the refund is paid to the taxpayer. Where the amount to be refunded is less than \$10, no interest is paid. However, to the extent that the basis for the refund is a net operating loss carryback, interest is computed only from the end of the taxable year in which the loss occurs.

*[For text of subs 3 to 6, see M.S.1990]*

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 11 s 10

## **289A.60 CIVIL PENALTIES.**

*[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 2. Penalty for failure to make and file return.** If a taxpayer fails to make and

file a return other than an income tax return of an individual, within the time prescribed or an extension, a penalty is added to the tax. The penalty is three percent of the amount of tax not paid on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax including any extensions if the failure is for not more than 30 days, with an additional five percent of the amount of tax remaining unpaid during each additional 30 days or fraction of 30 days, during which the failure continues, not exceeding 23 percent in the aggregate.

If a taxpayer fails to file a return, other than an income tax return of an individual, within 60 days of the date prescribed for filing of the return (determined with regard to any extension of time for filing), the addition to tax under this subdivision must not be less than the lesser of: (1) \$200; or (2) the greater of (a) 25 percent of the amount required to be shown as tax on the return without reduction for any payments made or refundable credits allowable against the tax, or (b) \$50.

If a taxpayer fails to file an individual income tax return within six months after the date prescribed for filing of the return, a penalty of ten percent of the amount of tax not paid by the end of that six-month period is added to the tax.

*[For text of subd 3, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 4. Substantial understatement of liability; penalty.** 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.

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) \$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 (b) \$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. 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 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 there is or was substantial authority for the treatment, or 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. The special rules in cases involving tax shelters provided in section 6662(d)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1989, shall apply and shall apply to a tax shelter the principal purpose of which is the avoidance or evasion of state taxes. 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.

*[For text of subds 5 to 11, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 12. Penalties relating to property tax refunds.** (a) If the commissioner determines that a property tax refund claim is or was excessive and was filed with fraudulent intent, the claim must be disallowed in full. If the claim has been paid, the amount disallowed may be recovered by assessment and collection.

(b) If it is determined that a property tax refund claim is excessive and was negligently prepared, ten percent of the corrected claim must be disallowed. If the claim has been paid, the amount disallowed must be recovered by assessment and collection.

(c) An owner or managing agent who knowingly fails to give a certificate of rent constituting property tax to a renter, as required by section 290A.19, paragraph (a), is liable to the commissioner for a penalty of \$100 for each failure.

(d) If the owner or managing agent knowingly gives rent certificates that report total rent constituting property taxes in excess of the amount of actual rent constituting property taxes paid on the rented part of a property, the owner or managing agent is liable for a penalty equal to the greater of (1) \$100 or (2) 50 percent of the excess that is reported. An overstatement of rent constituting property taxes is presumed to be knowingly made if it exceeds by ten percent or more the actual rent constituting property taxes.

(e) No claim is allowed if the initial claim is filed more than one year after the original due date for filing the claim.

*[For text of subds 13 and 14, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 15. Accelerated payment of June sales tax liability; penalty for underpayment.** If a vendor is required by law to submit an estimation of June sales tax liabilities and one-half payment by a certain date, and the vendor fails to remit the balance due by the date required, the vendor shall pay a penalty equal to ten percent of the amount of actual June liability required to be paid in June less the amount remitted in June. The penalty must not be imposed, however, if the amount remitted in June equals the lesser of: (1) 45 percent of the actual June liability, (2) 50 percent of the preceding May's liability, or (3) 50 percent of the average monthly liability for the previous calendar year.

*[For text of subds 16 to 19, see M.S.1990]*

**Subd. 20. Penalty for promoting abusive tax shelters.** 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 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.

**History:** 1991 c 291 art 6 s 16,17; art 8 s 6; art 11 s 11; art 16 s 10