A bill for an act

relating to taxation; modifying provisions governing individual income and
corporate franchise taxes, sales and use taxes, property taxes, certain state aid
programs, certain local taxes, tax increment financing, and various other taxes and
tax-related provisions; providing for certain federal tax conformity; modifying
and proposing certain income tax credits and subtractions; providing for certain
sales tax exemptions; modifying property tax programs; proposing additional local
government aid programs; authorizing certain tax increment financing; authorizing
certain local taxes; requiring reports; appropriating money; amending Minnesota
Statutes 2020, sections 6.495, subdivision 3; 41B.0391, subdivision 6; 123B.61;
270C.11, by adding a subdivision; 272.01, subdivision 2; 272.02, subdivision 98,
by adding a subdivision; 272.025, subdivision 1; 273.032; 273.11, subdivision 23;
273.128, subdivision 2, by adding a subdivision; 273.13, subdivisions 22, 35, by
adding a subdivision; 273.1392; 273.1393; 273.41; 276.04, subdivision 2; 279.03,
subdivision 1a; 282.261, subdivision 2; 289A.02, subdivision 7; 289A.10,
subdivision 1; 290.0123, subdivision 3; 290.0131, by adding subdivisions;
290.0132, subdivisions 4, 18, 26, by adding subdivisions; 290.0133, by adding
subdivisions; 290.0134, by adding subdivisions; 290.05, subdivision 1; 290.06,
subdivision 2d; 290.067, subdivision 1; 290.0671, subdivision 1a; 290.0674,
subdivision 2; 290.0675, subdivision 1; 290.068, subdivision 1; 290.0681,
subdivision 4; 290.091, subdivision 2; 290.095, subdivision 11; 290A.03,
subdivisions 13, 15; 290A.04, subdivision 2h; 290A.19; 290B.03, subdivision 1;
290B.04, subdivisions 3, 4; 290B.05, subdivision 1; 291.005, subdivision 1;
291.016, subdivision 3; 291.03, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 296A.083,
subdivision 3; 297A.61, subdivision 29; 297A.67, subdivision 35; 297A.68, by
adding a subdivision; 297A.69, subdivision 4; 297A.70, by adding a subdivision;
297A.71, by adding subdivisions; 297A.99, subdivision 3; 297E.02, subdivision
6; 297E.021, subdivision 2; 297I.20, by adding a subdivision; 298.28, subdivisions
5, 7a, 9b; 366.095, subdivision 1; 373.01, subdivision 3; 383B.117, subdivision
2; 410.32; 412.301; 469.174, subdivision 14, by adding a subdivision; 469.176,
subdivisions 3, 4, 4c; 469.1763, subdivision 6; 469.1771, subdivisions 2, 2a, 3;
469.190, subdivision 7; 477B.01, subdivisions 5, 10, 11, by adding subdivisions;
477B.02, subdivisions 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, by adding a subdivision; 477B.03, subdivisions
2, 3, 4, 5, 7; 477B.04, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 477C.03, subdivisions
2, 5; 477C.04, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement,
sections 3.192; 116J.8737, subdivision 5; 273.13, subdivisions 25, 34; 275.025,
subdivision 1; 275.065, subdivision 3; 289A.08, subdivisions 7, 7a; 289A.382,
subdivision 2; 290.01, subdivisions 19, 31; 290.06, subdivision 2c; 290.92,
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA:

ARTICLE 1

FEDERAL UPDATE

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 289A.02, subdivision 7, is amended to read:


EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment, except the changes incorporated by federal changes are effective retroactively at the same time the changes were effective for federal purposes, but are subject to the application of Minnesota Statutes, section 290.993, subdivision 2.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, 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, other electing partnerships, and other qualifying entities
electing to file and pay the pass-through entity tax under subdivision 7a. If it is determined
that the electing partner has other Minnesota source income, the inclusion of the income
and tax liability for that partner under this provision will not constitute a return to satisfy
the requirements of subdivision 1. The tax paid for the individual as part of the composite
return is allowed as a payment of the tax by the individual on the date on which the composite
return payment was made. If the electing nonresident partner has no other Minnesota source
income, filing of the composite return is a return for purposes of subdivision 1.

(e) This subdivision does not negate the requirement that an individual pay estimated
tax if the individual's liability would exceed the requirements set forth in section 289A.25.
The individual's liability to pay estimated tax is, however, satisfied when the partnership
pays composite estimated tax in the manner prescribed in section 289A.25.

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

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

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

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

(j) For the purposes of this subdivision, "income" means the partner's share of federal
adjusted gross income from the partnership modified by the additions provided in section
290.0131, subdivisions 8 to 10, 16, and 17, 19, and 20, and the subtractions provided in:
(1) section 290.0132, subdivisions 9, 27, and 28, to the extent the amount is assignabe or
allocable to Minnesota under section 290.17; and (2) section 290.0132, subdivision 14, 31, and 32. The subtraction allowed under section 290.0132, subdivision 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 taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 290.01, subdivision 19, is amended to read:

Subd. 19. **Net income.** (a) For a trust or estate taxable under section 290.03, and a corporation taxable under section 290.02, 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 sections 290.0131 to 290.0136.

(b) For an individual, the term "net income" means federal adjusted gross income with the modifications provided in sections 290.0131, 290.0132, and 290.0135 to 290.0137.

(c) 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;

(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.

(d) 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.
(e) 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.

(f) The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 2018, November 15, 2021, applies for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1996, except the sections of federal law in section 290.0111 shall also apply.

(g) Except as otherwise provided, references to the Internal Revenue Code in this subdivision and sections 290.0131 to 290.0136 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, except the changes incorporated by federal changes are effective retroactively at the same time the changes were effective for federal purposes, but are subject to the application of Minnesota Statutes, section 290.993, subdivision 2.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, 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 December 31, 2018, except the sections of federal law in section 290.0111 shall also apply November 15, 2021. Internal Revenue Code also includes any uncodified provision in federal law that relates to provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that are incorporated into Minnesota law.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment, except the changes incorporated by federal changes are effective retroactively at the same time the changes were effective for federal purposes, but are subject to the application of Minnesota Statutes, section 290.993, subdivision 2.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0123, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Amount for dependents. For an individual who is a dependent, as defined in sections 151 and 152 of the Internal Revenue Code, of another taxpayer for a taxable year beginning in the calendar year in which the individual's taxable year begins, the standard deduction for that individual is limited to the greater of:

(1) $1,100; or

(2) the lesser of (i) the sum of $350 and that individual's earned income, as defined in section 32(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that a taxpayer must use earned income...
from the current taxable year; or (ii) the standard deduction amount allowed under subdivision 1, clause (3).

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0131, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

**Subd. 19. Meal expenses.** The amount of meal expenses in excess of the 50 percent limitation under section 274(n)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code allowed under subsection (n), paragraph (2), subparagraph (D), of that section is an addition.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0131, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

**Subd. 20. Special limited adjustment.** (a) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2023, the amount calculated under section 290.993, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), that increases net income for the taxable year is an addition. (b) Partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries who file their returns on a calendar year basis, and who received an addition from a pass-through entity filing their return on a fiscal year basis, must make the addition in the taxable year it is received as required for federal income tax purposes. (c) This subdivision expires for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2024.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0132, subdivision 18, is amended to read:

**Subd. 18. Net operating losses.** (a) The amount of the net operating loss allowed under section 290.095, subdivision 11, paragraph (c), is a subtraction. (b) The unused portion of a net operating loss carryover under section 290.095, subdivision 11, paragraph (d), is a subtraction. The subtraction is the lesser of: (1) the amount carried into the taxable year minus any subtraction made under this section for prior taxable years; or
(2) 80 percent of Minnesota taxable net income in a single taxable year and determined
without regard to this subtraction.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2021.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0132, is amended by adding a subdivision
to read:

**Subd. 31. Special Limited Adjustment.** (a) For taxable years beginning after December
31, 2021, and before January 1, 2023, the amount calculated under section 290.993,
subdivision 2, paragraph (c), that decreases net income for the taxable year is a subtraction.

(b) Partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries who file their returns on a calendar year basis,
and who received a subtraction from a pass-through entity filing their return on a fiscal year
basis, must make the subtraction in the taxable year it is received as required for federal
income tax purposes.

(c) This subdivision expires for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2021, and before January 1, 2024.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0132, is amended by adding a subdivision
to read:

**Subd. 32. Delayed business interest.** For each of the five taxable years beginning after
December 31, 2021, there is allowed a subtraction equal to one-fifth of the adjustment
amount, to the extent not already deducted, for the exclusion under section 290.993,
subdivision 2, paragraph (c), clause (11), due to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2021.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0133, is amended by adding a subdivision
to read:

**Subd. 15. Meal expenses.** The amount of meal expenses in excess of the 50 percent
limitation under section 274(n)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code allowed under section
274(n)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code is an addition.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0133, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 16. **Special Limited Adjustment.** (a) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2023, the amount calculated under section 290.993, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), that increases net income for the taxable year is an addition.

(b) Partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries who file their returns on a calendar year basis, and who received an addition from a pass-through entity filing their return on a fiscal year basis, must make the addition in the taxable year it is received as required for federal income tax purposes.

(c) This subdivision expires for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2024.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0134, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 20. **Special Limited Adjustment.** (a) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2023, the amount calculated under section 290.993, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), that decreases net income for the taxable year is a subtraction.

(b) Partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries who file their returns on a calendar year basis, and who received a subtraction from a pass-through entity filing their return on a fiscal year basis, must make the subtraction in the taxable year it is received as required for federal income tax purposes.

(c) This subdivision expires for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2023.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2024.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0134, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 21. **Delayed business interest.** For each of the five taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, there is allowed a subtraction equal to one-fifth of the adjustment amount, to the extent not already deducted, for the exclusion under section 290.993,
subdivision 2, paragraph (c), clause (11), due to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2021.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, 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 $38,770, 5.35 percent;
2. On all over $38,770, but not over $154,020, 6.8 percent;
3. On all over $154,020, but not over $269,010, 7.85 percent;
4. On all over $269,010, 9.85 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 after the adjustment required in subdivision 2d.

(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 $26,520, 5.35 percent;
2. On all over $26,520, but not over $87,110, 6.8 percent;
3. On all over $87,110, but not over $161,720, 7.85 percent;
4. On all over $161,720, 9.85 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 $32,650, 5.35 percent;
2. On all over $32,650, but not over $131,190, 6.8 percent;
3. On all over $131,190, but not over $214,980, 7.85 percent;
4. On all over $214,980, 9.85 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:

(i) the additions required under sections 290.0131, subdivisions 2, 6, 8 to 10, 16, and 17, 19, and 20, and 290.0137, paragraph (a); and reduced by

(ii) the Minnesota assignable portion of the subtraction for United States government interest under section 290.0132, subdivision 2, the subtractions under sections 290.0132, subdivisions 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 27, 31, and 32, and 290.0137, paragraph (c), 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, increased by:

(i) the additions required under sections 290.0131, subdivisions 2, 6, 8 to 10, 16, and 17, 19, and 20, and 290.0137, paragraph (a); and reduced by

(ii) the subtractions under sections 290.0132, subdivisions 2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 27, 31, and 32, and 290.0137, paragraph (c).
(2) in paragraph (e), clause (1), item (ii), and paragraph (e), clause (2), item (ii), the
subtraction under section 290.0132, subdivision 3.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2021.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0671, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms "qualifying
child," and "earned income," have the meanings given in section 32(c) of the Internal
Revenue Code, and the term "adjusted gross income" has the meaning given in section 62
of the Internal Revenue Code:

"Earned income of the lesser-earning spouse" has the meaning given in section 290.0675,
subdivision 1, paragraph (d).

(1) "qualifying child" has the meaning given in section 32(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue
Code;

(2) "earned income" has the meaning given in section 32(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue
Code, except that a taxpayer must use earned income from the current taxable year;

(3) "adjusted gross income" has the meaning given in section 62 of the Internal Revenue
Code; and

(4) "earned income of the lesser earning spouse" has the meaning given in section
290.0675, subdivision 1, paragraph (d).

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning
after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2020, 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, except
that a taxpayer must use earned income from the current taxable year;

(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 one-half the amount of the standard deduction under section 290.0123, subdivision 1, clause (1).

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2020, 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;

(ii) the medical expense deduction;

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

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

(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 290.0131, subdivision 2;

(6) the amount of addition required by section 290.0131, subdivisions 9, 10, and 16, and 20;

(7) the deduction allowed under section 199A of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent not included in the addition required under clause (6); and

(8) to the extent not included in federal alternative minimum taxable income, the amount of foreign-derived intangible income deducted under section 250 of the Internal Revenue Code;

less the sum of the amounts determined under the following:

(i) interest income as defined in section 290.0132, subdivision 2;

(ii) an overpayment of state income tax as provided by section 290.0132, subdivision 3, to the extent included in federal alternative minimum taxable income;

(iii) 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;

(iv) amounts subtracted from federal taxable or adjusted gross income as provided by section 290.0132, subdivisions 7, 9 to 15, 17, 21, 24, and 26 to 29;

(v) the amount of the net operating loss allowed under section 290.095, subdivision 11, paragraphs (c) and (d); and

(vi) the amount allowable as a Minnesota itemized deduction under section 290.0122, subdivision 7.

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, except alternative minimum taxable income must be increased by the addition in section 290.0131, subdivision 16.

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

(c) "Net minimum tax" means the minimum tax imposed by this section.
(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) "Tentative minimum tax" equals 6.75 percent of alternative minimum taxable income after subtracting the exemption amount determined under subdivision 3.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.095, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

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

1. Nonassignable income or losses as required by section 290.17.

2. Deductions not allocable to Minnesota under section 290.17.

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

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

2. Decrease the amount of carryback or carryover applied in the taxable year by the amount of income not assignable to Minnesota earned in the taxable year. For estates and trusts, the net operating loss carryback or carryover to the next consecutive taxable year shall be the net operating loss carryback or carryover as calculated in clause (b) less the amount applied in the earlier taxable year(s). No additional net operating loss carryback or carryover shall be allowed to estates and trusts if the entire amount has been used to offset Minnesota income in a year earlier than was possible on the federal return. However, if a net operating loss carryback or carryover was allowed to offset federal income in a year earlier than was possible on the Minnesota return, an estate or trust shall still be allowed to...
offset Minnesota income but only if the loss was assignable to Minnesota in the year the
loss occurred.

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

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

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

(d) For net operating loss carryovers or carrybacks arising in taxable years beginning
after December 31, 2017, and before December 31, 2020, a net operating loss carryover or
carryback is allowed as provided in the Internal Revenue Code as amended through December
31, 2018, as follows:

(1) the entire amount of the net operating loss, to the extent not already deducted, must
be carried to the earliest taxable year and any unused portion may be carried forward for
20 taxable years after the loss; and

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

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for losses arising in taxable

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 290.993, is amended to read:

**290.993 SPECIAL LIMITED ADJUSTMENT.**

Subdivision 1. **Tax year 2018.** (a) For an individual, estate, or trust, or a partnership
that elects to file a composite return under section 289A.08, subdivision 7, for taxable years
beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2019, the following special rules apply:

(1) an individual income taxpayer may: (i) take the standard deduction; or (ii) make an election under section 63(e) of the Internal Revenue Code to itemize, for Minnesota individual income tax purposes, regardless of the choice made on their federal return; and

(2) there is an adjustment to tax equal to the difference between the tax calculated under this chapter using the Internal Revenue Code as amended through December 16, 2016, and the tax calculated under this chapter using the Internal Revenue Code amended through December 31, 2018, before the application of credits. The end result must be zero additional tax due or refund.

(b) The adjustment in paragraph (a), clause (2) this subdivision, does not apply to any changes due to sections 11012, 13101, 13201, 13202, 13203, 13204, 13205, 13207, 13301, 13302, 13303, 13313, 13502, 13503, 13801, 14101, 14102, 14211 through 14215, and 14501 of Public Law 115-97; and section 40411 of Public Law 115-123.

Subd. 2. Tax years 2017 to 2021. (a) For all taxpayers, including an entity that elects to file a composite return under section 289A.08, subdivision 7, and an entity that elects to pay the pass-through entity tax under section 289A.08, subdivision 7a; for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016, and before January 1, 2022, the following rules apply.

(b) There is an adjustment to net income equal to the difference between the amount calculated and reported under this chapter incorporating the Internal Revenue Code as amended through Minnesota Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 14, and the amount calculated under this chapter incorporating the Internal Revenue Code as amended through November 15, 2021. This adjustment is only allowed as provided in paragraph (c) and to the extent the taxpayer reported a related nonconformity adjustment on their return for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016, and before January 1, 2022. This adjustment does not include the changes due to the:

(1) Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Act of 2020, Public Law 116-260, section 114, exclusion of gross income of discharge of qualified principal residence indebtedness;

(2) Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Act of 2020, Public Law 116-260, section 304(b), special rules for disaster-related personal casualty losses; and

(3) American Rescue Plan Act, Public Law 117-2, section 9675, modification of treatment of student loan forgiveness.
(c) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "nonconformity adjustment" means the difference between adjusted gross income as defined under section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code for individuals, and federal taxable income as defined under section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code for all other taxpayers incorporating the Internal Revenue Code as amended through Minnesota Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 14, and the amount calculated under this chapter incorporating the Internal Revenue Code as amended through November 15, 2021, but does not include impacts to state tax credits. The nonconformity adjustment is an addition or subtraction to net income but does not include the following federal law changes:

1. Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Act of 2019, Public Law 116-94, section 104, deduction of qualified tuition and related expenses;
2. Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Act of 2019, Public Law 116-94, section 203, employee retention credit for employers affected by qualified disasters;
3. Families First Coronavirus Response Act, Public Law 116-127, section 7001, payroll credit for required paid sick leave;
4. Families First Coronavirus Response Act, Public Law 116-127, section 7003, payroll credit for required paid family leave;
5. Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136, section 2204, allowance of partial above the line deduction for charitable contributions;
6. Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136, section 2205, excluding subsection (a), paragraph (B), temporary modification of limitations on charitable contributions as it applies to individual taxpayers only and including carryovers;
7. Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136, section 2206, exclusion of certain employer payment of student loans;
8. Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136, section 2301, employee retention credit for employers subject to closure due to COVID-19;
9. Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136, section 2303, modifications for net operating losses;
10. Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136, section 2304, modification of limitation on losses for taxpayers other than corporations;
11. Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act, Public Law 116-136, section 2306, limitation on business interest;
(12) Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Act of 2020, Public Law 116-260, section 207, extension and modification of employee retention and rehiring credit;
(13) Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Act of 2020, Public Law 116-260, section 210, temporary allowance of full deduction for business meals;
(14) Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Relief Act of 2020, Public Law 116-260, section 303, employee retention credit for employers affected by qualified disasters;
(15) American Rescue Plan Act, Public Law 117-2, section 9501(b), preserving health benefits for workers;
(16) American Rescue Plan Act, Public Law 117-2, section 9631, refundability and enhancement of child and dependent care tax credit;
(17) American Rescue Plan Act, Public Law 117-2, section 9641, payroll sick and family leave credits; and
(18) American Rescue Plan Act, Public Law 117-2, section 9651, extension of employee retention credit.

The addition or subtraction required must only be made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and before January 1, 2023. Except partners, shareholders, or beneficiaries who file their returns on a calendar year basis, and who received an addition or subtraction from a pass-through entity filing their return on a fiscal year basis, must make the addition or subtraction in the taxable year it is received as required for federal income tax purposes. For purposes of this subdivision, a pass-through entity is defined as an entity that is not subject to the tax imposed under section 290.02, including but not limited to S corporations, partnerships, estates, and trusts other than grantor trusts.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016, and before January 1, 2024.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290A.03, subdivision 15, is amended to read:

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for property tax refunds based on property taxes payable in 2022 and rent paid in 2021 and thereafter.
Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 291.005, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** Unless the context otherwise clearly requires, the following terms used in this chapter shall have the following meanings:

1. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of revenue or any person to whom the commissioner has delegated functions under this chapter.

2. "Federal gross estate" means the gross estate of a decedent as required to be valued and otherwise determined for federal estate tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, increased by the value of any property in which the decedent had a qualifying income interest for life and for which an election was made under section 291.03, subdivision 1d, for Minnesota estate tax purposes, but was not made for federal estate tax purposes.


4. "Minnesota gross estate" means the federal gross estate of a decedent after (a) excluding therefrom any property included in the estate which has its situs outside Minnesota, and (b) including any property omitted from the federal gross estate which is includable in the estate, has its situs in Minnesota, and was not disclosed to federal taxing authorities.

5. "Nonresident decedent" means an individual whose domicile at the time of death was not in Minnesota.

6. "Personal representative" means the executor, administrator or other person appointed by the court to administer and dispose of the property of the decedent. If there is no executor, administrator or other person appointed, qualified, and acting within this state, then any person in actual or constructive possession of any property having a situs in this state which is included in the federal gross estate of the decedent shall be deemed to be a personal representative to the extent of the property and the Minnesota estate tax due with respect to the property.

7. "Resident decedent" means an individual whose domicile at the time of death was in Minnesota. The provisions of section 290.01, subdivision 7, paragraphs (c) and (d), apply to determinations of domicile under this chapter.

8. "Situs of property" means, with respect to:

   i. real property, the state or country in which it is located;

   ii. tangible personal property, the state or country in which it was normally kept or located at the time of the decedent's death or for a gift of tangible personal property within
three years of death, the state or country in which it was normally kept or located when the
gift was executed;

(iii) a qualified work of art, as defined in section 2503(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue
Code, owned by a nonresident decedent and that is normally kept or located in this state
because it is on loan to an organization, qualifying as exempt from taxation under section
501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, that is located in Minnesota, the situs of the art is
deemed to be outside of Minnesota, notwithstanding the provisions of item (ii); and

(iv) intangible personal property, the state or country in which the decedent was domiciled
at death or for a gift of intangible personal property within three years of death, the state or
country in which the decedent was domiciled when the gift was executed.

For a nonresident decedent with an ownership interest in a pass-through entity with
assets that include real or tangible personal property, situs of the real or tangible personal
property, including qualified works of art, is determined as if the pass-through entity does
not exist and the real or tangible personal property is personally owned by the decedent. If
the pass-through entity is owned by a person or persons in addition to the decedent, ownership
of the property is attributed to the decedent in proportion to the decedent's capital ownership
share of the pass-through entity.

(9) "Pass-through entity" includes the following:

(i) an entity electing S corporation status under section 1362 of the Internal Revenue
Code;

(ii) an entity taxed as a partnership under subchapter K of the Internal Revenue Code;

(iii) a single-member limited liability company or similar entity, regardless of whether
it is taxed as an association or is disregarded for federal income tax purposes under Code
of Federal Regulations, title 26, section 301.7701-3; or

(iv) a trust to the extent the property is includable in the decedent's federal gross estate;
but excludes

(v) an entity whose ownership interest securities are traded on an exchange regulated
by the Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange under section

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment, except
the changes incorporated by federal changes are effective retroactively at the same time the
changes were effective for federal purposes.
ARTICLE 2
INCOME, CORPORATE FRANCHISE, AND ESTATE TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 41B.0391, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Report to legislature. (a) No later than February 1, 2022, the Rural Finance Authority, in consultation with the commissioner of revenue, must provide a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees having jurisdiction over agriculture, economic development, rural development, and taxes, in compliance with sections 3.195 and 3.197, on the beginning farmer tax credits under this section issued in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2023.

(b) The report must include background information on beginning farmers in Minnesota and any other information the commissioner and authority find relevant to evaluating the effect of the credits on increasing opportunities for and the number of beginning farmers.

(c) For credits issued under subdivision 2, paragraph (a), clauses (1) to (3), the report must include:

(1) the number and amount of credits issued under each clause;
(2) the geographic distribution of credits issued under each clause;
(3) the type of agricultural assets for which credits were issued under clause (1);
(4) the number and geographic distribution of beginning farmers whose purchase or rental of assets resulted in credits for the seller or owner of the asset;
(5) the number and amount of credits disallowed under subdivision 2, paragraph (d);
(6) data on the number of beginning farmers by geographic region in calendar years 2017 through 2022, including:

(i) the number of beginning farmers by race and ethnicity, as those terms are applied in the 2020 United States Census; and
(ii) to the extent available, the number of beginning farmers who are members of a socially disadvantaged group, as defined in United States Code, title 7, section 2279(a)(6); and

(7) the number and amount of credit applications that exceeded the allocation available in each year.

(d) For credits issued under subdivision 3, the report must include:

(1) the number and amount of credits issued;
(2) the geographic distribution of credits;

(3) a listing and description of each approved financial management program for which
credits were issued; and

(4) a description of the approval procedure for financial management programs not on
the list maintained by the authority, as provided in subdivision 3, paragraph (a).

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 116J.8737, subdivision 5, is amended
to read:

Subd. 5. Credit allowed. (a) A qualified investor or qualified fund is eligible for a credit
equal to 25 percent of the qualified investment in a qualified small business. Investments
made by a pass-through entity qualify for a credit only if the entity is a qualified fund. The
commissioner must not allocate to qualified investors or qualified funds more than the dollar
amount in credits allowed for the taxable years listed in paragraph (i). For each taxable year,
50 percent must be allocated to credits for qualified investments in qualified greater
Minnesota businesses and minority-owned, women-owned, or veteran-owned qualified
small businesses in Minnesota. Any portion of a taxable year's credits that is reserved for
qualified investments in greater Minnesota businesses and minority-owned, women-owned,
or veteran-owned qualified small businesses in Minnesota that is not allocated by September
30 of the taxable year is available for allocation to other credit applications beginning on
October 1. Any portion of a taxable year's credits that is not allocated by the commissioner
does not cancel and may be carried forward to subsequent taxable years until all credits
have been allocated.

(b) The commissioner may not allocate more than a total maximum amount in credits
for a taxable year to a qualified investor for the investor's cumulative qualified investments
as an individual qualified investor and as an investor in a qualified fund; for married couples
filing joint returns the maximum is $250,000, and for all other filers the maximum is
$125,000. The commissioner may not allocate more than a total of $1,000,000 in credits
over all taxable years for qualified investments in any one qualified small business.

(c) The commissioner may not allocate a credit to a qualified investor either as an
individual qualified investor or as an investor in a qualified fund if, at the time the investment
is proposed:

(1) the investor is an officer or principal of the qualified small business; or
(2) the investor, either individually or in combination with one or more members of the investor's family, owns, controls, or holds the power to vote 20 percent or more of the outstanding securities of the qualified small business.

A member of the family of an individual disqualified by this paragraph is not eligible for a credit under this section. For a married couple filing a joint return, the limitations in this paragraph apply collectively to the investor and spouse. For purposes of determining the ownership interest of an investor under this paragraph, the rules under section 267(c) and 267(e) of the Internal Revenue Code apply.

(d) Applications for tax credits must be made available on the department's website by November 1 of the preceding year.

(e) Qualified investors and qualified funds must apply to the commissioner for tax credits. Tax credits must be allocated to qualified investors or qualified funds in the order that the tax credit request applications are filed with the department. The commissioner must approve or reject tax credit request applications within 15 days of receiving the application. The investment specified in the application must be made within 60 days of the allocation of the credits. If the investment is not made within 60 days, the credit allocation is canceled and available for reallocation. A qualified investor or qualified fund that fails to invest as specified in the application, within 60 days of allocation of the credits, must notify the commissioner of the failure to invest within five business days of the expiration of the 60-day investment period.

(f) All tax credit request applications filed with the department on the same day must be treated as having been filed contemporaneously. If two or more qualified investors or qualified funds file tax credit request applications on the same day, and the aggregate amount of credit allocation claims exceeds the aggregate limit of credits under this section or the lesser amount of credits that remain unallocated on that day, then the credits must be allocated among the qualified investors or qualified funds who filed on that day on a pro rata basis with respect to the amounts claimed. The pro rata allocation for any one qualified investor or qualified fund is the product obtained by multiplying a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the credit allocation claim filed on behalf of a qualified investor and the denominator of which is the total of all credit allocation claims filed on behalf of all applicants on that day, by the amount of credits that remain unallocated on that day for the taxable year.

(g) A qualified investor or qualified fund, or a qualified small business acting on their behalf, must notify the commissioner when an investment for which credits were allocated
has been made, and the taxable year in which the investment was made. A qualified fund
must also provide the commissioner with a statement indicating the amount invested by
each investor in the qualified fund based on each investor's share of the assets of the qualified
fund at the time of the qualified investment. After receiving notification that the investment
was made, the commissioner must issue credit certificates for the taxable year in which the
investment was made to the qualified investor or, for an investment made by a qualified
fund, to each qualified investor who is an investor in the fund. The certificate must state
that the credit is subject to revocation if the qualified investor or qualified fund does not
hold the investment in the qualified small business for at least three years, consisting of the
calendar year in which the investment was made and the two following years. The three-year
holding period does not apply if:

(1) the investment by the qualified investor or qualified fund becomes worthless before
the end of the three-year period;

(2) 80 percent or more of the assets of the qualified small business is sold before the end
of the three-year period;

(3) the qualified small business is sold before the end of the three-year period;

(4) the qualified small business's common stock begins trading on a public exchange
before the end of the three-year period; or

(5) the qualified investor dies before the end of the three-year period.

(h) The commissioner must notify the commissioner of revenue of credit certificates
issued under this section.

(i) The credit allowed under this subdivision is effective as follows:

(1) $10,000,000 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, and before January
1, 2022; and

(2) $5,000,000 $12,000,000 for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021, and
before January 1, 2023.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning
after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 3. [116X.01] NEW MARKETS TAX CREDIT.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have
the meanings given.
(b) "Applicable percentage" means zero percent for each of the first two credit allowance dates and ten percent for each of the final five credit allowance dates.

c) "CDFI fund" means the Community Development Financial Institutions fund of the United States Department of the Treasury.

d) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of employment and economic development.

e) "Credit allowance date" means:

(1) the date on which a qualified equity investment is initially made; and

(2) each of the six anniversary dates thereafter.

(f) "Greater Minnesota aggregate credit amount" means $50,000,000 of credits allowed to all certified qualified equity investments in greater Minnesota counties.

g) "Greater Minnesota allocation" means $100,000,000 in qualified equity investment authority to be awarded for investment in qualified active low-income community businesses with principal business operations in a greater Minnesota county.

(h) "Greater Minnesota county" means any county that is not a metropolitan county.

(i) "Metropolitan aggregate credit amount" means $50,000,000 of credits allowed to all certified qualified equity investments in metropolitan counties.

(j) "Metropolitan allocation" means $100,000,000 in qualified equity investment authority to be awarded for investment in qualified active low-income community businesses with principal business operations in a metropolitan county.

(k) "Metropolitan county" has the meaning given in section 473.121, subdivision 4.

(l) "Minnesota qualified community development entity" means a qualified community development entity that is or whose controlling entity is headquartered in this state.

(m) "Internal Revenue Code" has the meaning given in section 290.01, subdivision 31.

(n) "Principal business operations" means the physical location of a business where at least 60 percent of a qualified active low-income community business' employees work or where employees that are paid at least 60 percent of the business' payroll work. An out-of-state business that has agreed to relocate employees or a Minnesota business that has agreed to hire employees using the proceeds of a qualified low-income community investment to establish principal business operations in Minnesota is deemed to have principal business operations in Minnesota if the business satisfies the requirements of this paragraph within
26.1 180 days of receiving the qualified low-income community investment or another date as agreed by the business and the commissioner.
26.2 (o) "Purchase price" means the amount paid to the qualified community development entity for a qualified equity investment.
26.3 (p) "Qualified active low-income community business" has the meaning given in section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code, except that any business that derives or projects to derive 15 percent or more of its annual revenue from the rental or sale of real estate is not considered to be a qualified active low-income community business. This exception does not apply to a business that is controlled by or under common control with another business if the second business:
26.4 (1) does not derive or project to derive 15 percent or more of its annual revenue from the rental or sale of real estate; and
26.5 (2) is the primary tenant of the real estate leased from the initial business.
26.6 A business is deemed a qualified active low-income community business for the duration of a qualified low-income community investment if the qualified community development entity reasonably expects, at the time it makes the qualified low-income community investment, that the business will continue to satisfy the requirements for being a qualified active low-income community business throughout the entire period of the qualified low-income community investment.
26.7 (q) "Qualified community development entity" has the meaning given in section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code, provided that the entity:
26.8 (1) has previously entered into an allocation agreement with the CDFI fund with respect to credits authorized by section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code; and
26.9 (2) includes the state within the service area set forth in the allocation agreement.
26.10 (r) "Qualified equity investment" means an equity investment in a qualified community development entity, if the equity investment:
26.11 (1) is acquired after the effective date of this section at its original issuance solely in exchange for cash;
26.12 (2) has at least 100 percent of its cash purchase price used by the qualified community development entity to make qualified low-income community investments in qualified active low-income community businesses that have their principal business operations in the state of Minnesota; and
(3) is:

(i) designated by the qualified community development entity as a qualified equity investment under this section; and

(ii) except for a Minnesota qualified community development entity, is at least 50 percent designated by the qualified community development entity as a qualified equity investment under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code.

An investment that does not qualify under clause (1) is a qualified equity investment if the investment met the requirements of this paragraph while under possession of a prior holder.

(s) "Qualified low-income community investment" means any capital or equity investment in, or loan to, any qualified active low-income community business.

(t) "Tax credit" or "credit" means a credit against the tax imposed by chapter 290 or 2971.

(u) "Taxpayer" means a taxpayer as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 6, or a taxpayer as defined in section 2971.01, subdivision 16.

Subd. 2. Credit allowed; qualification; limitation. (a) An entity earns a vested right to a credit against the tax imposed under chapter 290 or 2971, subject to the requirements of this subdivision. The credit may be claimed against the tax imposed by chapter 290 or 2971, but not both.

(b) The credit equals the applicable percentage for each credit allowance date multiplied by the purchase price paid to the qualified community development entity for the qualified equity investment.

Subd. 3. Application. (a) A qualified community development entity that seeks to have an equity investment designated as a qualified equity investment and eligible for the credit under this section shall apply to the commissioner on a form provided by the commissioner that includes:

(1) the name, address, and tax identification number of the applicant, and evidence of the applicant's certification as a qualified community development entity by the CDFI fund;

(2) a copy of the allocation agreement executed by the applicant or its controlling entity, and the CDFI fund;

(3) a certificate executed by an executive officer of the applicant attesting that the allocation agreement remains in effect and has not been revoked or canceled by the CDFI fund;
(4) a description of the proposed amount, structure, and purchaser of the equity investment;

(5) the amount of qualified equity investment authority sought under the greater Minnesota allocation or the metropolitan allocation, as applicable, which collectively may not exceed the applicant or its controlling entity’s available qualified equity investment authority under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code multiplied by two, provided this limitation does not apply to a Minnesota qualified community development entity;

(6) if required by clause (5), evidence of the applicant or its controlling entity’s available qualified equity investment authority under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(7) a nonrefundable application fee of $5,000 paid to the commissioner to offset costs associated with personnel and administrative expenses related to administering the credit.

(b) The commissioner shall set a date to accept applications not less than 30 days but not more than 45 days after the CDFI fund announces allocation awards under a notice of funding availability that was published in the Federal Register in November 2021.

(c) A qualified community development entity may apply for both a greater Minnesota allocation and a metropolitan allocation.

Subd. 4. Certification of qualified equity investments. (a) Within 30 days after receipt of an application, the commissioner shall grant or deny the application in full or in part. If the commissioner denies any part of the application, the commissioner shall inform the applicant of the grounds for the denial. If the applicant provides the information required by the commissioner or otherwise completes its application within 15 days of the notice of denial, the application is deemed complete as of the original date of submission. If the applicant fails to provide the requested information or complete its application within the 15-day period, the applicant must submit a new application.

(b) If the application is deemed complete, the commissioner shall certify the proposed equity investment as a qualified equity investment eligible for a credit under this section. The commissioner shall provide written notice of the certification to the qualified community development entity. Once the qualified community development entity identifies the taxpayers who are allocated credits and their respective credit amounts, the qualified community development entity shall provide a notice of allocation to the commissioner, and the commissioner shall provide a certification to the qualified community development entity and each taxpayer containing the credit amount and utilization schedule for which the taxpayer is eligible. If the taxpayer is eligible to utilize the credits change due to a transfer
of a qualified equity investment or a change in allocation pursuant to paragraph (c), the
qualified community development entity shall notify the commissioner of the change.

(c) The commissioner shall certify applications for the greater Minnesota allocation and
the metropolitan allocation in proportionate percentages based upon the ratio of the amount
of qualified equity investments requested in applications for each allocation to the total
amount of qualified equity investments requested in all applications for each allocation
received on the same day.

(d) If a pending request cannot be fully certified, the commissioner shall certify the
portion that may be certified unless the qualified community development entity elects to
withdraw its request rather than receive a partial award of qualified equity investment
authority.

(e) An approved applicant may transfer all or a portion of its certified qualified equity
investment authority to its controlling entity or any affiliate or partner of the controlling
entity that is also a qualified community development entity if the applicant provides the
information required in the application with respect to the transferee and the applicant
notifies the commissioner in the notice required by paragraph (f). Within 30 days after
receiving notice of certification under paragraph (b), the applicant or transferee shall:

(1) issue qualified equity investments in an amount equal to the total amount of certified
qualified equity investment authority;

(2) receive cash in the amount of the certified qualified equity investment; and

(3) if the applicant or transferee is not a Minnesota qualified community development
entity, designate 50 percent of the qualified equity investment authority as a qualified equity
investment under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code.

(f) The qualified community development entity must provide the commissioner with
evidence of the receipt of the cash investment and, if the qualified community development
entity is not a Minnesota qualified community development entity, the designation of 50
percent of the qualified equity investment as a qualified equity investment under section
45D of the Internal Revenue Code within 35 days after receiving notice of certification. If
the qualified community development entity does not receive the cash investment, issue the
qualified equity investment within 30 days following receipt of the certification notice, and
comply with paragraph (e), clause (3), if applicable, the certification is void. A voided
certification must be returned to the commissioner and must first be awarded pro rata to
applicants that received awards of qualified equity investment authority and complied with
paragraph (e).
(g) The commissioner shall notify the commissioner of revenue of credits approved under this subdivision within 15 days of granting an application.

Subd. 5. Credit recapture. (a) The commissioner shall recapture credits allowed under this act and future credits are forfeited if:

(1) any amount of the federal tax credit available with respect to a qualified equity investment that is eligible for a credit under this section is recaptured under section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code. In that case, the commissioner's recapture shall be proportionate to the federal recapture with respect to that qualified equity investment;

(2) the qualified community development entity redeems or makes principal repayment with respect to a qualified equity investment prior to seven years after the date of issuance of the qualified equity investment. In that case, the commissioner's recapture shall be proportionate to the amount of the redemption or repayment with respect to the qualified equity investment; or

(3) the qualified community development entity fails to invest at least 100 percent of the cash purchase price of the qualified equity investment in qualified low-income community investments in greater Minnesota counties or metropolitan counties, as applicable, within 12 months of the issuance of the qualified equity investment and maintains the investment in qualified low-income community investments in greater Minnesota counties or metropolitan counties, as applicable, until the last credit allowance date for the qualified equity investment. A qualified community development entity must use the proceeds of qualified equity investments awarded under the greater Minnesota allocation to make qualified low-income community investments in qualified active low-income community businesses with principal business operations in greater Minnesota counties.

(b) For purposes of paragraph (a), clause (3), an investment is considered maintained by a qualified community development entity even if the investment has been sold or repaid, provided that the qualified community development entity reinvests an amount equal to the capital returned to or recovered by the qualified community development entity from the original investment, exclusive of any profits realized, in another qualified low-income community investment in this state as required under the greater Minnesota allocation or metropolitan allocation within 12 months after the receipt of that capital. Periodic loan repayments received by a qualified community development entity from a qualified active low-income community business within a calendar year must be treated as maintained in qualified low-income community investments if a qualified community development entity
31.1 reinvests the repayments in qualified low-income community investments by the end of the following calendar year.

31.3 (c) A qualified community development entity is not required to reinvest capital returned from qualified low-income community investments after the sixth anniversary of the issuance of the qualified equity investment, the proceeds of which were used to make the qualified low-income community investment, and the qualified low-income community investment is considered held by the qualified community development entity through the seventh anniversary of the qualified equity investment's issuance.

31.9 (d) With respect to any one qualified active low-income community business, the maximum amount of qualified low-income community investments made in that business in aggregate with all of its affiliates that may be counted toward the satisfaction of paragraph (a), clause (3), is $10,000,000, whether made by one or several qualified community development entities but exclusive of redeemed or repaid qualified low-income community investment by the qualified active low-income community business.

31.15 (e) The commissioner shall provide notice to the qualified community development entity of any proposed recapture of credits pursuant to this subdivision. The notice must specify the conditions under which the deficiency resulting in the proposed recapture occurred and state that the credits will be recaptured within 90 days unless the qualified community development entity complies with the conditions identified in the notice. If the entity fails or is unable to cure the deficiency within the 90-day period, the commissioner shall provide the entity and the taxpayer from whom the credit is to be recaptured with a final order of recapture. Any credit for which a final recapture order has been issued must be recaptured by the commissioner from the taxpayer who claimed the credit on a tax return. The qualified equity investment authority of the recaptured credits must be returned to the commissioner and must first be awarded pro rata to applicants that have received awards of qualified equity investment authority and complied with this subdivision.

31.27 Subd. 6. Examination and rulemaking. (a) The commissioner may conduct examinations to verify that the credits under this section have been received and applied according to the requirements of this section and to verify that no event has occurred that would result in a recapture of credits under subdivision 5.

31.31 (b) The commissioner may issue advisory letters to individual qualified community development entities and their investors that are limited to the specific facts outlined in an advisory letter request from a qualified community development entity. The rulings cannot be relied upon by any person or entity other than the qualified community development...
entity that requested the letter and the taxpayers that are entitled to any tax credits generated from investments in the entity.

(c) In rendering advisory letters and making other determinations under this section, to the extent applicable, the commissioner shall rely upon guidance to section 45D of the Internal Revenue Code and the rules and regulations issued thereunder.

Subd. 7. Annual reporting by community development entities. (a) Each qualified community development entity shall submit an annual report to the commissioner within 120 days after the beginning of each calendar year during the compliance period. No annual report is due prior to the first anniversary of the initial credit allowance date. The report must include but is not limited to information with respect to all qualified low-income community investments made by the qualified community development entity, including:

(1) the date and amount of, and bank statements or wire transfer reports documenting, qualified low-income community investments;

(2) the name and address of each qualified active low-income community business funded by the qualified community development entity, the number of persons employed by the business at the time of the initial qualified low-income community investment, and a brief description of the business and its financing;

(3) the number of employment positions maintained by each qualified active low-income community business as of the date of the report or the end of the preceding calendar year and the average annual salaries of those positions;

(4) the total number of employment positions created and retained as a result of qualified low-income community investments and the average annual salaries of those positions;

(5) a certification by its chief executive officer or similar officer that no credits have been subject to recapture under subdivision 5; and

(6) any changes with respect to the taxpayers entitled to claim credits with respect to qualified equity investments issued by the qualified community development entity since its last report pursuant to this section.

(b) The qualified community development entity is not required to provide the annual report set forth in this section for qualified low-income community investments that have been redeemed or repaid.

Subd. 8. Program report. If the credit under this section has not been reviewed under the provisions of section 3.8855 by December 15, 2031, the commissioner shall report to the legislature no later than December 31, 2031, regarding the implementation of the credit
under this section, including an evaluation of the credit using the components listed in

section 3.885, subdivision 5.

Subd. 9. Expiration. This section expires for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2030, except that the commissioner's authority to allow the credit under subdivision 2 based on certificates that were issued under subdivision 4 before expiration remains in effect through the year following the year in which all certificates have either been canceled or resulted in issuance of credit certificates, or 2033, whichever is earlier.

Subd. 10. Account created; appropriation. The Minnesota new markets tax credit account is created in the special revenue fund in the state treasury. The account is administered by the commissioner. Application fees required under subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (7), are appropriated to the commissioner for costs associated with certifying applications and for personnel and administrative expenses related to administering the credit under this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, and before January 1, 2031.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 289A.08, subdivision 7a, is amended to read:

Subd. 7a. Pass-through entity tax. (a) For the purposes of this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "income" has the meaning given in subdivision 7, paragraph (j), modified by the addition provided in section 290.0131, subdivision 5, and the subtraction provided in section 290.0132, subdivision 3, except that the provisions that apply to a partnership apply to a qualifying entity and the provisions that apply to a partner apply to a qualifying owner. The income of both a resident and qualifying owner of an entity taxed as a partnership under the Internal Revenue Code is not subject to allocation outside this state as provided for resident individuals under section 290.17, subdivision 1, paragraph (a). The income of a nonresident qualifying owner or the income of a qualifying owner of an entity taxed as an S corporation including a qualified subchapter S subsidiary organized under section 1361(b)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code is allocated and assigned to this state as provided for nonresident partners and shareholders under sections 290.17, 290.191, and 290.20;

(2) "qualifying entity" means a partnership, limited liability company taxed as a partnership or S corporation, or S corporation including a qualified subchapter S subsidiary organized under section 1361(b)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. Qualifying entity does
34.1 may include a partnership, limited liability company, or corporation that has a partnership, limited liability company other than a disregarded entity, or corporation as a partner, member, or shareholder, provided those entities are excluded from the qualifying entity's tax return; the entity is taxed as a partnership, limited liability company, or S corporation; and is not a publicly traded partnership, as defined in section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through January 1, 2021; and

34.2 "qualifying owner" means:

34.3 (i) a resident or nonresident individual, trust, or estate, that is a partner, member, or shareholder of a qualifying entity; or

34.4 (ii) a resident or nonresident trust that is a shareholder of a qualifying entity that is an S corporation an entity taxed as a partnership under the Internal Revenue Code; or

34.5 (iii) a disregarded entity that has a qualifying owner as its single owner.

34.6 (b) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, in which the taxes of a qualifying owner are limited under section 164(b)(6)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, a qualifying entity may elect to file a return and pay the pass-through entity tax imposed under paragraph (c). The election:

34.7 (1) must be made on or before the due date or extended due date of the qualifying entity's pass-through entity tax return;

34.8 (2) may only be made by qualifying owners who collectively hold more than a 50 percent ownership interest in the qualifying entity;

34.9 (3) is binding on all qualifying owners who have an ownership interest in the qualifying entity; and

34.10 (4) once made is irrevocable for the taxable year.

34.11 (c) Subject to the election in paragraph (b), a pass-through entity tax is imposed on a qualifying entity in an amount equal to the sum of the tax liability of each qualifying owner.

34.12 (d) The amount of a qualifying owner's tax liability under paragraph (c) is the amount of the qualifying owner's income multiplied by the highest tax rate for individuals under section 290.06, subdivision 2c. When making this determination:

34.13 (1) nonbusiness deductions, standard deductions, or personal exemptions are not allowed; and

34.14 (2) a credit or deduction is allowed only to the extent allowed to the qualifying owner.
(e) The amount of each credit and deduction used to determine a qualifying owner's tax liability under paragraph (d) must also be used to determine that qualifying owner's income tax liability under chapter 290.

(f) This subdivision does not negate the requirement that a qualifying owner pay estimated tax if the qualifying owner's tax liability would exceed the requirements set forth in section 289A.25. The qualifying owner's liability to pay estimated tax on the qualifying owner's tax liability as determined under paragraph (d) is, however, satisfied when the qualifying entity pays estimated tax in the manner prescribed in section 289A.25 for composite estimated tax.

(g) A qualifying owner's adjusted basis in the interest in the qualifying entity, and the treatment of distributions, is determined as if the election to pay the pass-through entity tax under paragraph (b) is not made.

(h) To the extent not inconsistent with this subdivision, for purposes of this chapter, a pass-through entity tax return must be treated as a composite return and a qualifying entity filing a pass-through entity tax return must be treated as a partnership filing a composite return.

(i) The provisions of subdivision 17 apply to the election to pay the pass-through entity tax under this subdivision.

(j) If a nonresident qualifying owner of a qualifying entity making the election to file and pay the tax under this subdivision has no other Minnesota source income, filing of the pass-through entity tax return is a return for purposes of subdivision 1, provided that the nonresident qualifying owner must not have any Minnesota source income other than the income from the qualifying entity, other electing qualifying entities, and other partnerships electing to file a composite return under subdivision 7. If it is determined that the nonresident qualifying owner has other Minnesota source income, the inclusion of the income and tax liability for that owner under this provision will not constitute a return to satisfy the requirements of subdivision 1. The tax paid for the qualifying owner as part of the pass-through entity tax return is allowed as a payment of the tax by the qualifying owner on the date on which the pass-through entity tax return payment was made.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.
Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 289A.10, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Return required.** (a) In the case of a decedent who has an interest in property with a situs in Minnesota, the personal representative must submit a Minnesota estate tax return to the commissioner, on a form prescribed by the commissioner, if:

(1) a federal estate tax return is required to be filed; or

(2) the sum of the federal gross estate and federal adjusted taxable gifts, as defined in section 2001(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, made within three years of the date of the decedent's death exceeds $1,200,000 for estates of decedents dying in 2014; $1,400,000 for estates of decedents dying in 2015; $1,600,000 for estates of decedents dying in 2016; $2,100,000 for estates of decedents dying in 2017; $2,400,000 for estates of decedents dying in 2018; $2,700,000 for estates of decedents dying in 2019; and $3,000,000 for estates of decedents dying in 2020 and thereafter.

(b) The return must contain a computation of the Minnesota estate tax due. The return must be signed by the personal representative.

(c) The return may include an election, as provided in section 291.03, subdivision 1e, to allow a decedent's surviving spouse to take into account the decedent's deceased spousal unused exclusion amount.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for estates of decedents dying after June 30, 2022.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 289A.382, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Reporting and payment requirements for partnerships and tiered partners.** (a) Except for when an audited partnership makes the election in subdivision 3, and except for negative federal adjustments required under federal law taken into account by the partnership in the partnership return for the adjustment or other year, all final federal adjustments of an audited partnership must comply with paragraph (b) and each direct partner of the audited partnership, other than a tiered partner, must comply with paragraph (c).

(b) No later than 90 days after the final determination date, the audited partnership must:

(1) file a completed federal adjustments report, including all partner-level information required under section 289A.12, subdivision 3, with the commissioner;
(2) notify each of its direct partners of their distributive share of the final federal
adjustments;

(3) file an amended composite report for all direct partners who were included in a
composite return under section 289A.08, subdivision 7, in the reviewed year, and pay the
additional amount that would have been due had the federal adjustments been reported
properly as required; and

(4) file amended withholding reports for all direct partners who were or should have
been subject to nonresident withholding under section 290.92, subdivision 4b, in the reviewed
year, and pay the additional amount that would have been due had the federal adjustments
been reported properly as required.

(5) file an amended pass-through entity tax report for all direct partners who were
included in a pass-through entity tax return under section 289A.08, subdivision 7a, in the
reviewed year, and pay the additional amount that would have been due had the federal
adjustments been reported properly as required.

(c) No later than 180 days after the final determination date, each direct partner, other
than a tiered partner, that is subject to a tax administered under this chapter, other than the
sales tax, must:

(1) file a federal adjustments report reporting their distributive share of the adjustments
reported to them under paragraph (b), clause (2); and

(2) pay any additional amount of tax due as if the final federal adjustment had been
properly reported, plus any penalty and interest due under this chapter, and less any credit
for related amounts paid or withheld and remitted on behalf of the direct partner under
paragraph (b), clauses (3) and (4).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0132, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Education expenses. (a) Subject to the limits in paragraph (b), the following
amounts paid to others for each qualifying child are a subtraction:

(1) education-related expenses; plus

(2) tuition and fees paid to attend a school described in section 290.0674, subdivision
1, clause (4), that are not included in education-related expenses; less

(3) any amount used to claim the credit under section 290.0674.
(b) The maximum subtraction allowed under this subdivision is:

1. $1,625 for each qualifying child in kindergarten through grade 6; and
2. $2,500 for each qualifying child in grades 7 through 12.

(c) The definitions in section 290.0674, subdivision 1, apply to this subdivision.

(d) The commissioner shall annually adjust the subtraction amounts in paragraph (b) as provided in section 270C.22. The statutory year is 2022.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0132, subdivision 26, is amended to read:

Subd. 26. Social Security benefits. (a) A portion of taxable Social Security benefits received by a taxpayer in the taxable year is allowed as a subtraction. The subtraction equals the lesser of taxable Social Security benefits or a maximum subtraction subject to the limits under paragraphs (b), (c), and (d).

(b) For married taxpayers filing a joint return and surviving spouses, the maximum subtraction equals $5,150. The maximum subtraction is reduced by 20 percent of provisional income over $78,180. In no case is the subtraction less than zero.

(c) For single or head-of-household taxpayers, the maximum subtraction equals $4,020. The maximum subtraction is reduced by 20 percent of provisional income over $61,080. In no case is the subtraction less than zero.

(d) For married taxpayers filing separate returns, the maximum subtraction equals one-half the maximum subtraction for joint returns under paragraph (b). The maximum subtraction is reduced by 20 percent of provisional income over one-half the threshold amount specified in paragraph (b). In no case is the subtraction less than zero.

(e) For purposes of this subdivision, "provisional income" means modified adjusted gross income as defined in section 86(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, plus one-half of the taxable Social Security benefits received during the taxable year, and "Social Security benefits" has the meaning given in section 86(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(f) The commissioner shall adjust the maximum subtraction and threshold amounts in paragraphs (b) to (d) as provided in section 270C.22. The statutory year is taxable year 2019. The maximum subtraction and threshold amounts as adjusted must be rounded to the nearest $10 amount. If the amount ends in $5, the amount is rounded up to the nearest $10 amount.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0132, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 31. Pension income; public safety officers and firefighters. (a) Income received from the following pension plans, excluding disability income, is a subtraction:

(1) the police and fire plan governed by sections 353.63 to 353.68;
(2) the local government correctional service retirement plan under chapter 353E;
(3) the state patrol retirement plan under chapter 352B;
(4) the state correctional employees retirement plan under sections 352.90 to 352.955;

or

(5) any similar annuity or benefit from a retirement system administered by the federal government.

(b) The subtraction applies to individuals who have attained at least 20 years of service as a public official or employee and a member of a plan listed under paragraph (a), and have not attained age 55 before December 31, 2022, and their surviving spouses.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.05, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Exempt entities. The following corporations, individuals, estates, trusts, and organizations shall be exempted from taxation under this chapter, provided that every such person or corporation claiming exemption under this chapter, in whole or in part, must establish to the satisfaction of the commissioner the taxable status of any income or activity:

(a) corporations, individuals, estates, and trusts engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore and mining, producing, or refining other ores, metals, and minerals, the mining, production, or refining of which is subject to the occupation tax imposed by section 298.01; but if any such corporation, individual, estate, or trust engages in any other business or activity or has income from any property not used in such business it shall be subject to this tax computed on the net income from such property or such other business or activity.

Royalty shall not be considered as income from the business of mining or producing iron ore within the meaning of this section;
Section 11. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, 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 $38,770-41,050, 5.35\%;
2. On all over $38,770-41,050, but not over $154,020-163,060, 6.8\%;
3. On all over $154,020-163,060, but not over $269,010-284,810, 7.85\%;
4. On all over $269,010-284,810, 9.85\%.

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 after the adjustment required in subdivision 2d.

(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 $26,520-28,080, 5.35\%;
2. On all over $26,520-28,080, but not over $87,110-92,230, 6.8\%;
3. On all over $87,110-92,230, but not over $161,720-171,220, 7.85\%;
4. On all over $161,720-171,220, 9.85\%.

(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 $32,650 $34,570, 5.35 2.8 percent;

(2) On all over $32,650 $34,570, but not over $131,190 $138,890, 6.8 percent;

(3) On all over $131,190 $138,890, but not over $214,980 $227,600, 7.85 percent;

(4) On all over $214,980 $227,600, 9.85 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:

(i) the additions required under sections 290.0131, subdivisions 2, 6, 8 to 10, 16, and 17, and 290.0137, paragraph (a); and reduced by

(ii) the Minnesota assignable portion of the subtraction for United States government interest under section 290.0132, subdivision 2, the subtractions under sections 290.0132, subdivisions 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 27, and 290.0137, paragraph (c), 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, increased by:

(i) the additions required under sections 290.0131, subdivisions 2, 6, 8 to 10, 16, and 17, and 290.0137, paragraph (a); and reduced by

(ii) the subtractions under sections 290.0132, subdivisions 2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 27, and 290.0137, paragraph (c).

(f) If an individual who is not a Minnesota resident for the entire year is a qualifying owner of a qualifying entity that elects to pay tax as provided in section 289A.08, subdivision 7a, paragraph (b), the individual must compute the individual's Minnesota income tax as

Article 2 Sec. 11.
provided in paragraph (e), and also must include, to the extent attributed to the electing
qualifying entity:

(1) in paragraph (e), clause (1), item (i), and paragraph (e), clause (2), item (i), the
addition under section 290.0131, subdivision 5; and

(2) in paragraph (e), clause (1), item (ii), and paragraph (e), clause (2), item (ii), the
subtraction under section 290.0132, subdivision 3.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2021.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.06, subdivision 2d, is amended to read:

Subd. 2d. Inflation adjustment of brackets. The commissioner shall annually adjust
the minimum and maximum dollar amounts for each rate bracket for which a tax is imposed
in subdivision 2c as provided in section 270C.22. The statutory year is taxable year 2019
2022. The rate applicable to any rate bracket must not be changed. The dollar amounts
setting forth the tax shall be adjusted to reflect the changes in the rate brackets. The rate
brackets as adjusted must be rounded to the nearest $10 amount. If the rate bracket ends in
$5, it must be rounded up to the nearest $10 amount. The commissioner shall determine the
rate bracket for married filing separate returns after this adjustment is done. The rate bracket
for married filing separate must be one-half of the rate bracket for married filing joint.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2021.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2020, 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 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.

(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
dealed 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.

e) 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
290.0132, subdivision 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.
(f) For residents of Minnesota, the subtractions for military pay under section 290.0132, subdivisions 11 and 12, are not considered "earned income not subject to tax under this chapter."

(g) 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."

(h) For taxpayers with federal adjusted gross income in excess of $52,230 $70,000, the credit is equal to the lesser of the credit otherwise calculated under this subdivision, or the amount equal to $600 minus five percent of federal adjusted gross income in excess of $52,230 $70,000 for taxpayers with one qualified individual, or $1,200 minus five percent of federal adjusted gross income in excess of $52,230 $70,000 for taxpayers with two or more qualified individuals, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0674, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Limitations. (a) For claimants with adjusted gross income not greater than $33,500, the maximum credit allowed for a family is $1,000 multiplied by the number of qualifying children in kindergarten through grade 12 in the family. The maximum credit for families with one qualifying child in kindergarten through grade 12 is reduced by $1 for each $4 of household adjusted gross income over $33,500 $50,000, and the maximum credit for families with two or more qualifying children in kindergarten through grade 12 is reduced by $2 for each $4 of household adjusted gross income over $33,500 $50,000, but in no case is the credit less than zero. 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) In the case of a married claimant, a credit is not allowed unless a joint income tax return is filed.

(c) 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).
(d) The commissioner shall annually adjust the income amount in paragraph (a) as provided in section 270C.22. The statutory year is 2022.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.068, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Credit allowed.** A corporation, partners in a partnership, or shareholders in a corporation treated as an "S" corporation under section 290.9725 are allowed a credit against the tax computed under this chapter for the taxable year equal to:

(a) ten percent of the first $2,000,000 of the excess (if any) of

(1) the qualified research expenses for the taxable year, over

(2) the base amount; and

(b) **four 4.25 percent** on all of such excess expenses over $2,000,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290.0681, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Credit certificates; grants.** (a)(1) The developer of a project for which the office has issued an allocation certificate must notify the office when the project is placed in service. Upon verifying that the project has been placed in service, and was allowed a federal credit, the office must issue a credit certificate to the taxpayer designated in the application or must issue a grant to the recipient designated in the application. The credit certificate must state the amount of the credit.

(2) The credit amount equals the federal credit allowed for the project.

(3) The grant amount equals 90 percent of the federal credit allowed for the project.

(b) The recipient of a credit certificate may assign the certificate to another taxpayer before the first one-fifth payment is claimed, which is then allowed the credit under this section or section 297I.20, subdivision 3. The first assignee may subsequently assign the certificate in whole, but not in part, to a second assignee. An assignment is not valid unless the assignee notifies the commissioner within 30 days of the date that the assignment is made. The commissioner shall prescribe the forms necessary for notifying the commissioner of the assignment of a credit certificate and for claiming a credit by assignment.
(c) Credits passed through to partners, members, shareholders, or owners pursuant to subdivision 5 are not an assignment of a credit certificate under this subdivision.

(d) A grant agreement between the office and the recipient of a grant may allow the grant to be issued to another individual or entity.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for property placed in service after June 30, 2022.

Sec. 17. 290.0687 SMALL BUSINESS TAX CREDITS FOR PAID FAMILY LEAVE BENEFITS.

Subdivision 1. **Employer tax credit.** (a) A qualified employer is allowed a credit against the taxes imposed under this chapter equal to the amount paid:

(1) directly by the qualified employer for paid family leave benefits on behalf of a qualified employee; or

(2) to an insurance company to provide paid family leave insurance benefits to a qualified employee.

(b) The credit allowed to an employer under this subdivision for a qualified employee for a taxable year is limited to the lesser of the amounts listed in clauses (1) to (3), to the extent not deducted in determining federal taxable income for corporate filers, estates, or trusts, or federal adjusted gross income for individual filers:

(1) $3,000; or

(2) 100 percent of the amount paid directly by the qualified employer for paid family leave benefits on behalf of a qualified employee; or

(3) 50 percent of the amount paid to an insurance company to provide paid family leave insurance benefits to a qualified employee.

Subd. 2. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the terms in this subdivision have the meanings given.

(b) "Armed forces" means members of the National Guard and Reserves;

(c) "Child" means a person who is:

(1) under 18 years of age, or 18 years of age or older and incapable of self-care because of a mental or physical disability; and
(2) a biological, adopted, or foster son or daughter; a stepson or stepdaughter; a legal
ward; a son or daughter of a domestic partner; or a son or daughter of a person to whom the
employee stands in loco parentis.

(d) "Employee" has the meaning given in section 290.92, subdivision 1, clause (3).

(e) "Family leave" means leave for any of the following purposes:

(1) participating in providing care, including physical or psychological care, for a family
member of the employee made necessary by the family member's serious health condition;

(2) bonding with the employee's child during the first 12 months after the child's birth,
or the first 12 months after the placement of the child for adoption or foster care with the
employee; or

(3) addressing a qualifying exigency, as interpreted under the Family and Medical Leave
Act, United States Code, title 29, section 2612(a)(1)(e), and Code of Federal Regulations,
title 29, sections 825.126(a)(1) to (8), arising from the fact that the spouse, child, or parent
of the employee is on active duty or has been notified of an impending call or order to active
duty in the armed forces of the United States.

(f) "Family member" means a child, spouse, parent, or grandparent as defined in this
chapter.

(g) "Parent" means a biological, foster, or adoptive parent; a stepparent; a legal guardian;
or another person who stood in loco parentis to the employee when the employee was a
child.

(h) "Qualified employee" means an employee who has been employed by the qualified
employer for one year or more.

(i) "Qualified employer" means an employer subject to the withholding requirements
under section 290.92, including a taxpaying employer referenced in section 268.046, who:

(1) employs 50 or fewer employees in Minnesota; and

(2) pays family leave benefits for one or more qualified employees.

(j) "Serious health condition" means an illness, injury, impairment, or physical or mental
condition, including organ or tissue transplant or donation, that involves inpatient care in a
hospital, hospice, or residential health care facility, continuing treatment, or continuing
supervision by a health care provider as defined in an insurance policy. Continuing
supervision by a health care provider includes a period of incapacity that is permanent or
long term due to a condition for which treatment may not be effective and where the family
member is not receiving active treatment by a health care provider.

Subd. 3. Nonresidents and part-year residents. For a nonresident or part-year resident,
the credit must be allocated using the percentage calculated in section 290.06, subdivision
2c, paragraph (e).

Subd. 4. Partnerships; multiple owners. Credits granted to a partnership, a limited
liability company taxed as a partnership, an S corporation, or multiple owners of property
are passed through to the partners, members, shareholders, or owners, respectively, pro rata
to each partner, member, shareholder, or owner based on their share of the entity's assets
or as specially allocated in their organizational documents or any other executed document,
as of the last day of the taxable year.

Subd. 5. Carryover. If the credit allowed under subdivision 1 exceeds the tax imposed
under this chapter, the excess is a credit carryover to each of the five succeeding taxable
years. The entire amount of the excess unused credit must be carried first to the earliest
taxable year to which the amount may be carried. The unused portion of the credit must be
carried to the following taxable year. No credit may be carried to a taxable year more than
five years after the taxable year in which the credit was earned.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2023, and before January 1, 2027.

Sec. 18. [290.0693] NEW MARKETS TAX CREDIT.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. For purposes of this section, terms defined in section 116X.01
have the meanings given in that section.

Subd. 2. Credit allowed. (a) An entity that makes or is transferred a qualified equity
investment is allowed a credit against the tax imposed under this chapter equal to the amount
calculated under section 116X.01, subdivision 2.

(b) Tax credits earned by or allocated to a partnership, a limited liability company taxed
as a partnership, or an S corporation are passed through to the partners, members,
shareholders, or owners, respectively, in accordance with the provisions of any agreement
among such partners, members, shareholders, or owners, or, in the absence of such agreement,
pro rata to each partner, member, shareholder, or owner based on their share of the entity's
assets as of the last day of the taxable year. A pass-through of a credit is not considered a
sale for the purposes of section 116X.01.
(c) If the amount of the credit under this section exceeds the taxpayer's liability for tax under this chapter, the excess is a credit carryover to each of the five succeeding taxable years. The entire amount of the excess unused credit for the taxable year must be carried first to the earliest of the taxable years to which the credit may be carried and then to each successive year to which the credit may be carried. The amount of the unused credit that may be added under this paragraph may not exceed the taxpayer's liability for tax, less any credit for the current taxable year.

Subd. 3. Audit powers. Notwithstanding the certification eligibility issued by the commissioner of employment and economic development under section 116X.01, subdivision 4, the commissioner may utilize any audit and examination powers under chapter 270C or 289A to the extent necessary to verify that the taxpayer is eligible for the credit and to assess for the amount of any improperly claimed credit.

Subd. 4. Sunset. This section expires at the same time and on the same terms as section 116X.01, except that the expiration of this section does not affect the commissioner of revenue's authority to audit or power of examination and assessment for credits claimed under this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022, and before January 1, 2031.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2020, 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;

(ii) the medical expense deduction;

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

(iv) the impairment-related work expenses of a person with a disability;
(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 290.0131, subdivision 2; 

(6) the amount of addition required by section 290.0131, subdivisions 9, 10, and 16; 

(7) the deduction allowed under section 199A of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent not included in the addition required under clause (6); and 

(8) to the extent not included in federal alternative minimum taxable income, the amount of foreign-derived intangible income deducted under section 250 of the Internal Revenue Code; 

less the sum of the amounts determined under the following: 

(i) interest income as defined in section 290.0132, subdivision 2; 

(ii) an overpayment of state income tax as provided by section 290.0132, subdivision 3, to the extent included in federal alternative minimum taxable income; 

(iii) 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; 

(iv) amounts subtracted from federal taxable or adjusted gross income as provided by section 290.0132, subdivisions 7, 9 to 15, 17, 21, 24, and 26 to 29, and 31; 

(v) the amount of the net operating loss allowed under section 290.095, subdivision 11, paragraph (c); and 

(vi) the amount allowable as a Minnesota itemized deduction under section 290.0122, subdivision 7.
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, except alternative minimum taxable income must be increased by the addition in section 290.0131, subdivision 16.

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

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

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) "Tentative minimum tax" equals 6.75 percent of alternative minimum taxable income after subtracting the exemption amount determined under subdivision 3.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 291.016, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Subtraction. (a) For estates of decedents dying after December 31, 2016, A subtraction is allowed in computing the Minnesota taxable estate, equal to the sum of:

1. the exclusion amount for the year of death under paragraph (b) of $3,000,000;

and

2. the lesser of:

   (i) the value of qualified small business property under section 291.03, subdivision 9, and the value of qualified farm property under section 291.03, subdivision 10, or, up to $2,000,000;

   (ii) $5,000,000 minus the exclusion amount for the year of death under paragraph (b).

(b) The following exclusion amounts apply for the year of death:

1. $2,100,000 for decedents dying in 2017;

2. $2,400,000 for decedents dying in 2018;

3. $2,700,000 for decedents dying in 2019; and

4. $3,000,000 for decedents dying in 2020 and thereafter.
(b) In the case of a decedent that is a surviving spouse there is an additional subtraction allowed in computing the Minnesota taxable estate, a deceased spousal unused exclusion amount, which is equal to the lesser of:

1. $3,000,000; or

2. the excess of $3,000,000 over the amount of the Minnesota taxable estate of the last predeceased spouse of the decedent, but not including in the taxable estate property described in section 291.03, subdivisions 9 and 10, but in no case less than zero.

(c) The subtraction under this subdivision must not reduce the Minnesota taxable estate to less than zero.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for estates of decedents dying after June 30, 2022.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 291.03, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Tax amount.** The tax imposed must be computed by applying to the Minnesota taxable estate the following schedule of rates and then multiplying the resulting amount multiplied by a fraction, not greater than one, the numerator of which is the value of the Minnesota gross estate plus the value of gifts under section 291.016, subdivision 2, clause (3), with a Minnesota situs, and the denominator of which is the federal gross estate plus the value of gifts under section 291.016, subdivision 2, clause (3):

(a) For estates of decedents dying in 2017:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Minnesota Taxable Estate</th>
<th>Rate of Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not over $5,100,000</td>
<td>12 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $5,100,000 but not over $7,100,000</td>
<td>$612,000 plus 12.8 percent of the excess over $5,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $7,100,000 but not over $8,100,000</td>
<td>$868,000 plus 13.6 percent of the excess over $7,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $8,100,000 but not over $9,100,000</td>
<td>$1,004,000 plus 14.4 percent of the excess over $8,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $9,100,000 but not over $10,100,000</td>
<td>$1,140,000 plus 15.2 percent of the excess over $9,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $10,100,000</td>
<td>$1,300,000 plus 16 percent of the excess over $10,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) For estates of decedents dying in 2018 and thereafter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Minnesota Taxable Estate</th>
<th>Rate of Tax</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not over $7,100,000</td>
<td>13 percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $7,100,000 but not over $8,100,000</td>
<td>$923,000 plus 13.6 percent of the excess over $7,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Over $8,100,000 but not over $9,100,000  $1,059,000 plus 14.4 percent of the excess over $8,100,000
Over $9,100,000 but not over $10,100,000  $1,203,000 plus 15.2 percent of the excess over $9,100,000
Over $10,100,000  $1,355,000 plus 16 percent of the excess over $10,100,000

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

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 291.03, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1e. **Election of portability of deceased spousal unused exclusion amounts:**

**election irrevocable; deemed elections.** (a) A personal representative of a decedent's estate may elect, on a return required under section 289A.10, subdivision 1, to allow a decedent's surviving spouse to take into account the decedent's deceased spousal unused exclusion amount, as provided in section 291.016, subdivision 3, paragraph (b).

(b) A personal representative of a decedent's estate that is not required to file a return under section 289A.10, subdivision 1, must file a return to allow a decedent's surviving spouse to take into account the decedent's deceased spousal unused exclusion amount, as provided in section 291.016, subdivision 3, paragraph (b). The return is subject to the same provisions as a return required under section 289A.10, subdivision 1.

(c) An election under paragraph (a) or (b) is irrevocable. The personal representative of a decedent's estate must state affirmatively on the return that the decedent's estate is electing portability. The commissioner may prescribe the form of the election on the return.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for estates of decedents dying after June 30, 2022.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297I.20, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6. **New markets tax credit.** A taxpayer may claim a credit against the premiums tax imposed under this chapter equal to the amount calculated under section 116X.01, subdivision 2. If the amount of the credit exceeds the liability for tax under this chapter, the excess is a credit carryover to each of the five succeeding taxable years. The entire amount of the excess unused credit for the taxable year must be carried first to the earliest of the taxable years to which the credit may be carried and then to each successive year to which the credit may be carried. This credit does not affect the calculation of fire state aid under section 477B.03 and police state aid under section 477C.03.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for premiums received after December 31, 2022, and before January 1, 2031.

Sec. 24. PRECEPTOR CREDIT.

Subdivision 1. Credit allowed. (a) An individual who qualifies as a preceptor under this section is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 290. The credit equals:

1. $2,500 for an individual who served as a preceptor for at least four weeks or 160 hours but not more than seven weeks or 280 hours during the taxable year;
2. $3,750 for an individual who served as a preceptor for at least eight weeks or 320 hours but not more than 11 weeks or 440 hours during the taxable year; and
3. $5,000 for an individual who served as a preceptor for at least 12 weeks or 480 hours during the taxable year.

(b) For purposes of this section, a "preceptor" means an advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, or mental health professional who:

1. served as a health professions student preceptor or medical resident preceptor for at least four weeks or 160 hours during the taxable year; and
2. received no additional compensation for serving as a preceptor to an advanced practice registered nurse, physician assistant, or mental health professional student.

(c) If the amount of the credit that an individual is eligible to receive under this section exceeds the individual's tax liability under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 290, the commissioner of revenue shall refund the excess to the taxpayer.

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

(e) The commissioner of revenue, in consultation with the commissioner of health, shall prescribe the form and manner in which the credit must be claimed.

Subd. 2. Appropriation. An amount sufficient to pay the refunds required by this section is appropriated to the commissioner of revenue from the general fund.

Subd. 3. Report. (a) By March 1, 2026, the commissioner of revenue, in consultation with the commissioner of health, shall issue a report to the chairs and ranking minority...
members of the committees of the house of representatives and senate with jurisdiction over
taxes, higher education, and health and human services detailing:

(1) the number of preceptors claiming the credit;
(2) the average amount of credits claimed;
(3) the geographical distribution by county of the location of the preceptor's services;
(4) the professions of the preceptor and the students served by the preceptor; and
(5) the impact of the tax credit on the availability of preceptors in Minnesota.

(b) The report required under this subdivision must comply with Minnesota Statutes,
sections 3.195 and 3.197.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2022, and before January 1, 2026.

Sec. 25. REPEALER.

(a) Minnesota Statutes 2020, sections 290.0131, subdivision 15; and 290.0674,
subdivision 2a, are repealed.

(b) Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 290.0681, subdivision 10, is repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Paragraph (a) is effective for taxable years beginning after
December 31, 2021. Paragraph (b) is effective the day following final enactment.

ARTICLE 3
SALES AND USE TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297A.67, subdivision 35, is amended to read:

Subd. 35. Suite licenses. The sale of the privilege of admission under section 297A.61,
subdivision 3, paragraph (g), clause (1), to a place of amusement or athletic event does not
include consideration paid for a license to use a private suite, private skybox, or private box
seat, and the sale of the license is exempt provided that: (1) the lessee may use the private
suite, private skybox, or private box seat by mutual arrangement with the lessor on days
when there is no amusement or athletic event; and (2) the sales price for the privilege of
admission is separately stated and is equal to or greater than the highest priced general
admission ticket for the closest seat not in the private suite, private skybox, or private box
seat. The sale of food and beverages for consumption in a private suite, private skybox, or
private box seat must be taxable to the extent provided under this chapter, but these taxable sales do not invalidate the exemption in this subdivision.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2023.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 297A.67, subdivision 38, is amended to read:

Subd. 38. **Season ticket purchasing rights to collegiate events.** (a) The sale of a right to purchase the privilege of admission to a college or university athletic event in a preferred viewing location for a season of a particular athletic event is exempt provided that:

1. the consideration paid for the right to purchase is used entirely to support student scholarships, wellness, and academic costs;
2. the consideration paid for the right to purchase is separately stated from the admission price; and
3. the admission price is equal to or greater than the highest priced general admission ticket for the closest seat not in the preferred viewing location.

(b) The sale of food and beverages for consumption in a preferred seating location must be taxable to the extent provided under this chapter, but these taxable sales do not invalidate the exemption in this subdivision.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2023.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297A.68, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 46. **Certain amenities included with privilege of admission.** Amenities included in the sales price of the privilege of admission under section 297A.61, subdivision 3, paragraph (m), are exempt when purchased by a taxpayer selling the privilege of admission.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2023.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297A.69, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Machinery, equipment, and fencing.** The following machinery, equipment, and fencing is exempt:
(1) farm machinery;
(2) logging equipment, including chain saws used for commercial logging;
(3) fencing;
(i) used for the containment of farmed Cervidae, as defined in section 35.153, subdivision 3; or
(ii) on property classified as class 2a under section 273.13, subdivision 23;
(4) primary and backup generator units used to generate electricity for the purpose of operating farm machinery, aquacultural production equipment, or logging equipment, or providing light or space heating necessary for the production of livestock, dairy animals, dairy products, or poultry and poultry products; and
(5) aquaculture production equipment.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2021.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297A.70, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 22. Animal shelters. (a) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "animal shelter" means a nonprofit organization engaged in the business of rescuing, sheltering, and finding homes for unwanted animals.

(b) Purchases made by an animal shelter are exempt if the purchases are used directly in the activities of rescuing, sheltering, and finding homes for unwanted animals. The exemption under this paragraph does not apply to the following purchases:

(1) building, construction, or reconstruction materials purchased by a contractor or a subcontractor as a part of a lump-sum contract or similar type of contract with a guaranteed maximum price covering both labor and materials for use in the construction, alteration, or repair of a building or facility;

(2) construction materials purchased by an animal shelter or the animal shelter's contractors to be used in constructing buildings or facilities that will not be used principally by the animal shelter;

(3) lodging as defined under section 297A.61, subdivision 3, paragraph (g), clause (2), and prepared food, candy, soft drinks, and alcoholic beverages as defined in section 297A.67, subdivision 2; and
(4) leasing of a motor vehicle as defined in section 297B.01, subdivision 11.

(c) The sale or adoption of unwanted animals by an animal shelter and the sale of associated animal supplies and equipment by an animal shelter are exempt.

(d) Sales made by and events run by an animal shelter for fund-raising purposes are exempt. Exempt sales include the sale of prepared food, candy, and soft drinks at a fund-raising event. The exemption under this paragraph is subject to the following limits:

1. gross receipts from all fund-raising sales are taxable if the total fund-raising by the animal shelter exceeds 24 days per year;

2. it does not apply to fund-raising events conducted on premises leased for more than five days but less than 30 days; and

3. it does not apply to admission charges for events involving bingo or other gambling activities or to charges for use of amusement devices involving bingo or other gambling activities.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2022.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 297A.71, subdivision 52, is amended to read:

Subd. 52. Construction; certain local government facilities. (a) Materials and supplies used in and equipment incorporated into the construction, reconstruction, upgrade, expansion, or remodeling of the following local government owned facilities are exempt:

1. a new fire station, which includes firefighting, emergency management, public safety training, and other public safety facilities in the city of Monticello if materials, supplies, and equipment are purchased after January 31, 2019, and before January 1, 2022;

2. a new fire station, which includes firefighting and public safety training facilities and public safety facilities, in the city of Inver Grove Heights if materials, supplies, and equipment are purchased after June 30, 2018, and before January 1, 2021;

3. a fire station and police station, including access roads, lighting, sidewalks, and utility components, on or adjacent to the property on which the fire station or police station are located that are necessary for safe access to and use of those buildings, in the city of Minnetonka if materials, supplies, and equipment are purchased after May 23, 2019, and before January 1, 2022;
the school building in Independent School District No. 414, Minnesota, if materials, supplies, and equipment are purchased after January 1, 2018, and before January 1, 2021; (5) a fire station in the city of Mendota Heights, if materials, supplies, and equipment are purchased after December 31, 2018, and before January 1, 2021; and (6) a Dakota County law enforcement collaboration center, also known as the Safety and Mental Health Alternative Response Training (SMART) Center, if materials, supplies, and equipment are purchased after June 30, 2019, and before July 1, 2021; and (7) the North Metro Regional Public Safety Training Facility in Maple Grove, if materials, supplies, and equipment are purchased after August 31, 2021, and before December 31, 2023.

(b) 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. (c) The total refund for the project listed in paragraph (a), clause (3), must not exceed $850,000.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies retroactively to sales and purchases made during the period indicated for the project in paragraph (a), clause (7).

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 54. Construction materials purchased by contractors; exemption for certain entities. (a) Materials and supplies used or consumed in and equipment incorporated into the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, or improvement of buildings or facilities used principally by school districts, as defined under section 297A.70, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), are exempt.
(b) Materials and supplies used or consumed in and equipment incorporated into the construction, reconstruction, repair, maintenance, or improvement of public infrastructure of any kind, including but not limited to roads, bridges, culverts, drinking water facilities, and wastewater facilities, purchased by a contractor, subcontractor, or builder as part of a contract with a school district, as defined under section 297A.70, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), are exempt.
(c) The tax on purchases exempt under this subdivision 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 for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2024.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 55. Building, repair, or replacement materials; farm fencing material. Materials and supplies used or consumed in, and equipment incorporated into, the construction, improvement, repair, or replacement of farm fencing material that is not exempt under section 297A.69, subdivision 4, are exempt.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2021.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 297A.75, subdivision 1, 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:

(1) building materials for an agricultural processing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 13;
(2) building materials for mineral production facilities exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 14;
(3) building materials for correctional facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 3;
(4) building materials used in a residence for veterans with a disability exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 11;
(5) elevators and building materials exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 12;
(6) materials and supplies for qualified low-income housing under section 297A.71, subdivision 23;
(7) materials, supplies, and equipment for municipal electric utility facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 35;
(8) equipment and materials used for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy and an aerial camera package exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 37;

(9) commuter rail vehicle and repair parts under section 297A.70, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clause (10);

(10) materials, supplies, and equipment for construction or improvement of projects and facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 40;

(11) materials, supplies, and equipment for construction, improvement, or expansion of a biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 45;

(12) enterprise information technology equipment and computer software for use in a qualified data center exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 42;

(13) materials, supplies, and equipment for qualifying capital projects under section 297A.71, subdivision 44, paragraph (a), clause (1), and paragraph (b);

(14) items purchased for use in providing critical access dental services exempt under section 297A.70, subdivision 7, paragraph (c);

(15) items and services purchased under a business subsidy agreement for use or consumption primarily in greater Minnesota exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 44;

(16) building materials, equipment, and supplies for constructing or replacing real property exempt under section 297A.71, subdivisions 49; 50, paragraph (b); and 51;

(17) building materials, equipment, and supplies for qualifying capital projects under section 297A.71, subdivision 52; and

(18) building materials, equipment, and supplies for constructing, remodeling, expanding, or improving a fire station, police station, or related facilities exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 53; and

(19) building construction or reconstruction materials, supplies, and equipment exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 54.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2024.
Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, 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), (2), and (14), the applicant must be the purchaser;

(2) for subdivision 1, clause (3), the applicant must be the governmental subdivision;

(3) for subdivision 1, clause (4), the applicant must be the recipient of the benefits provided in United States Code, title 38, chapter 21;

(4) for subdivision 1, clause (5), the applicant must be the owner of the homestead property;

(5) for subdivision 1, clause (6), the owner of the qualified low-income housing project;

(6) for subdivision 1, clause (7), the applicant must be a municipal electric utility or a joint venture of municipal electric utilities;

(7) for subdivision 1, clauses (8), (11), (12), and (15), the owner of the qualifying business;

(8) for subdivision 1, clauses (9), (10), (13), (17), and (18), the applicant must be the governmental entity that owns or contracts for the project or facility; and

(9) for subdivision 1, clause (16), the applicant must be the owner or developer of the building or project; and

(10) for subdivision 1, clause (19), the applicant must be the entity:

(i) listed in section 297A.71, subdivision 54, paragraph (a), that principally uses the building or facility; or

(ii) listed in section 297A.71, subdivision 54, paragraph (b), that contracts with a contractor, subcontractor, or builder for the public infrastructure project.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2024.
Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, 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, clauses (3) to (13) or (15) to (18), 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 June 30, 2024.

Sec. 12. SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION; CERTAIN NATURAL GAS FEES.

Subdivision 1. Exemption. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.67, subdivision 15, clause (2), fees related to natural gas sold for residential use to customers who were metered and billed as residential users and who used natural gas for their primary source of residential heat are exempt for purposes of the billing periods May to October, provided that:

1) the fee for the natural gas is subject to a cost recovery plan for the price increase in natural gas during the period February 13, 2021, to February 17, 2021, identified in docket G-999/CI-21-135 before the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission; and

2) the fee is separately stated and labeled as a fee pursuant to a cost recovery plan under clause (1).

Subd. 2. Application; refund. (a) By October 1, 2022, each utility must apply to the commissioner of revenue for a refund of sales taxes collected and remitted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.77, on fees for sales and purchases of natural gas subject to a cost recovery plan under subdivision 1, clause (1), that were added to residential customers' bills for the period beginning September 1, 2021, and ending June 30, 2022.

(b) The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.50, subdivision 2, except for paragraph (c), apply to refunds issued under this subdivision. For purposes of this subdivision, "utility" means a utility subject to the cost recovery plan under subdivision 1, clause (1).
Within 90 days after the date the commissioner issues the refund under Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.50, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), to the utility:

(1) the utility must provide a plan to the Minnesota Public Utilities Commission for crediting taxes exempt under subdivision 1 to residential customers; and

(2) any amount not refunded or credited to a residential customer by a utility must be returned to the commissioner by the utility.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for fees applied to sales and purchases of natural gas made after February 12, 2021, and before February 18, 2021, that are billed from September 1, 2021, to December 31, 2026.

**ARTICLE 4**

**PROPERTY TAXES**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 272.01, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

**Subd. 2. Exempt property used by private entity for profit.** (a) When any real or personal property which is exempt from ad valorem taxes, and taxes in lieu thereof, is leased, loaned, or otherwise made available and used by a private individual, association, or corporation in connection with a business conducted for profit, there shall be imposed a tax, for the privilege of so using or possessing such real or personal property, in the same amount and to the same extent as though the lessee or user was the owner of such property.

(b) The tax imposed by this subdivision shall not apply to:

(1) property leased or used as a concession in or relative to the use in whole or part of a public park, market, fairgrounds, port authority, economic development authority established under chapter 469, municipal auditorium, municipal parking facility, municipal museum, or municipal stadium;

(2) except as provided in paragraph (c), property of an airport owned by a city, town, county, or group thereof which is:

(i) leased to or used by any person or entity including a fixed base operator; and

(ii) used as a hangar for the storage or repair, or manufacture of aircraft or to provide aviation goods, services, or facilities to the airport or general public;

the exception from taxation provided in this clause does not apply to:
(i) property located at an airport owned or operated by the Metropolitan Airports Commission or by a city of over 50,000 population according to the most recent federal census or such a city's airport authority; or

(ii) hangars leased by a private individual, association, or corporation in connection with a business conducted for profit other than an aviation-related business;

(3) property constituting or used as a public pedestrian ramp or concourse in connection with a public airport;

(4) except as provided in paragraph (d), property constituting or used as a passenger check-in area or ticket sale counter, boarding area, or luggage claim area in connection with a public airport but not the airports owned or operated by the Metropolitan Airports Commission or cities of over 50,000 population or an airport authority therein. Real estate owned by a municipality in connection with the operation of a public airport and leased or used for agricultural purposes is not exempt;

(5) property leased, loaned, or otherwise made available to a private individual, corporation, or association under a cooperative farming agreement made pursuant to section 97A.135; or

(6) property leased, loaned, or otherwise made available to a private individual, corporation, or association under section 272.68, subdivision 4.

c) The exception from taxation provided in paragraph (b), clause (2), does not apply to:

(1) property located at an airport owned or operated by:

(i) the Metropolitan Airports Commission; or

(ii) a city of over 50,000 population according to the most recent federal census or such a city's airport authority, except that, when calculating the tax imposed by this subdivision for property taxes payable in 2023 through 2034, the net tax capacity of such property is reduced by 50 percent if it is owned or operated by a city over 50,000 but under 150,000 in population according to the most recent federal census or such a city's airport authority; or

(2) hangars leased by a private individual, association, or corporation in connection with a business conducted for profit other than an aviation-related business.

d) The exception from taxation provided in paragraph (b), clause (4), does not apply to:
(1) the property described in paragraph (b), clause (4), at airports that are owned or
operated by:

(i) the Metropolitan Airports Commission; or

(ii) a city of over 50,000 population or an airport authority therein, except that, when
calculating the tax imposed by this subdivision for property taxes payable in 2023 through
2034, the net tax capacity of such property is reduced by 50 percent if it is owned or operated
by a city over 50,000 but under 150,000 in population according to the most recent federal
census or such a city's airport authority; or

(2) real estate owned by a municipality in connection with the operation of a public
airport and leased or used for agricultural purposes.

Taxes imposed by this subdivision are payable as in the case of personal property
taxes and shall be assessed to the lessees or users of real or personal property in the same
manner as taxes assessed to owners of real or personal property, except that such taxes shall
not become a lien against the property. When due, the taxes shall constitute a debt due from
the lessee or user to the state, township, city, county, and school district for which the taxes
were assessed and shall be collected in the same manner as personal property taxes. If
property subject to the tax imposed by this subdivision is leased or used jointly by two or
more persons, each lessee or user shall be jointly and severally liable for payment of the
tax.

The tax on real property of the federal government, the state or any of its political
subdivisions that is leased, loaned, or otherwise made available to a private individual,
association, or corporation and becomes taxable under this subdivision or other provision
of law must be assessed and collected as a personal property assessment. The taxes do not
become a lien against the real property.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2023.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 272.02, subdivision 98, is amended to read:

Subd. 98. Certain property owned by an Indian tribe. (a) Property is exempt that:

(1) was classified as 3a under section 273.13, subdivision 24, for taxes payable in 2013;

(2) is located in a city of the first class with a population greater than 300,000 as of the
2010 federal census;
(3) was on January 2, 2012, and is for the current assessment owned by a federally
recognized Indian tribe, or its instrumentality, that is located within the state of Minnesota;
and

(4) is used exclusively for tribal purposes or institutions of purely public charity as
defined in subdivision 7.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, a "tribal purpose" means a public purpose as defined
in subdivision 8 and includes noncommercial tribal government activities. Property that
qualifies for the exemption under this subdivision is limited to no more than two contiguous
parcels and structures that do not exceed in the aggregate 20,000 square feet. Property
acquired for single-family housing, market-rate apartments, agriculture, or forestry does
not qualify for this exemption. The exemption created by this subdivision expires with taxes
payable in 2024.

(c) Property exempt under this section is exempt from the requirements of section
272.025.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2022.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 272.02, is amended by adding a subdivision to
read:

Subd. 105. Energy storage systems. (a) Personal property consisting of an energy
storage system is exempt. For the purposes of this subdivision, "energy storage system" has
the meaning given in section 216B.2422, subdivision 1, paragraph (f).

(b) A taxpayer requesting an exemption under this subdivision must file an application
with the commissioner of revenue. The commissioner shall prescribe the content, format,
and manner of the application pursuant to section 270C.30, except that a "law administered
by the commissioner" includes the property tax laws. In determining eligibility for the
exemption under this section, the commissioner of revenue may request information and
advice from the commissioner of commerce. On determining that property qualifies for
exemption, the commissioner of revenue shall issue an order exempting the property from
taxation. The commissioner of revenue shall develop an electronic means to notify interested
parties when the commissioner has issued an order exempting property from taxation under
this section. The energy storage system shall continue to be exempt from taxation as long
as the order issued by the commissioner of revenue remains in effect.

(c) The exemption under this section expires with taxes payable in 2033.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.
Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 272.025, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Statement of exemption.** (a) Except in the case of property owned by the state of Minnesota or any political subdivision thereof, a taxpayer claiming an exemption from taxation on property described in section 272.02 must file a statement of exemption with the assessor of the assessment district in which the property is located. By January 2, 2018, and each third year thereafter, the commissioner of revenue shall publish on its website a list of the exemptions for which a taxpayer claiming an exemption must file a statement of exemption. The commissioner's requirement that a taxpayer file a statement of exemption pursuant to this subdivision shall not be considered a rule and is not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 14.

(b) A taxpayer claiming an exemption from taxation on property described in section 272.02, subdivisions 10 and 105, must file a statement of exemption with the commissioner of revenue, on or before February 15 of each year for which the taxpayer claims an exemption.

(c) In case of sickness, absence or other disability or for good cause, the assessor or the commissioner may extend the time for filing the statement of exemption for a period not to exceed 60 days.

(d) The commissioner of revenue shall prescribe the content, format, and manner of the statement of exemption pursuant to section 270C.30, except that a "law administered by the commissioner" includes the property tax laws.

(e) If a statement is made by electronic means, the taxpayer's signature is defined pursuant to section 270C.304, except that a "law administered by the commissioner" includes the property tax laws.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 273.032, is amended to read:

**273.032 MARKET VALUE DEFINITION.**

(a) Unless otherwise provided, for the purpose of determining any property tax levy limitation based on market value or any limit on net debt, the issuance of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or capital notes based on market value, any qualification to receive state aid based on market value, or any state aid amount based on market value, the terms "market value," "estimated market value," and "market valuation," whether equalized or unequalized,
mean the estimated market value of taxable property within the local unit of government before any of the following or similar adjustments for:

1. the market value exclusions under:
   (i) section 273.11, subdivisions 14a and 14c (vacant platted land);
   (ii) section 273.11, subdivision 16 (certain improvements to homestead property);
   (iii) section 273.11, subdivisions 19 and 20 (certain improvements to business properties);
   (iv) section 273.11, subdivision 21 (homestead property damaged by mold);
   (v) section 273.13, subdivision 34 (homestead of a veteran with a disability or family caregiver);
   (vi) section 273.13, subdivision 35 (homestead market value exclusion); or
   (vii) section 273.13, subdivision 36 (affordable housing market value exclusion); or
2. the deferment of value under:
   (i) the Minnesota Agricultural Property Tax Law, section 273.111;
   (ii) the Aggregate Resource Preservation Law, section 273.1115;
   (iii) the Minnesota Open Space Property Tax Law, section 273.112;
   (iv) the rural preserves property tax program, section 273.114; or
   (v) the Metropolitan Agricultural Preserves Act, section 473H.10; or
3. the adjustments to tax capacity for:
   (i) tax increment financing under sections 469.174 to 469.1794;
   (ii) fiscal disparities under chapter 276A or 473F; or
   (iii) powerline credit under section 273.425.

(b) Estimated market value under paragraph (a) also includes the market value of tax-exempt property if the applicable law specifically provides that the limitation, qualification, or aid calculation includes tax-exempt property.

(c) Unless otherwise provided, "market value," "estimated market value," and "market valuation" for purposes of property tax levy limitations and calculation of state aid, refer to the estimated market value for the previous assessment year and for purposes of limits on net debt, the issuance of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or capital notes refer to the estimated market value as last finally equalized.
(d) For purposes of a provision of a home rule charter or of any special law that is not codified in the statutes and that imposes a levy limitation based on market value or any limit on debt, the issuance of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or capital notes based on market value, the terms "market value," "taxable market value," and "market valuation," whether equalized or unequalized, mean "estimated market value" as defined in paragraph (a).

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 273.11, subdivision 23, is amended to read:

Subd. 23. First tier valuation limit; agricultural homestead property. (a) The commissioner of revenue shall annually certify the first tier limit for agricultural homestead property. For assessment year 2010-2023, the limit is $1,140,000. Beginning with assessment year 2024, the limit is the product of (i) the first tier limit for the preceding assessment year, and (ii) the ratio of the statewide average taxable market value of agricultural property per acre of deeded farm land in the preceding assessment year to the statewide average taxable market value of agricultural property per acre of deeded farm land for the second preceding assessment year. The limit shall be rounded to the nearest $10,000.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "agricultural property" means all class 2a property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, except for property consisting of the house, garage, and immediately surrounding one acre of land of an agricultural homestead.

(c) The commissioner shall certify the limit by January 2 of each assessment year.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 273.128, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. Approval. A property owner must receive approval by resolution of the governing body of the city or town where the property is located before submitting an initial application to the Housing Finance Agency, as required under subdivision 2, for property that has not, in whole or in part, been classified as class 4d under section 273.13, subdivision 25, prior to assessment year 2023. A property owner that receives approval as required under this subdivision, and the certification made under subdivision 3, shall not be required to seek approval under this subdivision prior to submitting an application under subdivision 2 in each subsequent year.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.
Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 273.128, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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 subdivisions 1 and 1a.

(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.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.

Sec. 9. [273.129] AFFORDABLE HOUSING MARKET VALUE EXCLUSION PROGRAM; ESTABLISHMENT.

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

(b) "Governing body" means, with respect to a city, a city council, with respect to a town, a town board, and with respect to an unorganized territory, the county board acting on behalf of the unorganized territory.

(c) "Market value" has the meaning given in section 272.03, subdivision 8.

(d) "Municipality" means a statutory or home rule charter city, a township, or unorganized territory.

(e) "Property" means a residential rental housing property classified as class 4a under section 273.13, subdivision 25, a portion of which is occupied by residents meeting the income requirement under subdivision 4.

Subd. 2. Establishment. An affordable housing market value exclusion program is established to promote the development of affordable rental properties in the state. Eligible

Article 4 Sec. 9.
properties located in participating municipalities are eligible to receive a market value exclusion of 50 percent.

Subd. 3. **Approval.** (a) A governing body may, upon approval by a majority vote of its members, adopt a resolution agreeing to participate in the affordable housing market value exclusion program. Prior to approval, the governing body must publish notice of its intent to discuss the resolution at a regularly scheduled meeting, in a newspaper with general circulation in the city or on the municipality's website, not less than 30 days prior to the meeting. The notice must include the date, time, and location of the meeting at which the program will be discussed and public input allowed.

(b) After a governing body has adopted a resolution agreeing to participate in the program, the governing body must adopt a separate resolution, subject to the same voting, notice, and public hearing requirements under paragraph (a), for each property the governing body approves to receive the affordable housing market value exclusion. The resolution must state the property qualifies for a valuation exclusion of 50 percent, and that shall remain the same each year, subject to the duration limit under subdivision 5.

(c) After a governing body has adopted the property-specific resolution as required under paragraph (b), the governing body, other than the county board acting on behalf of an unorganized territory, must provide the county board with a copy of the resolution for each property the local government approved to receive the affordable housing market value exclusion, along with information relating to the fiscal implications resulting from the approved exclusion. The county board may request additional information from the local government that the board deems necessary. The county board must approve, by a majority vote of its members, the affordable housing market value exclusion for each property within 60 days of receipt. If a county board fails to approve the exclusion within 60 days of receipt, or if the county board affirmatively denies approval of the exclusion, the property shall not receive the affordable housing market value exclusion.

Subd. 4. **Eligibility.** (a) A property located in a participating municipality is eligible for the affordable housing market value exclusion applied under section 273.13, subdivision 36, if:

1. the property is not classified in whole or in part as class 4d under section 273.13, subdivision 25;

2. construction of the property began on or after January 1, 2023; and

3. the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency certifies to the county or local assessor that:
(i) at least 20 percent of the units in the property are available for residents whose household income at the time of initial occupancy does not exceed 60 percent of area median income, adjusted for family size, as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;

(ii) at least 80 percent of the available units in the property are occupied by residents meeting the income requirement; and

(iii) any unoccupied available units are being actively marketed toward persons meeting the income requirements, as attested by the property owner.

(b) By February 1 each assessment year, an application for certification under this subdivision must be filed by the property owner to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency. The property owner must provide a copy of the application to the county or city assessor. The application must be filed on a form prescribed by the agency and must contain the property tax identification number, evidence that the property meets the requirements of paragraph (a), a copy of the property-specific approval by the county board if required, and any other information necessary for the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency to determine eligibility. The Minnesota Housing Finance Agency may charge an application fee approximately equal to the costs of processing and reviewing the applications. If imposed, the applicant must pay the application fee to the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency and the fee must be deposited in the housing development fund.

(c) By April 1 each assessment year, the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency must certify to the appropriate county or city assessor:

(1) the specific properties, identified by parcel identification numbers, that are eligible under this section to receive the exclusion for the current assessment year;

(2) the specific properties, identified by parcel identification numbers, that received the exclusion in the previous assessment year but no longer meet the requirements under this section.

In making the certification, the Minnesota Housing Finance Agency must rely on the property owner's application and any other supporting information that the agency deems necessary.

Subd. 5. Duration. The governing body of a participating municipality shall determine the duration of the affordable housing market value exclusion for each eligible property, provided that the exclusion applies for at least ten but not more than 20 assessment years, except that when a property no longer meets the requirements of subdivision 4, the exclusion shall be removed for the current assessment year.
Subd. 6. **Expiration.** The affordable housing market value exclusion program expires on December 31, 2030. A property that has not received the required approval under subdivision 3 by December 31, 2030, shall not receive the exclusion.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2020, 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 classification rate of one percent of its market value; and the market value of class 1a property that exceeds $500,000 has a classification 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 person who is blind and the spouse of the person who is blind;
2. any person who is permanently and totally disabled or by the person with a disability and the spouse of the person with a disability; or
3. the surviving spouse of a veteran who was permanently and totally disabled homesteading a property classified under this paragraph for taxes payable in 2008.

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

Property is classified and assessed under paragraph (b) only if the commissioner of revenue or the county assessor certifies 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 $50,000 market value of class 1b property has a net classification rate of .45 percent of its market value. The remaining market
value of class 1b property is classified as class 1a or class 2a property, whichever is appropriate.

(c) Class 1c property is commercial use real and personal property that abuts public water as defined in section 103G.005, subdivision 15, or abuts a state trail administered by the Department of Natural Resources, 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 paragraph, 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. Class 1c property must contain three or more rental units. A "rental unit" is defined as a cabin, condominium, townhouse, sleeping room, or individual camping site equipped with water and electrical hookups for recreational vehicles. Class 1c property must provide recreational activities such as the rental of ice fishing houses, boats and motors, snowmobiles, downhill or cross-country ski equipment; provide marina services, launch services, or guide services; or sell bait and fishing tackle. Any unit in which the right to use the property is transferred to an individual or entity by deeded interest, or the sale of shares or stock, no longer qualifies for class 1c even though it may remain available for rent. A camping pad offered for rent by a property that otherwise qualifies for class 1c is also class 1c, regardless of the term of the rental agreement, as long as the use of the camping pad does not exceed 250 days. If the same owner owns two separate parcels that are located in the same township, and one of those properties is classified as a class 1c property and the other would be eligible to be classified as a class 1c property if it was used as the homestead of the owner, both properties will be assessed as a single class 1c property; for purposes of this sentence, properties are deemed to be owned by the same owner if each of them is owned by a limited liability company, and both limited liability companies have the same membership. The portion of the property used as a homestead is class 1a property under paragraph (a). The remainder of the property is classified as follows: the first $600,000 of market value is tier I, the next $1,700,000 of market value is tier II, and any remaining market value is tier III. The classification rates for class 1c are: tier I, 0.50 percent; tier II, 1.0 percent; and tier III, 1.25 percent. Owners of real and personal property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes in which all or a portion of the
property was devoted to commercial purposes for not more than 250 days in the year
preceding the year of assessment desiring classification as class 1c, 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 must be designated as
class 1c as otherwise provided. The remainder of the cabins or units and a proportionate
share of the land on which they are located must be designated as class 3a commercial. The
owner of property desiring designation as class 1c property must provide guest registers or
other records demonstrating that the units for which class 1c designation is sought were not
occupied for more than 250 days in the year preceding the assessment if so requested. The
portion of a property operated as a (1) restaurant, (2) bar, (3) gift shop, (4) conference center
or meeting room, and (5) other nonresidential facility operated on a commercial basis not
directly related to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes
does not qualify for class 1c.
(d) Class 1d property includes structures that meet all of the following criteria:
(1) the structure is located on property that is classified as agricultural property under
section 273.13, subdivision 23;
(2) the structure is occupied exclusively by seasonal farm workers during the time when
they work on that farm, and the occupants are not charged rent for the privilege of occupying
the property, provided that use of the structure for storage of farm equipment and produce
does not disqualify the property from classification under this paragraph;
(3) the structure meets all applicable health and safety requirements for the appropriate
season; and
(4) the structure is not salable as residential property because it does not comply with
local ordinances relating to location in relation to streets or roads.
The market value of class 1d property has the same classification rates as class 1a property
under paragraph (a).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 273.13, subdivision 25, 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 classification rate of 1.25 percent.

(b) Class 4b includes:

(1) residential real estate containing less than four units, including property rented as a short-term rental property for more than 14 days in the preceding year, 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.

For the purposes of this paragraph, "short-term rental property" means nonhomestead residential real estate rented for periods of less than 30 consecutive days.

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

(c) Class 4bb includes:

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

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

(3) a condominium-type storage unit having an individual property identification number that is not used for a commercial purpose.

Class 4bb property has the same classification 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.

(d) Class 4c property includes:

(1) except as provided in subdivision 22, paragraph (c), real and personal property devoted to commercial temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes,
for not 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.
Class 4c property under this clause must contain three or more rental units. A "rental unit"
is defined as a cabin, condominium, townhouse, sleeping room, or individual camping site
equipped with water and electrical hookups for recreational vehicles. A camping pad offered
for rent by a property that otherwise qualifies for class 4c under this clause is also class 4c
under this clause regardless of the term of the rental agreement, as long as the use of the
camping pad does not exceed 250 days. In order for a property to be classified under this
clause, either (i) the business located on the property must provide recreational activities,
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 (A) 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 (B) at least 20 percent of the annual gross receipts must be from charges for
providing recreational activities, or (ii) the business must contain 20 or fewer rental units,
and must be located in a township or a city with a population of 2,500 or less located outside
the metropolitan area, as defined under section 473.121, subdivision 2, that contains a portion
of a state trail administered by the Department of Natural Resources. For purposes of item
(i)(A), a paid booking of five or more nights shall be counted as two bookings. Class 4c
property also includes commercial use real property used exclusively for recreational
purposes in conjunction with other class 4c property classified under this clause and 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. In order for a property to qualify for
classification under this clause, the owner 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 must be designated class 4c under this clause
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 4c property under this clause must provide guest registers or
other records demonstrating that the units for which class 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, (4) conference center
or meeting room, and (5) other nonresidential facility operated on a commercial basis not
directly related to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes

does not qualify for class 4c. For the purposes of this paragraph, "recreational activities"

means renting ice fishing houses, boats and motors, snowmobiles, downhill or cross-country

ski equipment; providing marina services, launch services, or guide services; or selling bait

and fishing tackle;

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

(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 three acres of land owned and used by a nonprofit

community service oriented organization and not used for residential purposes on either a

temporary or permanent basis, provided that:

(i) the property is not used for a revenue-producing activity for more than six days in

the calendar year preceding the year of assessment; or

(ii) the organization makes annual charitable contributions and donations at least equal

to the property's previous year's property taxes and the property is allowed to be used for

public and community meetings or events for no charge, as appropriate to the size of the

facility.

For purposes of this clause:

(A) "charitable contributions and donations" has the same meaning as lawful gambling

purposes under section 349.12, subdivision 25, excluding those purposes relating to the

payment of taxes, assessments, fees, auditing costs, and utility payments;

(B) "property taxes" excludes the state general tax;

(C) 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), (8), (10), or (19) of the Internal

Revenue Code; and
(D) "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 not qualifying under either item (i) or (ii) is 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.

The organization shall maintain records of its charitable contributions and donations and of public meetings and events held on the property and make them available upon request any time to the assessor to ensure eligibility. An organization meeting the requirement under item (ii) must file an application by May 1 with the assessor for eligibility for the current year's assessment. The commissioner shall prescribe a uniform application form and instructions;

(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)(i) manufactured home parks as defined in section 327.14, subdivision 3, excluding manufactured home parks described in items (ii) and (iii), (ii) manufactured home parks as defined in section 327.14, subdivision 3, that are described in section 273.124, subdivision 3a, and (iii) class I manufactured home parks as defined in section 327C.01, subdivision 13;

(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
(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;

(10) real property up to a maximum of three acres and operated as a restaurant as defined
under section 157.15, subdivision 12, provided it: (i) is located on a lake as defined under
section 103G.005, subdivision 15, paragraph (a), clause (3); and (ii) is either devoted to
commercial purposes for not more than 250 consecutive days, or receives at least 60 percent
of its annual gross receipts from business conducted during four consecutive months. Gross
receipts from the sale of alcoholic beverages must be included in determining the property's
qualification under item (ii). The property's primary business must be as a restaurant and
not as a bar. Gross receipts from gift shop sales located on the premises must be excluded.
Owners of real property desiring 4c classification under this clause must submit an annual declaration to the assessor by February 1 of the current assessment year, based on the property's relevant information for the preceding assessment year;

(11) lakeshore and riparian property and adjacent land, not to exceed six acres, used as a marina, as defined in section 86A.20, subdivision 5, which is made accessible to the public and devoted to recreational use for marina services. The marina owner must annually provide evidence to the assessor that it provides services, including lake or river access to the public by means of an access ramp or other facility that is either located on the property of the marina or at a publicly owned site that abuts the property of the marina. No more than 800 feet of lakeshore may be included in this classification. Buildings used in conjunction with a marina for marina services, including but not limited to buildings used to provide food and beverage services, fuel, boat repairs, or the sale of bait or fishing tackle, are classified as class 3a property; and

(12) real and personal property devoted to noncommercial temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes.

Class 4c property has a classification rate of 1.5 percent of market value, except that (i) each parcel of noncommercial seasonal residential recreational property under clause (12) has the same classification rates as class 4bb property, (ii) manufactured home parks assessed under clause (5), item (i), have the same classification rate as class 4b property, the market value of manufactured home parks assessed under clause (5), item (ii), have a classification rate of 0.75 percent if more than 50 percent of the lots in the park are occupied by shareholders in the cooperative corporation or association and a classification rate of one percent if 50 percent or less of the lots are so occupied, and class I manufactured home parks as defined in section 327C.01, subdivision 13, have a classification rate of 1.0 percent, (iii) commercial-use seasonal residential recreational property and marina recreational land as described in clause (11), has a classification rate of one percent for the first $500,000 of market value, and 1.25 percent for the remaining market value, (iv) the market value of property described in clause (4) has a classification rate of one percent, (v) the market value of property described in clauses (2), (6), and (10) has a classification rate of 1.25 percent, (vi) that portion of the market value of property in clause (9) qualifying for class 4c property has a classification rate of 1.25 percent, and (vii) property qualifying for classification under clause (3) that is owned or operated by a congressionally chartered veterans organization has a classification rate of one percent. The commissioner of veterans affairs must provide a list of congressionally chartered veterans organizations to the commissioner of revenue by June 30, 2017, and by January 1, 2018, and each year thereafter.
(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 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 classification rate of 0.25 percent.

(f) The first tier of market value of class 4d property has a classification rate of 0.75 percent. The remaining value of class 4d property has a classification rate of 0.25 percent. For the purposes of this paragraph, the “first tier of market value of class 4d property” means the market value of each housing unit up to the first tier limit. For the purposes of this paragraph, all class 4d property value must be assigned to individual housing units. The first tier limit is $100,000 for assessment years 2022 and 2023. For subsequent assessment years, the limit is adjusted each year by the average statewide change in estimated market value of property classified as class 4a and 4d under this section for the previous assessment year, excluding valuation change due to new construction, rounded to the nearest $1,000, provided, however, that the limit may never be less than $100,000. Beginning with assessment year 2015, the commissioner of revenue must certify the limit for each assessment year by November 1 of the previous year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 273.13, subdivision 34, is amended to read:

Subd. 34. Homestead of veteran with a disability or family caregiver. (a) All or a portion of the market value of property owned by a veteran and serving as the veteran's homestead under this section is excluded in determining the property's taxable market value if the veteran has a service-connected disability of 70 percent or more as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. To qualify for exclusion under this subdivision, the veteran must have been honorably discharged from the United States armed forces, as indicated by United States Government Form DD214 or other official military discharge papers.
(b)(1) For a disability rating of 70 percent or more, $150,000 of market value is excluded, except as provided in clause (2); and

(2) for a total (100 percent) and permanent disability, $300,000 of market value is excluded.

c) If a veteran with a disability qualifying for a valuation exclusion under paragraph (b), clause (2), predeceases the veteran's spouse, and if upon the death of the veteran the spouse holds the legal or beneficial title to the homestead and permanently resides there, the exclusion shall carry over to the benefit of the veteran's spouse until such time as the spouse remarries, sells, transfers, or otherwise disposes of the property, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (n). Qualification under this paragraph requires an application under paragraph (h), and a spouse must notify the assessor if there is a change in the spouse's marital status, ownership of the property, or use of the property as a permanent residence.

If a spouse previously received the exclusion under this paragraph, but the exclusion expired prior to assessment year 2019 before the eligibility time period for surviving spouses was changed to a lifetime benefit, the spouse may reapply under paragraph (h) for the exclusion under this paragraph.

d) If the spouse of a member of any branch or unit of the United States armed forces who dies due to a service-connected cause while serving honorably in active service, as indicated on United States Government Form DD1300 or DD2064, holds the legal or beneficial title to a homestead and permanently resides there, the spouse is entitled to the benefit described in paragraph (b), clause (2), until such time as the spouse remarries or sells, transfers, or otherwise disposes of the property, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (n). If a spouse previously received the exclusion under this paragraph, but the exclusion expired prior to assessment year 2019 before the eligibility time period for surviving spouses was changed to a lifetime benefit, the spouse may reapply under paragraph (h) for the exclusion under this paragraph.

e) If a veteran meets the disability criteria of paragraph (a) but does not own property classified as homestead in the state of Minnesota, then the homestead of the veteran's primary family caregiver, if any, is eligible for the exclusion that the veteran would otherwise qualify for under paragraph (b).

(f) In the case of an agricultural homestead, only the portion of the property consisting of the house and garage and immediately surrounding one acre of land qualifies for the valuation exclusion under this subdivision.
(g) A property qualifying for a valuation exclusion under this subdivision is not eligible for the market value exclusion under subdivision 35, or classification under subdivision 22, paragraph (b).

(h) To qualify for a valuation exclusion under this subdivision a property owner must apply to the assessor by December 31 of the first assessment year for which the exclusion is sought. Except as provided in paragraph (c), the owner of a property that has been accepted for a valuation exclusion must notify the assessor if there is a change in ownership of the property or in the use of the property as a homestead.

(i) A first-time application by a qualifying spouse for the market value exclusion under paragraph (d) must be made any time within two years of the death of the service member, within two years of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs Dependency and Indemnity Compensation determination, or by December 31, 2023, whichever is later. A qualifying spouse whose application was previously denied may reapply, pursuant to this paragraph, by December 31, 2023.

(j) For purposes of this subdivision:

1. "active service" has the meaning given in section 190.05;

2. "own" means that the person's name is present as an owner on the property deed;

3. "primary family caregiver" means a person who is approved by the secretary of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs for assistance as the primary provider of personal care services for an eligible veteran under the Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers, codified as United States Code, title 38, section 1720G; and

4. "veteran" has the meaning given the term in section 197.447.

(k) If a veteran dying after December 31, 2011, did not apply for or receive the exclusion under paragraph (b), clause (2), before dying, the veteran's spouse is entitled to the benefit under paragraph (b), clause (2), until the spouse remarries or sells, transfers, or otherwise disposes of the property, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (n), if:

1. the spouse files a first-time application within two years of the death of the service member, within two years of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs Dependency and Indemnity Compensation determination, if applicable, or by June 1, 2019 December 31, 2023, whichever is later. A spouse whose application was previously denied may reapply, pursuant to this paragraph, by December 31, 2023;

2. upon the death of the veteran, the spouse holds the legal or beneficial title to the homestead and permanently resides there;
(3) the veteran met the honorable discharge requirements of paragraph (a); and

(4) the United States Department of Veterans Affairs certifies that:

(i) the veteran met the total (100 percent) and permanent disability requirement under paragraph (b), clause (2); or

(ii) the spouse has been awarded dependency and indemnity compensation.

(l) The purpose of this provision of law providing a level of homestead property tax relief for veterans with a disability, their primary family caregivers, and their surviving spouses is to help ease the burdens of war for those among our state's citizens who bear those burdens most heavily.

(m) By July 1, the county veterans service officer must certify the disability rating and permanent address of each veteran receiving the benefit under paragraph (b) to the assessor.

(n) A spouse who received the benefit in paragraph (c), (d), or (k) but no longer holds the legal or beneficial title to the property may continue to receive the exclusion for a property other than the property for which the exclusion was initially granted until the spouse remarries or sells, transfers, or otherwise disposes of the property, provided that:

(1) the spouse applies under paragraph (h) for the continuation of the exclusion allowed under this paragraph;

(2) the spouse holds the legal or beneficial title to the property for which the continuation of the exclusion is sought under this paragraph, and permanently resides there;

(3) the estimated market value of the property for which the exclusion is sought under this paragraph is less than or equal to the estimated market value of the property that first received the exclusion, based on the value of each property on the date of the sale of the property that first received the exclusion; and

(4) the spouse has not previously received the benefit under this paragraph for a property other than the property for which the exclusion is sought.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for assessment year 2022 and thereafter.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 273.13, subdivision 35, is amended to read:

Subd. 35. **Homestead market value exclusion.** (a) Prior to determining a property's net tax capacity under this section, property classified as class 1a or 1b under subdivision 22, and the portion of property classified as class 2a under subdivision 23 consisting of the

Article 4 Sec. 13.
house, garage, and surrounding one acre of land, shall be eligible for a market value exclusion as determined under paragraph (b).

(b) For a homestead valued at $76,000 $95,000 or less, the exclusion is 40 percent of market value. For a homestead valued between $76,000 $95,000 and $413,800 $517,200, the exclusion is $30,400 $38,000 minus nine percent of the valuation over $76,000 $95,000. For a homestead valued at $413,800 $517,200 or more, there is no valuation exclusion. The valuation exclusion shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar, and may not be less than zero.

(c) Any valuation exclusions or adjustments under section 273.11 shall be applied prior to determining the amount of the valuation exclusion under this subdivision.

(d) In the case of a property that is classified as part homestead and part nonhomestead, (i) the exclusion shall apply only to the homestead portion of the property, but (ii) if a portion of a property is classified as nonhomestead solely because not all the owners occupy the property, not all the owners have qualifying relatives occupying the property, or solely because not all the spouses of owners occupy the property, the exclusion amount shall be initially computed as if that nonhomestead portion were also in the homestead class and then prorated to the owner-occupant's percentage of ownership. For the purpose of this section, when an owner-occupant's spouse does not occupy the property, the percentage of ownership for the owner-occupant spouse is one-half of the couple's ownership percentage.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for assessment year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 273.13, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

**Subd. 36. Affordable housing market value exclusion.** (a) Prior to determining a property's net tax capacity under this section, property classified as class 4a under subdivision 25, paragraph (a), shall be eligible for an affordable housing market value exclusion as determined under paragraph (b).

(b) For a property that meets the requirements under section 273.129, the exclusion is 50 percent of the market value. The valuation shall be rounded to the nearest whole dollar, and may not be less than zero.

(c) Any valuation exclusions or adjustments under section 273.11 shall be applied prior to determining the amount of the valuation exclusion under this subdivision.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.
Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 273.41, is amended to read:

273.41 AMOUNT OF TAX; DISTRIBUTION.

There is hereby imposed upon each such cooperative association on December 31 of each year a tax of $10 for each 100 members, or fraction thereof, of such association. The tax, when paid, shall be in lieu of all personal property taxes, state, county, or local, upon distribution lines and the attachments and appurtenances thereto of such associations located in rural areas. For purposes of this section, "attachments and appurtenances" include, but are not limited to, all cooperative association-owned metering and streetlighting equipment that is physically or electrically connected to the cooperative association's distribution system. The tax shall be payable on or before March 1 of the next succeeding year, to the commissioner of revenue. If the tax, or any portion thereof, is not paid within the time herein specified for the payment thereof, there shall be added thereto a specific penalty equal to ten percent of the amount so remaining unpaid. Such penalty shall be collected as part of said tax, and the amount of said tax not timely paid, together with said penalty, shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270C.40 from the time such tax should have been paid until paid. The commissioner shall deposit the amount so received in the general fund of the state treasury.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 275.025, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Levy amount. The state general levy is levied against commercial-industrial property and seasonal residential recreational property, as defined in this section. The state general levy for commercial-industrial property is $716,990,000 for taxes payable in 2023 through 2025; $637,369,000 for taxes payable in 2026; $566,550,000 for taxes payable in 2027; $495,731,000 for taxes payable in 2028; $424,912,000 for taxes payable in 2029; $354,093,000 for taxes payable in 2030; $283,274,000 for taxes payable in 2031; $212,455,000 for taxes payable in 2032; $141,636,000 for taxes payable in 2033; $70,817,000 for taxes payable in 2034; and $0 for taxes payable in 2035 and thereafter. The state general levy for seasonal-recreational property is $41,690,000 for taxes payable in 2020 through 2023; $37,060,000 for taxes payable in 2024; $32,942,000 for taxes payable in 2025; $28,824,000 for taxes payable in 2026; $24,706,000 for taxes payable in 2027; $20,588,000 for taxes payable in 2028; $16,470,000 for taxes payable in 2029; $12,352,000 for taxes payable in 2030; $8,234,000 for taxes payable in 2031; $4,116,000 for taxes payable in 2032; and $0 for taxes payable in 2033 and thereafter.

Article 4 Sec. 16. 88
in 2035 and thereafter. The tax under this section is not treated as a local tax rate under
section 469.177 and is not the levy of a governmental unit under chapters 276A and 473F.

The commissioner shall increase or decrease the preliminary or final rate for a year as
necessary to account for errors and tax base changes that affected a preliminary or final rate
for either of the two preceding years. Adjustments are allowed to the extent that the necessary
information is available to the commissioner at the time the rates for a year must be certified,
and for the following reasons:

(1) an erroneous report of taxable value by a local official;

(2) an erroneous calculation by the commissioner; and

(3) an increase or decrease in taxable value for commercial-industrial or seasonal
residential recreational property reported to the commissioner under section 270C.85,
subdivision 2, clause (4), for the same year.

The commissioner may, but need not, make adjustments if the total difference in the tax
levied for the year would be less than $100,000.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxes payable in 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 276.04, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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 tax statement must not state or imply that property tax
credits are paid by the state of Minnesota. 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 homestead market value exclusion under section 273.13, subdivision 35, or the affordable housing market value exclusion under section 273.13, subdivision 36;
3. the property's taxable market value under section 272.03, subdivision 15;
4. the property's gross tax, before credits;
5. for agricultural properties, the credits under sections 273.1384 and 273.1387, and 273.1388;
6. any credits received under sections 273.119; 273.1234 or 273.1235; 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.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2023.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 279.03, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:

Subd. 1a. Rate. (a) Except as provided in paragraph paragraphs (b) and (c), interest on
delinquent property taxes, penalties, and costs unpaid on or after January 1 is payable at the
per annum rate determined in section 270C.40, subdivision 5. If the rate so determined is
less than ten percent, the rate of interest is ten percent. The maximum per annum rate is 14
percent if the rate specified under section 270C.40, subdivision 5, exceeds 14 percent. The
rate is subject to change on January 1 of each year.

(b) If a person is the owner of one or more parcels of property on which taxes are
delinquent, and the delinquent taxes are more than 25 percent of the prior year's school
district levy, interest on the delinquent property taxes, penalties, and costs unpaid is payable
at twice the rate determined under paragraph (a) for the year.

(c) A county board, by resolution, may establish an interest rate lower than the interest
rate determined under paragraph (a).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for property taxes, penalties, and costs
determined to be delinquent on or after January 1, 2023.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 282.261, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Interest rate. (a) Except as provided under paragraph (b), the unpaid balance
on any repurchase contract approved by the county board is subject to interest at the rate
determined in section 279.03, subdivision 1a. The interest rate is subject to change each
year on the unpaid balance in the manner provided for rate changes in section 279.03,
subdivision 1a.

(b) A county board, by resolution, or a county auditor, if delegated the responsibility to
administer tax-forfeited land assigned to the county board as provided under section 282.135,
may establish an interest rate lower than the interest rate determined under paragraph (a).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2023.
Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290A.04, subdivision 2h, is amended to read:

Subd. 2h. Additional refund. (a) If the gross property taxes payable on a homestead increase more than 12% percent over the property taxes payable in the prior year on the same property that is owned and occupied by the same owner on January 2 of both years, and the amount of that increase is $100 or more, a claimant who is a homeowner shall be allowed an additional refund equal to 60 percent of the amount of the increase over the greater of 12% percent of the prior year's property taxes payable or $100. This subdivision shall not apply to any increase in the gross property taxes payable attributable to improvements made to the homestead after the assessment date for the prior year's taxes. This subdivision shall not apply to any increase in the gross property taxes payable attributable to the termination of valuation exclusions under section 273.11, subdivision 16.

The maximum refund allowed under this subdivision is $1,000.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision "gross property taxes payable" means property taxes payable determined without regard to the refund allowed under this subdivision.

(c) In addition to the other proofs required by this chapter, each claimant under this subdivision shall file with the property tax refund return a copy of the property tax statement for taxes payable in the preceding year or other documents required by the commissioner.

(d) Upon request, the appropriate county official shall make available the names and addresses of the property taxpayers who may be eligible for the additional property tax refund under this section. The information shall be provided on a magnetic computer disk. The county may recover its costs by charging the person requesting the information the reasonable cost for preparing the data. The information may not be used for any purpose other than for notifying the homeowner of potential eligibility and assisting the homeowner, without charge, in preparing a refund claim.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refund claims based on taxes payable in 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290B.03, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Program qualifications. The qualifications for the senior citizens' property tax deferral program are as follows:

(1) the property must be owned and occupied as a homestead by a person 65 years of age or older. In the case of a married couple, at least one of the spouses must be at least 65 years old at the time the first property tax deferral is granted, regardless of whether the...
property is titled in the name of one spouse or both spouses, or titled in another way that permits the property to have homestead status, and the other spouse must be at least 62 years of age;

(2) the total household income of the qualifying homeowners, as defined in section 290A.03, subdivision 5, for the calendar year preceding the year of the initial application may not exceed $60,000 $75,000;

(3) the homestead must have been owned and occupied as the homestead of at least one of the qualifying homeowners for at least five years prior to the year the initial application is filed;

(4) there are no state or federal tax liens or judgment liens on the homesteaded property;

(5) there are no mortgages or other liens on the property that secure future advances, except for those subject to credit limits that result in compliance with clause (6); and

(6) the total unpaid balances of debts secured by mortgages and other liens on the property, including unpaid and delinquent special assessments and interest and any delinquent property taxes, penalties, and interest, but not including property taxes payable during the year or debts secured by a residential PACE lien, as defined in section 216C.435, subdivision 10d, does not exceed 75 percent of the assessor's estimated market value for the year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for applications received for deferral of taxes payable in 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290B.04, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Excess-income certification by taxpayer.** A taxpayer whose initial application has been approved under subdivision 2 shall notify the commissioner of revenue in writing by July 1 if the taxpayer's household income for the preceding calendar year exceeded $60,000 $75,000. The certification must state the homeowner's total household income for the previous calendar year. No property taxes may be deferred under this chapter in any year following the year in which a program participant filed or should have filed an excess-income certification under this subdivision, unless the participant has filed a resumption of eligibility certification as described in subdivision 4.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for applications received for deferral of taxes payable in 2023 and thereafter.
Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290B.04, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Resumption of eligibility certification by taxpayer.** A taxpayer who has previously filed an excess-income certification under subdivision 3 may resume program participation if the taxpayer's household income for a subsequent year is $60,000 or less. If the taxpayer chooses to resume program participation, the taxpayer must notify the commissioner of revenue in writing by July 1 of the year following a calendar year in which the taxpayer's household income is $60,000 or less. The certification must state the taxpayer's total household income for the previous calendar year. Once a taxpayer resumes participation in the program under this subdivision, participation will continue until the taxpayer files a subsequent excess-income certification under subdivision 3 or until participation is terminated under section 290B.08, subdivision 1.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for applications received for deferral of taxes payable in 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290B.05, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Determination by commissioner.** The commissioner shall determine each qualifying homeowner's "annual maximum property tax amount" following approval of the homeowner's initial application and following the receipt of a resumption of eligibility certification. The "annual maximum property tax amount" equals three percent of the homeowner's total household income for the year preceding either the initial application or the resumption of eligibility certification, whichever is applicable. Following approval of the initial application, the commissioner shall determine the qualifying homeowner's "maximum allowable deferral." No tax may be deferred relative to the appropriate assessment year for any homeowner whose total household income for the previous year exceeds $60,000. No tax shall be deferred in any year in which the homeowner does not meet the program qualifications in section 290B.03. The maximum allowable total deferral is equal to 75 percent of the assessor's estimated market value for the year, less the balance of any mortgage loans and other amounts secured by liens against the property at the time of application, including any unpaid and delinquent special assessments and interest and any delinquent property taxes, penalties, and interest, but not including property taxes payable during the year.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for applications received for deferral of taxes payable in 2023 and thereafter.
Sec. 25. CITY OF VIRGINIA; NET DEBT LIMIT EXEMPTION.

The city of Virginia may finance the construction of a public safety building in the city of Virginia by obtaining a loan from the United States Department of Agriculture secured by its general obligation pledge. Any bonds issued relating to this construction project or repayment of the loan must not be included in the computation of the city's limit on net debt under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.53, subdivision 1.

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

ARTICLE 5

PROPERTY TAX AIDS AND CREDITS

Section 1. [273.1388] AGRICULTURAL RIPARIAN BUFFER CREDIT.

Subdivision 1. Eligibility. Class 2a and 2b property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, containing a riparian buffer as defined in section 103F.48, not including land enrolled in and generating payments under a state or federal conservation reserve or easement program under sections 103F.501 to 103F.531, is eligible to receive the credit under this section, provided that the landowner follows the requirements of section 103F.48. Eligible land must be certified by the local soil and water conservation district to the county assessor. This certification is effective until the local soil and water conservation district notifies the assessor that qualified land is no longer eligible for a credit under the requirements of this section. The local soil and water conservation districts must annually notify their county assessor of any qualified land that is no longer eligible for a credit under the requirements of this section.

Subd. 2. Credit amount. For each qualifying property, the agricultural riparian buffer credit is equal to the amount of net tax capacity-based property tax attributable to the portion of the property eligible under subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. Credit reimbursement. The county auditor must determine the tax reductions allowed under this section within the county for each taxes payable year and must certify that amount to the commissioner of revenue as part of the data required under section 270C.85, subdivision 2. Any prior year adjustments must also be certified as part of the data required under section 270C.85, subdivision 2. The commissioner must review the certifications for accuracy and may make such changes as are deemed necessary or return the certification to the county auditor for correction. The credit under this section must be used to proportionately reduce the net tax capacity-based property tax payable to each local taxing jurisdiction as provided in section 273.1393.
Subd. 4. Payment. (a) The commissioner of revenue shall reimburse each local taxing jurisdiction, other than school districts, for the tax reductions granted under this section in two equal installments on October 31 and December 26 of the taxes payable year for which the reductions are granted, including in each payment the prior year adjustments certified under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, for that taxes payable year.

(b) The commissioner of revenue shall certify the total of the tax reductions granted under this section for each taxes payable year within each school district to the commissioner of education and the commissioner of education must pay the reimbursement amounts to each school district as provided in section 273.1392.

Subd. 5. Appropriation. An amount sufficient to make the payments required by this section to taxing jurisdictions other than school districts is annually appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue. An amount sufficient to make the payments required by this section for school districts is annually appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of education.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2024.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 273.1392, is amended to read:

273.1392 PAYMENT; SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The amounts of bovine tuberculosis credit reimbursements under section 273.113; conservation tax credits under section 273.119; disaster or emergency reimbursement under sections 273.1231 to 273.1235; agricultural credits under sections 273.1384 and 273.1387, and 273.1388; aids and credits under section 273.1398; enterprise zone property credit payments under section 469.171; and metropolitan agricultural preserve reduction under section 473H.10; and electric generation transition aid under section 477A.23 for school districts, shall be certified to the Department of Education by the Department of Revenue. The amounts so certified shall be paid according to section 127A.45, subdivisions 9, 10, and 13.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2024.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 273.1393, is amended to read:

273.1393 COMPUTATION OF NET PROPERTY TAXES.

Notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary, "net" property taxes are determined by subtracting the credits in the order listed from the gross tax:

(1) disaster credit as provided in sections 273.1231 to 273.1235;
(2) powerline credit as provided in section 273.42;
(3) agricultural preserves credit as provided in section 473H.10;
(4) enterprise zone credit as provided in section 469.171;
(5) disparity reduction credit;
(6) conservation tax credit as provided in section 273.119;
(7) the school bond credit as provided in section 273.1387;
(8) agricultural riparian buffer credit as provided in section 273.1388;
(9) agricultural credit as provided in section 273.1384;
(10) taconite homestead credit as provided in section 273.135;
(11) supplemental homestead credit as provided in section 273.1391; and
(12) the bovine tuberculosis zone credit, as provided in section 273.113.

The combination of all property tax credits must not exceed the gross tax amount.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2024.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, 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. Upon written request by the taxpayer, the treasurer may send the notice in electronic form or by electronic mail instead of on paper or by ordinary mail.

(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. The notice must clearly state for each city that has a population over 500, county, school district, regional library authority established under section 134.201, metropolitan taxing districts as defined in paragraph (i), and fire protection and emergency medical services special taxing districts established under section 144F.01, the time and place of a meeting for each taxing authority in which the budget and levy will be discussed and public input
allowed, prior to the final budget and levy determination. The taxing authorities must provide
the county auditor with the information to be included in the notice on or before the time it
certifies its proposed levy under subdivision 1. The public must be allowed to speak at that
meeting, which must occur after November 24 and must not be held before 6:00 p.m. It
must provide 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, except that no notice required under this section shall be interpreted as requiring the
printing of a personal telephone number or address as the contact information for a taxing
authority. If a taxing authority does not maintain public offices where telephone calls can
be received by the authority, the authority may inform the county of the lack of a public
telephone number and the county shall not list a telephone number for that taxing authority.

(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, agricultural homestead credit under section 273.1384, school building bond agricultural
credit under section 273.1387, agricultural riparian buffer credit under section 273.1388,
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 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
99.1 city of Minneapolis, the levy for Minneapolis Park and Recreation shall be listed separately
99.2 from the remaining amount of the city's levy. In the case of the city of St. Paul, the levy for
99.3 the St. Paul Library Agency must be listed separately from the remaining amount of the
99.4 city's levy. In the case of Ramsey County, any amount levied under section 134.07 may be
99.5 listed separately from the remaining amount of the county's levy. In the case of a parcel
99.6 where tax increment or the fiscal disparities areawide tax under chapter 276A or 473F
99.7 applies, the proposed tax levy on the captured value or the proposed tax levy on the tax
99.8 capacity subject to the areawide tax must each be stated separately and not included in the
99.9 sum of the special taxing districts; and
99.10 (3) the increase or decrease between the total taxes payable in the current year and the
99.11 total proposed taxes, expressed as a percentage.
99.12 For purposes of this section, the amount of the tax on homesteads qualifying under the
99.13 senior citizens' property tax deferral program under chapter 290B is the total amount of
99.14 property tax before subtraction of the deferred property tax amount.
99.15 (e) The notice must clearly state that the proposed or final taxes do not include the
99.16 following:
99.17 (1) special assessments;
99.18 (2) levies approved by the voters after the date the proposed taxes are certified, including
99.19 bond referenda and school district levy referenda;
99.20 (3) a levy limit increase approved by the voters by the first Tuesday after the first Monday
99.21 in November of the levy year as provided under section 275.73;
99.22 (4) amounts necessary to pay cleanup or other costs due to a natural disaster occurring
99.23 after the date the proposed taxes are certified;
99.24 (5) amounts necessary to pay tort judgments against the taxing authority that become
99.25 final after the date the proposed taxes are certified; and
99.26 (6) the contamination tax imposed on properties which received market value reductions
99.27 for contamination.
99.28 (f) Except as provided in subdivision 7, failure of the county auditor to prepare or the
99.29 county treasurer to deliver the notice as required in this section does not invalidate the
99.30 proposed or final tax levy or the taxes payable pursuant to the tax levy.
99.31 (g) If the notice the taxpayer receives under this section lists the property as
99.32 nonhomestead, and satisfactory documentation is provided to the county assessor by the
applicable deadline, and the property qualifies for the homestead classification in 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 and subdivision 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.

(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

(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 beginning with taxes payable in 2024.

**Sec. 5. [477A.23] ELECTRIC GENERATION TRANSITION AID.**

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

(b) "Electric generating unit" means a single generating unit at an electric generating plant powered by coal, nuclear, or natural gas.

(c) "Electric generation property" means taxable property of an electric generating plant owned by a public utility, as defined in section 216B.02, subdivision 4, that is powered by coal, nuclear, or natural gas and located in an eligible taxing jurisdiction.

(d) "Eligible taxing jurisdiction" means a county, home rule charter or statutory city, town, or school district.

(e) "Unit base year" means the assessment year in which the assessed value of electric generation property is reduced due to the retirement of the electric generating unit.

(f) "Unit differential" means (1) the tax capacity of electric generation property in the assessment year preceding the unit base year, minus (2) the tax capacity of electric generation property in the unit base year. The unit differential may not be less than zero. The unit differential equals zero if the tax capacity of electric generation property in the eligible taxing jurisdiction in the assessment year preceding the unit base year is less than four percent of the total net tax capacity of the eligible taxing jurisdiction in the assessment year preceding the aid calculation year, as adjusted under section 473F.08, subdivision 2, or 276A.06, subdivision 2, as applicable.

Subd. 2. **Required notification.** Notwithstanding the requirements of Minnesota Rules, chapter 8100, a public utility must notify the commissioner when the public utility expects to retire an electric generating unit and remove that unit from the property tax base. The notification must be in the form and manner determined by the commissioner, include
information required by the commissioner to calculate transition aid under this section, and
be filed together with the reports required under section 273.371.

Subd. 3. **Unit transition amount.** (a) The initial unit transition amount equals the product of (1) the unit differential, times (2) the jurisdiction's tax rate for taxes payable in the unit base year.

(b) The unit transition amount for the year following the unit base year, or in the year as provided under subdivision 6, equals the initial unit transition amount. Unit transition amounts in subsequent years must be reduced each year by an amount equal to five percent of the initial unit transition amount. If the unit transition amount attributable to any unit is less than $5,000 in any year, the unit transition amount for that unit equals zero.

Subd. 4. **Electric generation transition aid.** Electric generation transition aid for an eligible taxing jurisdiction equals the sum of the unit transition amounts for that jurisdiction.

Subd. 5. **Aid elimination.** (a) Notwithstanding subdivision 4, beginning for aid in the year after the year in which the jurisdiction first qualified for aid, aid for an eligible taxing jurisdiction equals zero if the commissioner determines that the eligible taxing jurisdiction's total net tax capacity in the assessment year preceding the aid calculation year is greater than the product of:

(1) 90 percent of the jurisdiction's total net tax capacity in the assessment year preceding the aid calculation year in which the jurisdiction first qualified for aid under this section; times

(2) the greater of one or the ratio of (i) the statewide total net tax capacity of real and personal property in the assessment year preceding the aid calculation year to (ii) the statewide total net tax capacity of real and personal property in the assessment year preceding the aid calculation year in which the jurisdiction first qualified for aid under this section.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, "net tax capacity" means net tax capacity as adjusted under section 473F.08, subdivision 2, or 276A.06, subdivision 2, as applicable.

(c) If aid to a jurisdiction attributable to a previous unit retirement has been eliminated under this subdivision, the jurisdiction may qualify for aid under this section for subsequent unit retirements.

(d) The requirements of this subdivision do not apply to the aid attributable to prior unit retirements qualifying under subdivision 7.

Subd. 6. **Commissioner's duties; payment schedule.** (a) The commissioner of revenue shall compute the amount of electric generation transition aid payable to each jurisdiction...
under this section. On or before August 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify the
amount of aid computed for aids payable in the following year for each jurisdiction. The
commisioner shall pay aid to each jurisdiction other than school districts annually at the
times provided in section 477A.015. Aids to school districts must be certified to the
commissioner of education and paid under section 273.1392.

(b) The commissioner of revenue may require counties to provide any data that the
commissioner deems necessary to administer this section.

Subd. 7. Aid for prior unit retirements. An electric generating unit with a unit base
year after 2016 but before 2023 must be counted for the purpose of calculating aid under
this section. For a unit eligible to be counted under this subdivision and for the purpose of
the schedule of amounts under subdivision 3, paragraph (b), the unit base year is 2023.

Subd. 8. Appropriation. An amount sufficient to make the aid payments required by
this section to eligible taxing jurisdictions other than school districts is annually appropriated
from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue. An amount sufficient to make the
aid payments required by this section for school districts is annually appropriated from the
general fund to the commissioner of education.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in 2024 and thereafter.

Sec. 6. MILLE LACS COUNTY; COUNTY, CITY, TOWNSHIP, AND SCHOOL
DISTRICT REIMBURSEMENT.

(a) A taxing jurisdiction located in Mille Lacs County that has lost property tax revenue
due to the placement of property into trust by the United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Indian Affairs is eligible for reimbursement under this section in the following
manner:

(1) by July 1, 2022, the auditor of Mille Lacs County must certify to the commissioner
of revenue the amount of tax revenue lost by each taxing jurisdiction in the county due to
property being placed into trust between January 1, 2009, and December 31, 2020;

(2) by July 1 of each year starting in 2022, the auditor of Mille Lacs County must certify
to the commissioner of revenue the amount of tax revenue lost by each taxing jurisdiction
in the county due to property being placed into trust during the preceding calendar year.
This clause only applies to properties that were the subject of an application for placement
into trust between January 1, 2009, and June 30, 2021; and

(3) in the first five years following certification under clause (1) or (2), the commissioner
of education must distribute to the county the full amount certified for school districts, and
the commissioner of revenue must distribute to the county the full amount certified for

taxing jurisdictions other than school districts. The county must distribute to each taxing
jurisdiction the certified amount of tax revenue lost by the jurisdiction. In the sixth year
following certification and in each year thereafter, the commissioners of education and
revenue must distribute to the county, for distribution to each taxing jurisdiction, an amount
equal to the previous year's amount minus 20 percent of the amount distributed in the first
year.

(b) Reimbursements required by this section must be paid to taxing jurisdictions other
than school districts at the times provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.015, for
payment of local government aid. Aid to school districts must be certified to the
commissioner of education and paid under Minnesota Statutes, section 273.1392.

(c) An amount sufficient to make the payments to taxing jurisdictions other than school
districts is annually appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue. An
amount sufficient to make the payment to school districts is annually appropriated from the
general fund to the commissioner of education.

(d) For purposes of this section, "taxing jurisdiction" means a political subdivision
including a county, city, town, township, school district, or special taxing district imposing
a levy on real property.

(e) For purposes of this section, "tax revenue lost" means the amount that was payable
in the year before the property became exempt.

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

Sec. 7. CLASS 4D LOW-INCOME RENTAL PROPERTY 2024 AND 2025

TRANSITION AID; APPROPRIATION.

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

(b) "4d property" means class 4d low-income rental property under Minnesota Statutes,
section 273.13, subdivision 25.

(c) "Base assessment year" means assessment year 2022.

(d) "Local unit" means a home rule charter or statutory city.

(e) "Modified transition tax capacity" means the product of (1) one minus the transition
ratio for the local unit, times (2) the transition tax capacity for the local unit.
(f) "Transition ratio" means the ratio of (1) the net tax capacity of 4d property for the
local unit in the base assessment year calculated using the classification rates and first-tier
limit in effect for 4d property for taxes payable in 2024, to (2) the net tax capacity of 4d
property for the local unit in the base assessment year calculated using the classification
rates and first-tier limit in effect for 4d property for taxes payable in 2023.

(g) "Transition tax capacity" means the greater of zero or the difference between (1) the
net tax capacity of 4d property for the local unit in the base assessment year, minus (2) two
percent of the total net tax capacity for the local unit in the base assessment year.

Subd. 2. Aid amount. In 2024 and 2025 only, transition aid for a local unit equals the
product of (1) the local unit's tax rate for taxes payable in 2023, times (2) the modified
transition tax capacity for the local unit.

Subd. 3. Administration; payment schedule. (a) For purposes of this section, net tax
capacity must be determined by the commissioner of revenue based on information available
to the commissioner as of July 15, 2023.

(b) The commissioner of revenue must notify a local unit of its transition aid amount
before August 1 of the year preceding the aid distribution year and must pay the aid in two
installments on the dates specified in Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.015.

Subd. 4. Appropriation. An amount sufficient to pay transition aid under this section
is annually appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aid payable in calendar year 2024
and 2025 only.

Sec. 8. 2019 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AID PENALTY FORGIVENESS; CITY OF
ROOSEVELT; APPROPRIATION.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, the city of
Roosevelt shall receive its aid payment for calendar year 2019 under Minnesota Statutes,
section 477A.013, that was withheld under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision
3, provided that the state auditor certifies to the commissioner of revenue that the state
auditor received the annual financial reporting form for 2018 from the city as well as all
forms, including the audited financial statement for calendar year 2019, by June 1, 2022.
The commissioner of revenue shall make a payment of $25,410 on July 1, 2022.

(b) An amount sufficient to pay aid under this section is appropriated in fiscal year 2023
from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue. This is a onetime appropriation.
Sec. 9. **2021 AID PENALTY FORGIVENESS; CITY OF BENA.**

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, the city of Bena must receive the city's aid payment for calendar year 2021 under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.013, that was withheld under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, and the city's small city assistance payment for calendar year 2021 under Minnesota Statutes, section 162.145, that was withheld under Minnesota Statutes, section 162.145, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), provided that the state auditor certifies to the commissioner of revenue that the state auditor received the annual financial reporting form for 2020 from the city by June 1, 2022. The commissioner of revenue must make a payment of $43,774 to the city by June 30, 2022.

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

Sec. 10. **2021 AID PENALTY FORGIVENESS; CITY OF BOY RIVER.**

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, the city of Boy River must receive the city's aid payment for calendar year 2021 under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.013, that was withheld under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, and the city's small city assistance payment for calendar year 2021 under Minnesota Statutes, section 162.145, that was withheld under Minnesota Statutes, section 162.145, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), provided that the state auditor certifies to the commissioner of revenue that the state auditor received the annual financial reporting form for 2020 from the city by June 1, 2022. The commissioner of revenue must make a payment of $19,578 to the city by June 30, 2022.

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

Sec. 11. **2021 AID PENALTY FORGIVENESS; CITY OF ECHO.**

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, the city of Echo must receive its aid payment for calendar year 2021 under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.013, that was withheld under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, and its small city assistance payment for calendar year 2021 under Minnesota Statutes, section 162.145, that was withheld under Minnesota Statutes, section 162.145, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), provided that the state auditor certifies to the commissioner of revenue that the state auditor received the annual financial reporting form for 2020 from the city by
June 1, 2022. The commissioner of revenue must make a payment of $46,060 to the city by June 30, 2022.

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

Sec. 12. 2021 AID PENALTY FORGIVENESS; CITY OF MORTON.

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, the city of Morton must receive its aid payment for calendar year 2021 under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.013, that was withheld under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, and its small city assistance payment for calendar year 2021 under Minnesota Statutes, section 162.145, that was withheld under Minnesota Statutes, section 162.145, subdivision 3, paragraph (c), provided that the state auditor certifies to the commissioner of revenue that it received the annual financial reporting form for 2020 from the city by June 1, 2022.

The commissioner of revenue must make a payment of $79,476 to the city by June 30, 2022.

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

ARTICLE 6
PUBLIC FINANCE

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 123B.61, is amended to read:

123B.61 PURCHASE OF CERTAIN EQUIPMENT.

The board of a district may issue general obligation certificates of indebtedness or capital notes subject to the district debt limits to: (a) purchase vehicles, computers, telephone systems, cable equipment, photocopy and office equipment, technological equipment for instruction, and other capital equipment having an expected useful life at least as long as the terms of the certificates or notes; (b) purchase computer hardware and software, without regard to its expected useful life, whether bundled with machinery or equipment or unbundled, together with application development services and training related to the use of the computer; and (c) prepay special assessments. The certificates or notes must be payable in not more than 20 years and must be issued on the terms and in the manner determined by the board, except that certificates or notes issued to prepay special assessments must be payable in not more than 20 years. The certificates or notes may be issued by resolution and without the requirement for an election. The certificates or notes are general obligation bonds for purposes of section 126C.55. A tax levy must be made for the payment of the principal and interest on the certificates or notes, in accordance with section 475.61, as in the case of bonds. The sum of the tax levies under this section and section 123B.62...
for each year must not exceed the lesser of the amount of the district's total operating capital revenue or the sum of the district's levy in the general and community service funds excluding the adjustments under this section for the year preceding the year the initial debt service levies are certified. The district's general fund levy for each year must be reduced by the sum of (1) the amount of the tax levies for debt service certified for each year for payment of the principal and interest on the certificates or notes issued under this section as required by section 475.61, (2) the amount of the tax levies for debt service certified for each year for payment of the principal and interest on bonds issued under section 123B.62, and (3) any excess amount in the debt redemption fund used to retire bonds, certificates, or notes issued under this section or section 123B.62 after April 1, 1997, other than amounts used to pay capitalized interest. If the district's general fund levy is less than the amount of the reduction, the balance shall be deducted first from the district's community service fund levy, and next from the district's general fund or community service fund levies for the following year. A district using an excess amount in the debt redemption fund to retire the certificates or notes shall report the amount used for this purpose to the commissioner by July 15 of the following fiscal year. A district having an outstanding capital loan under section 126C.69 or an outstanding debt service loan under section 126C.68 must not use an excess amount in the debt redemption fund to retire the certificates or notes.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 366.095, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Certificates of indebtedness.** The town board may issue certificates of indebtedness within the debt limits for a town purpose otherwise authorized by law. The certificates shall be payable in not more than 20 years and be issued on the terms and in the manner as determined by the board may determine, provided that notes issued for projects that eliminate R-22, as defined in section 240A.09, paragraph (b), clause (2), must be payable in not more than 20 years. If the amount of the certificates to be issued exceeds 0.25 percent of the estimated market value of the town, they shall not be issued for at least ten days after publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the town of the board's resolution determining to issue them. If within that time, a petition asking for an election on the proposition signed by voters equal to ten percent of the number of voters at the last regular town election is filed with the clerk, the certificates shall not be issued until their issuance has been approved by a majority of the votes cast on the question at a regular or special election. A tax levy shall be made to pay the principal and interest on the certificates as in the case of bonds.
Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 373.01, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Capital notes. (a) A county board may, by resolution and without referendum, issue capital notes subject to the county debt limit to purchase capital equipment useful for county purposes that has an expected useful life at least equal to the term of the notes. The notes shall be payable in not more than ten years and shall be issued on the terms and in the manner determined by the board. A tax levy shall be made for payment of the principal and interest on the notes, in accordance with section 475.61, as in the case of bonds.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "capital equipment" means:

1. Public safety, ambulance, road construction or maintenance, and medical equipment, and other capital equipment;
2. Computer hardware and software, whether bundled with machinery or equipment or unbundled, together with application development services and training related to the use of the computer hardware or software.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 383B.117, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Equipment acquisition; capital notes. The board may, by resolution and without public referendum, issue capital notes within existing debt limits for the purpose of purchasing ambulance and other medical equipment, road construction or maintenance equipment, public safety equipment and other capital equipment having an expected useful life at least equal to the term of the notes issued. The notes shall be payable in not more than ten years and shall be issued on the terms and in the manner as determined by the board, provided that notes issued for projects that eliminate R-22, as defined in section 240A.09, paragraph (b), clause (2), must be payable in not more than 20 years. The total principal amount of the notes issued for any fiscal year shall not exceed one percent of the total annual budget for that year and shall be issued solely for the purchases authorized in this subdivision. A tax levy shall be made for the payment of the principal and interest on such notes as in the case of bonds. For purposes of this subdivision, "equipment" includes computer hardware and software, whether bundled with machinery or equipment or unbundled. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "medical equipment" includes computer hardware and software and other intellectual property for use in medical diagnosis, medical procedures, research, record keeping, billing, and other hospital applications, together with application development services and training related to the use of the computer hardware and software and other intellectual property, all without regard to their useful life. For purposes of determining the amount of capital notes which the county may issue in any fiscal year.
year, the budget of the county and Hennepin Healthcare System, Inc. shall be combined
and the notes issuable under this subdivision shall be in addition to obligations issuable
under section 373.01, subdivision 3.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 410.32, is amended to read:

410.32 CITIES MAY ISSUE CAPITAL NOTES FOR CAPITAL EQUIPMENT.

(a) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of other law or charter, a home rule charter
city may, by resolution and without public referendum, issue capital notes subject to the
city debt limit to purchase capital equipment.

(b) For purposes of this section, "capital equipment" means:

(1) public safety equipment, ambulance and other medical equipment, road construction
and maintenance equipment, and other capital equipment; and

(2) computer hardware and software, whether bundled with machinery or equipment or
unbundled, together with application development services and training related to the use
of the computer hardware and software.

(c) The equipment or software must have an expected useful life at least as long as the
term of the notes.

(d) The notes shall be payable in not more than ten years and be issued on the terms
and in the manner determined by the city, determined, provided that notes issued for projects
that eliminate R-22, as defined in section 240A.09, paragraph (b), clause (2), must be payable
in not more than 20 years. The total principal amount of the capital notes issued in a fiscal
year shall not exceed 0.03 percent of the estimated market value of taxable property in the
city for that year.

(e) A tax levy shall be made for the payment of the principal and interest on the notes,
in accordance with section 475.61, as in the case of bonds.

(f) Notes issued under this section shall require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the
governing body of the city.

(g) Notwithstanding a contrary provision of other law or charter, a home rule charter
city may also issue capital notes subject to its debt limit in the manner and subject to the
limitations applicable to statutory cities pursuant to section 412.301.
Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 412.301, is amended to read:

(a) The council may issue certificates of indebtedness or capital notes subject to the city debt limits to purchase capital equipment.

(b) For purposes of this section, "capital equipment" means:

1. public safety equipment, ambulance and other medical equipment, road construction and maintenance equipment, and other capital equipment; and

2. computer hardware and software, whether bundled with machinery or equipment or unbundled, together with application development services and training related to the use of the computer hardware or software.

(c) The equipment or software must have an expected useful life at least as long as the terms of the certificates or notes.

(d) Such certificates or notes shall be payable in not more than ten years and shall be issued on such terms and in such manner as determined by the council, provided, however, that notes issued for projects that eliminate R-22, as defined in section 240A.09, paragraph (b), clause (2), must be payable in not more than 20 years.

(e) If the amount of the certificates or notes to be issued to finance any such purchase exceeds 0.25 percent of the estimated market value of taxable property in the city, they shall not be issued for at least ten days after publication in the official newspaper of a council resolution determining to issue them; and if before the end of that time, a petition asking for an election on the proposition signed by voters equal to ten percent of the number of voters at the last regular municipal election is filed with the clerk, such certificates or notes shall not be issued until the proposition of their issuance has been approved by a majority of the votes cast on the question at a regular or special election.

(f) A tax levy shall be made for the payment of the principal and interest on such certificates or notes, in accordance with section 475.61, as in the case of bonds.

ARTICLE 7
LOCAL SALES TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

(a) A political subdivision must receive legislative authority to impose a local sales tax before submitting the tax for approval by voters of the political
subdivision. Imposition of a local sales tax is subject to approval by voters of the political
subdivision at a general election. The election must be conducted at a general election within
the two-year period after the governing body of the political subdivision has received
authority to impose the tax. If the authorizing legislation allows the tax to be imposed for
more than one project, there must be the political subdivision is not required to present each
project on the ballot. The political subdivision may present a separate question approving
the use of the tax revenue for each project. Regardless of whether the ballot presents a
separate question for each project, the question must state the project or projects proposed
to be funded with the tax, the amount for each project proposed to be funded with the tax,
and the estimated length of time the tax will be in effect. Notwithstanding the authorizing
legislation, a project that is not approved by the voters may not be funded with the local
sales tax revenue and the termination date of the tax set in the authorizing legislation must
be reduced proportionately based on the share of that project's cost to the total costs of all
projects included in the authorizing legislation.

(b) The proceeds of the tax must be dedicated exclusively to payment of the construction
and rehabilitation costs and associated bonding costs related to the specific capital
improvement projects that were approved by the voters under paragraph (a).

(c) The tax must terminate after the revenues raised are sufficient to fund the projects
approved by the voters under paragraph (a).

(d) After a sales tax imposed by a political subdivision has expired or been terminated,
the political subdivision is prohibited from imposing a local sales tax for a period of one
year.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), if a political subdivision received voter approval to
seek authority for a local sales tax at the November 6, 2018, general election and is granted
authority to impose a local sales tax before January 1, 2021, the tax may be imposed without
an additional referendum provided that it meets the requirements of subdivision 2 and the
list of specific projects contained in the resolution does not conflict with the projects listed
in the approving referendum.

(f) If a tax is terminated because sufficient revenues have been raised, any amount of
tax collected under subdivision 9, after sufficient revenues have been raised and before the
quarterly termination required under subdivision 12, paragraph (a), that is greater than the
average quarterly revenues collected over the immediately preceding 12 calendar months
must be retained by the commissioner for deposit in the general fund.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for local sales taxes authorized in Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 14, article 8, and thereafter.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.190, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. Collection. The statutory or home rule charter city, town, or county when the county board is acting as a town board with respect to an unorganized territory may agree with the commissioner of revenue that a tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be collected by the commissioner together with the tax imposed by chapter 297A, and subject to the same interest, penalties, and other rules and that its proceeds, less the cost of collection, shall be remitted to the city.

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

Sec. 3. Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 43, as amended by Laws 2005, First Special Session chapter 3, article 5, sections 28, 29, and 30, Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 7, article 4, sections 5, 6, and 7, and Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 10, sections 11, 12, and 13, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. Authorization; extension. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the city of Rochester may extend the sales and use tax of one-half of one percent authorized under subdivision 1, paragraph (a), for the purposes specified in subdivision 3a. 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. The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Rochester and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 4. Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 43, as amended by Laws 2005, First Special Session chapter 3, article 5, sections 28, 29, and 30, Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 7, article 4, sections 5, 6, and 7, and Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 10, sections 11, 12, and 13, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3a. Use of sales and use tax revenues; additional projects. The revenues derived from the extension of the tax authorized under subdivision 1a must be used by the city of
Rochester to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and paying for the following projects in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:

114.1

(1) notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 2, paragraph (d), $50,000,000, plus associated bonding costs for the housing vitality fund;

114.2

(2) notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 2, paragraph (d), $50,000,000, plus associated bonding costs for street reconstruction;

114.3

(3) notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 2, paragraph (d), $40,000,000, plus associated bonding costs for flood control and water quality; and

114.4

(4) $65,000,000, plus associated bonding costs for a Regional Community and Recreation Complex.

114.5

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.

114.6

Sec. 5. Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 43, as amended by Laws 2005, First Special Session chapter 3, article 5, sections 28, 29, and 30, Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 7, article 4, sections 5, 6, and 7, and Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 10, sections 11, 12, and 13, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

114.7

Subd. 4a. Bonding authority; additional projects and extension of tax. (a) The city of Rochester may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the projects authorized in subdivision 3a and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed $205,000,000 for the projects described in subdivision 3a, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

114.8

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Rochester, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1a and the full faith and credit of the city. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

114.9

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Rochester, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the
city of Rochester and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section
645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 6. Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 43, subdivision 5, as amended by Laws
2005, First Special Session chapter 3, article 5, section 30, Laws 2011, First Special Session
chapter 7, article 4, section 7, and Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 10, section 13, 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 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 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.

(c) 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, paragraph (a), and 2, up to December 31,
2049, provided that all additional revenues above those necessary to fund the projects and
associated financing costs listed in subdivision 3, paragraphs (a) to (e), are committed to
fund public infrastructure projects contained in the development plan adopted under
Minnesota Statutes, section 469.43, including all financing costs; otherwise the taxes
terminate when the city council determines that sufficient funds have been received from
the taxes to finance expenditures and bonds for the projects authorized in subdivision 3,
paragraphs (a) to (e), plus an amount equal to the costs of issuance of the bonds and including
the amount to prepay or retire at maturity the principal, interest, and premiums due on any
bonds issued for the projects under subdivision 4.

(d) The tax imposed under subdivision 1, paragraph (b), expires at the earlier of December
31, 2049, or when the city council determines that sufficient funds have been raised from
the tax plus all other city funding sources authorized in this article to meet the city obligation
for financing the public infrastructure projects contained in the development plan adopted
under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.43, including all financing costs.

(e) The tax imposed under subdivision 1a expires at the earlier of (1) 16-1/2 years after
first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount of revenues received
from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 3a for
projects approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99,
subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance
of the bonds under subdivision 4a, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise
provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds
remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax
under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall be placed in the general
fund of the city. The tax imposed under subdivision 1a 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 Rochester and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 7. Laws 2008, chapter 366, article 7, section 17, is amended to read:

Sec. 17. COOK COUNTY; LODGING AND ADMISSIONS TAXES TAX.

Subdivision 1. Lodging tax. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016,
or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, the Board of Commissioners of
Cook County may impose, by ordinance, a tax of up to one percent on the gross receipts
subject to the lodging tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190. This tax is in addition
to any tax imposed under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190, and the total tax imposed
under that section and this provision must not exceed four percent.

Subd. 2. Admissions and recreation tax. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section
477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, the Board of
Commissioners of Cook County may impose, by ordinance, a tax of up to three percent on
admissions to entertainment and recreational facilities and rental of recreation equipment.

Subd. 3. Use of taxes. The taxes imposed in subdivisions 1 and 2 must
be used to fund a new Cook County Event and Visitors Bureau as established by the Board
of Commissioners of Cook County. The Board of Commissioners of Cook County must
annually review the budget of the Cook County Event and Visitors Bureau. The event and
visitors bureau may not receive revenues raised from the taxes imposed in subdivisions
1 and 2 until the board of commissioners approves the annual budget.

Subd. 4. Termination. The taxes imposed in subdivisions 1 and 2
terminate 30 years after they are first imposed.

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

Sec. 8. Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 7, article 4, section 14, is amended to
read:

Sec. 14. CITY OF MARSHALL; SALES AND USE TAX.

Subdivision 1. Authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99,
subdivisions 1 and 2, or 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, the city of
Marshall, if approved by the voters at a general election held within two years of the date
of final enactment of this section, may impose the tax authorized under subdivision 2. Two
separate ballot questions must be presented to the voters, one for each of the two facility
projects named in subdivision 3.

Subd. 2. Sales and use tax authorized. The city of Marshall may impose by ordinance
a sales and use tax of up to one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision
3. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, except subdivisions 1 and 2,
govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized
under this subdivision.

Subd. 2a. Authorization; extension. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section
297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (d), or 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city
charter, after payment of the bonds authorized under subdivision 4, and if approved by the
voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99.

subdivision 3, the city of Marshall may extend the sales and use tax of one-half of one percent authorized under subdivision 2 for the purposes specified in subdivision 3a. 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. The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

Subd. 3. Use of sales and use tax revenues. The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 2 must be used by the city of Marshall to pay the costs of collecting and administering the sales and use tax and to pay all or part of the costs of the new and existing facilities of the Minnesota Emergency Response and Industry Training Center and all or part of the costs of the new facilities of the Southwest Minnesota Regional Amateur Sports Center. Authorized expenses include, but are not limited to, acquiring property, predesign, design, and paying construction, furnishing, and equipment costs related to these facilities and paying debt service on bonds or other obligations issued by the city of Marshall under subdivision 4 to finance the capital costs of these facilities.

Subd. 3a. Use of sales and use tax revenues; aquatic center. The revenues derived from the extension of the tax authorized under subdivision 2a must be used by the city of Marshall to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and paying for $16,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for the construction of a new municipal aquatic center in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance the project.

Subd. 4. Bonds. (a) If the imposition of a sales and use tax is approved by the voters, the city of Marshall may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities authorized in subdivision 3, and may issue bonds to refund bonds previously issued. The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed $17,290,000, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds. The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Marshall, including the tax authorized under subdivision 2.

(b) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Marshall, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds, is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4a. Bonds; additional use and extension of tax. (a) After payment of the bonds authorized under subdivision 4, the city of Marshall may issue bonds under Minnesota
Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the project authorized in subdivision 2a and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed $16,000,000, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Marshall, including the tax authorized under subdivision 2a. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Marshall, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 5. Termination of taxes. (a) The tax imposed under subdivision 2 expires at the earlier of (1) 15 years after the tax is first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount of revenues received from the tax to pay for the capital and administrative costs of the facilities under subdivision 3 first equals or exceeds the amount authorized to be spent for the facilities plus the additional amount needed to pay the costs related to issuance of the bonds under subdivision 4, including interest on the bonds. Any funds remaining after payment of all such costs and retirement or redemption of the bonds shall be placed in the general fund of the city. The tax imposed under subdivision 2 may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.

(b) The tax imposed under subdivision 2a expires at the earlier of (1) 30 years after the tax under subdivision 2 is first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount of revenues received from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 3a for the project approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of the bonds under subdivision 4a, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall be placed in the general fund of the city. The tax imposed under subdivision 2a may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.
120.1 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Marshall and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

120.2 Sec. 9. Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 14, article 8, section 14, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

120.3 Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. The tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of: (1) 22 years after the tax is first imposed; or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for the project approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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.

120.4 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Moorhead and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

120.5 Sec. 10. Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 14, article 8, section 15, is amended to read:

120.6 Article 7 Sec. 10. CITIES OF OAKDALE; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

120.7 Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other ordinance or city charter, and if approved by the voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the city of Oakdale may impose, by ordinance, a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

Article 7 Sec. 10.
Subd. 2. **Use of sales and use tax revenues.** The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Oakdale to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and paying for the following projects in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:

1. $22,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of a new public works facility; and
2. $15,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction and rehabilitation, and associated building costs of the police department facility.

Subd. 3. **Bonding authority.** (a) The city of Oakdale may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the projects authorized in subdivision 2. The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed: (1) $22,000,000 for the project listed in subdivision 2, clause (1), plus an amount applied to the payment of costs of issuing the bonds; and (2) $15,000,000 for the projects listed in subdivision 2, clause (2), plus an amount applied to the payment of costs of issuing the bonds. The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Oakdale, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(b) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city.

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. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. **Termination of taxes.** The tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of: (1) 25 years after the tax is first imposed; or (2) when the city council determines that the city has received from this tax $37,000,000 to fund the projects listed in subdivision 2, plus an amount sufficient to pay costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized in subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to timing of the termination under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, shall be placed in the city's general fund. 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 the governing body of the city of Oakdale and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.
Sec. 11. Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 14, article 8, section 20, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Use of sales and use tax revenues. The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Waite Park to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and for the following projects in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:

1. up to $7,500,000 plus associated bonding costs for regional trail connections; and

2. up to $20,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction and equipping of a public safety facility; and

3. notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 2, paragraph (d), up to $15,500,000 plus associated bonding costs for the 10th Avenue regional corridor project.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Waite Park and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 12. Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 14, article 8, section 20, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of Waite Park may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities authorized in subdivision 2 and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed:

1. $7,500,000 plus an amount needed to pay capitalized interest and an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds; and

2. $20,000,000 for the project listed in subdivision 2, clause (2), plus an amount needed to pay capitalized interest and an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Waite Park, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.
The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Waite Park, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Waite Park and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 13. Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 14, article 8, section 20, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) four years after the tax is first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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 the governing body of the city of Waite Park and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 14. CITY OF AITKIN; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the city of Aitkin may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed under this
subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

Subd. 2. **Use of sales and use tax revenues.** The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Aitkin to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and paying for the following projects in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:

1. $8,300,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of a new municipal building; and
2. $1,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for improvements to parks and trails.

Subd. 3. **Bonding authority.** (a) The city of Aitkin may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities authorized in subdivision 2 and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed $9,300,000 for the projects listed in subdivision 2, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Aitkin, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Aitkin, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. **Termination of taxes.** Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 19 years after being first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received from the tax is sufficient to pay the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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.
125.1 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Aitkin and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

125.4 Sec. 15. CITY OF BLACKDUCK; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

125.5 Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the city of Blackduck may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

125.6 Subd. 2. Use of sales and use tax revenues. The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Blackduck to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and paying for the following projects in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:

125.7 (1) $200,000 plus associated bonding costs for improvements to a city campground;

125.8 (2) $300,000 plus associated bonding costs for improvements to a walking trail;

125.9 (3) $250,000 plus associated bonding costs for improvements to a wayside rest;

125.10 (4) $150,000 plus associated bonding costs for golf course irrigation improvements; and

125.11 (5) $100,000 plus associated bonding costs for reconstruction of a library.

125.12 Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of Blackduck may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities authorized in subdivision 2 and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed $1,000,000 for the projects listed in subdivision 2, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

125.13 (b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Blackduck, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.
The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Blackduck, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 20 years after being first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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 the governing body of the city of Blackduck and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 16. CITY OF BLOOMINGTON; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the city of Bloomington may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

Subd. 2. Use of sales and use tax revenues. (a) The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Bloomington to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and paying for the following projects in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:
(1) $32,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of improvements and rehabilitation of the Bloomington Ice Garden and associated infrastructure;

(2) $70,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of a new Community Health and Wellness Center and associated infrastructure;

(3) $33,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of an expansion to the Bloomington Center for the Arts Concert Hall and associated infrastructure; and

(4) $15,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of and improvements to the Dwan Golf Course and associated infrastructure.

(b)(1) For purposes of this subdivision, "associated infrastructure" includes any or all of the following activities: demolition, reconstruction, expansion, improvement, construction, or rehabilitation, related to the existing facility or the new project, or both.

(2) Associated infrastructure activities described in clause (1) include but are not limited to the following activities associated with the capital project or projects that are needed for safe access or use: facilities, roads, lighting, sidewalks, parking, landscaping, or utilities.

(3) Costs include all the costs associated with delivering the projects.

Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of Bloomington may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities authorized in subdivision 2 and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed $150,000,000 for the projects listed in subdivision 2, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Bloomington, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Bloomington, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 20 years after being first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99.
subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance
of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as
otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f),
any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination
of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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 the governing body of the
city of Bloomington and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section
645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 17. CITY OF BROOKLYN CENTER; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes,
section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters
at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3,
the city of Brooklyn Center may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one
percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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.
The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed
under any other special law.

Subd. 2. Use of sales and use tax revenues. The revenues derived from the tax authorized
under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Brooklyn Center to pay the costs of collecting
and administering the tax and to finance up to $55,000,000, plus associated bonding costs,
for the renovation and expansion of the Brooklyn Center Community Center.

Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of Brooklyn Center may issue bonds under
Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities
authorized in subdivision 2. The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this
subdivision may not exceed $55,000,000 plus an amount to be applied to the payment of
the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Brooklyn
Center, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1 and the full faith and credit of the
city. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes,
sections 275.60 and 275.61.
paragraph 4 Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 20 years after being first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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 the governing body of the city of Brooklyn Center and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 18. CITY OF EAST GRAND FORKS; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the city of East Grand Forks may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of 1.25 percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

Subd. 2. Use of sales and use tax revenues. The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of East Grand Forks to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and paying for the following projects in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:
(1) $15,500,000 plus associated bonding costs for reconstruction and remodeling of, and upgrades and additions to, the Civic Center Sports Complex; and

(2) $6,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for reconstruction and remodeling of, and upgrades and additions to, the VFW Memorial and Blue Line Arena.

Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of East Grand Forks may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities authorized in subdivision 2 and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed $21,000,000 for the projects listed in subdivision 2, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of East Grand Forks, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1 and the full faith and credit of the city. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of East Grand Forks and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 20 years after being first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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 the governing body of the city of East Grand Forks and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.
Sec. 19. CITY OF GOLDEN VALLEY; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the city of Golden Valley may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of three-quarters of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

Subd. 2. Use of sales and use tax revenues. The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Golden Valley to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and paying for the following projects in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:

(1) $38,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of a new public works facility; and

(2) $35,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of a new public safety facility.

Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of Golden Valley may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the projects authorized in subdivision 2 and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed $73,000,000 for the projects listed in subdivision 2, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Golden Valley, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Golden Valley, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 30 years
after the tax is first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received
from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for
projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99,
subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance
of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as
otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f),
any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination
of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, must 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 the governing body of the
city of Golden Valley and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section
645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 20. CITY OF HENDERSON; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes,
section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters
at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3,
the city of Henderson may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent
for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed
under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other
special law.

Subd. 2. Use of sales and use tax revenues. The revenues derived from the tax authorized
under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Henderson to pay the costs of collecting
and administering the tax, and to finance up to $240,000 plus associated bonding costs for
the Allanson's Park Campground and Trail project. Authorized project costs include
improvements to trails, improvements to the park campground and related facilities, utility
improvements, handicap access improvements, and other improvements related to linkage
to other local trails, as well as the associated bond costs for any bonds issued under
subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of Henderson may issue bonds under Minnesota
Statutes, chapter 475, to finance up to $240,000 of the portion of the costs of the project
authorized in subdivision 2, and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes,
section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds
issued under this subdivision may not exceed $240,000 plus an amount to be applied to the
payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of
Henderson, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under
this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city
of Henderson, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay
principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election
to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99,
subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of: (1) 15 years
after the tax is first imposed; or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received
from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for
projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99,
subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance
of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as
otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f),
any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination
of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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 the governing body of the
city of Henderson and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section
645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 21. LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY LODGING TAX AUTHORIZED.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of
law, ordinance, or city charter, and subject to the limitation in paragraph (b), the Board of
Commissioners of Lake of the Woods County may impose, by ordinance, a tax of up to
three percent on gross receipts in Lake of the Woods County subject to the lodging tax
provisions under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) do not apply to the city of Baudette or any statutory
or home rule city or town located in Lake of the Woods County that imposes a lodging tax.
under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190. The total tax imposed under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190, and this section must not exceed three percent.

(c) To the extent not inconsistent with Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190, this section is governed by Minnesota Statutes, section 469.190.

(d) Revenues derived from taxes imposed under this section must be used to fund a new Lake of the Woods County Event and Visitors Bureau, as established by the Board of Commissioners of Lake of the Woods County. The Board of Commissioners must annually review the budget of the Event and Visitors Bureau. The Event and Visitors Bureau may receive revenues raised from the taxes imposed under this section only upon annual approval by the Board of Commissioners of the Event and Visitors Bureau budget.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day after the governing body of Lake of the Woods County and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 22. CITY OF PARK RAPIDS; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. **Sales and use tax authorization.** Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 1, or 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the city of Park Rapids may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

Subd. 2. **Use of sales and use tax revenues.** Notwithstanding the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 2, paragraph (d), the revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Park Rapids to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and paying for the following arterial roadway improvement projects in the city, including securing and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:

(1) $3,201,000, plus associated bonding costs, for improvements to 12th Street and Eastern Avenue from the southeast into the city;
(2) $2,377,000, plus associated bonding costs, for improvements to 8th Street and Fishhook Avenue from the south into the city;

(3) $1,309,500, plus associated bonding costs, for improvements to Kaywood Drive on the north side into the city and the Walmart retail area;

(4) $1,261,000, plus associated bonding costs, for improvements to Huntsinger Avenue on the east side into the city and near Park Rapids High School; and

(5) $651,500, plus associated bonding costs, for improvements to Main Avenue South into the city's downtown business district.

Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of Park Rapids may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the projects authorized in subdivision 2 and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed $8,799,500 for the projects listed in subdivision 2, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Park Rapids, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Park Rapids, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 20 years after the tax is first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, must 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.
136.1 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the
city of Park Rapids and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section
136.3 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

136.4 Sec. 23. CITY OF PROCTOR; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

136.5 Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes,
section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters
at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3,
the city of Proctor may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent
for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed
under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other
special law.

136.14 Subd. 2. Use of sales and use tax revenues. The revenues derived from the tax authorized
under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Proctor to pay the costs of collecting and
administering the tax and to finance up to $3,850,000 plus associated bonding costs for
construction of a new regional and statewide trail spur in the city, including securing and
paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the project.

136.19 Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of Proctor may issue bonds under Minnesota
Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities authorized in
subdivision 2. The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may
not exceed $3,850,000, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing
the bonds.

136.24 (b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Proctor,
including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this
subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

136.27 (c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city
of Proctor, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal
and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve
the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

136.31 Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99,
subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 20 years
after being first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received
from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2, plus
an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under
subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota
Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment
of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes,
section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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 the governing body of the
city of Proctor and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021,
subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 24. **RICE COUNTY; TAXES AUTHORIZED.**

Subdivision 1. **Sales and use tax authorization.** Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes,
section 477A.016, or any other law or ordinance, and if approved by the voters at a general
election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, Rice County
may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of three-eighths of one percent for the purposes
specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed under this
subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special
law.

Subd. 2. **Use of sales and use tax revenues.** The revenues derived from the tax authorized
under subdivision 1 must be used by Rice County to pay the costs of collecting and
administering the tax and paying for up to $77,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for
construction of a public safety facility in the county, including associated bond costs for
any bonds issued under subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. **Bonding authority.** (a) Rice County may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes,
chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities authorized in subdivision
2 and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99,
subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this
subdivision may not exceed $77,000,000, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of
the costs of issuing the bonds.
(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to Rice County, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to Rice County, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 30 years after being first imposed, or (2) when the county board of commissioners determines that the amount received from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2, plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall be placed in the general fund of the county. The tax imposed under subdivision 1 may expire at an earlier time if the county so determines by ordinance.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of Rice County and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 25. CITY OF ROSEVILLE; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorization. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the city of Roseville may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. 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. The tax imposed under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other special law.

Subd. 2. Use of sales and use tax revenues. The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Roseville to pay the costs of collecting and
administering the tax and paying for the following projects in the city, including securing
and paying debt service on bonds issued to finance all or part of the following projects:

(1) $42,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of a new maintenance
facility;

(2) $7,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of a new license and
passport center; and

(3) $16,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for construction of a pedestrian bridge.

Subd. 3. Bonding authority. (a) The city of Roseville may issue bonds under Minnesota
Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the facilities authorized in
subdivision 2 and approved by the voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section
297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued
under this subdivision may not exceed $65,000,000 for the projects listed in subdivision 2, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds.

(b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Roseville,
including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this
subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city
of Roseville, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal
and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve
the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. Termination of taxes. Subject to Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99,
subdivision 12, the tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of (1) 16 years
after the tax is first imposed, or (2) when the city council determines that the amount received
from the tax is sufficient to pay for the project costs authorized under subdivision 2 for
projects approved by voters as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99,
subdivision 3, paragraph (a), plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance
of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as
otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f),
any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to the timing of the termination
of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall 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.
140.1 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day after the governing body of the
city of Roseville and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section
140.2 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.
140.3 Sec. 26. **WINONA COUNTY; TAXES AUTHORIZED.**
140.4 Subdivision 1. **Sales and use tax authorization.** Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes,
140.5 section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, and if approved by the voters
140.6 at a general election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3,
140.7 Winona County may impose, by ordinance, a sales and use tax of one-quarter of one percent
140.8 for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. Except as otherwise provided in this section,
140.9 the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration,
140.10 collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized under this subdivision. The tax imposed
140.11 under this subdivision is in addition to any local sales and use tax imposed under any other
140.12 special law.
140.13 Subd. 2. **Use of sales and use tax revenues.** The revenues derived from the tax authorized
140.14 under subdivision 1 must be used by Winona County to pay the costs of collecting and
140.15 administering the tax, and to finance up to $28,000,000 plus associated bonding costs for
140.16 construction of a new correctional facility or upgrades to an existing correctional facility,
140.17 as well as the associated bond costs for any bonds issued under subdivision 3.
140.18 Subd. 3. **Bonding authority.** (a) Winona County may issue bonds under Minnesota
140.19 Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the project authorized in
140.20 subdivision 2. The aggregate principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may
140.21 not exceed $28,000,000, plus an amount applied to the payment of costs of issuing the
140.22 bonds.
140.23 (b) The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the county, including
140.24 the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not
140.25 subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.
140.26 (c) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the county.
140.27 Any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal of and interest
140.28 on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds
140.29 under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.
140.30 Subd. 4. **Termination of taxes.** The tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the
140.31 earlier of: (1) 25 years after the tax is first imposed; or (2) when the county determines that
140.32 it has received from this tax $28,000,000 to fund the project listed in subdivision 2, plus an
amount sufficient to pay costs related to issuance of any bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Except as otherwise provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (f), any funds remaining after payment of the allowed costs due to timing of the termination of the tax under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 12, shall be placed in the county's general fund. The tax imposed under subdivision 1 may expire at an earlier time if the county determines by ordinance.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day after the governing body of Winona County and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

**Sec. 27. PANDEMIC-RELATED CONSTRUCTION COSTS; TEMPORARY AUTHORITY FOR INCREASE.**

(a) This section is intended as a response to pandemic-related increases in construction costs for projects funded by local sales taxes governed under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99.

(b) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 2, the amount authorized to finance projects authorized in Laws 2021, First Special Session chapter 14, article 8, may be increased by up to $3,000,000. This limitation applies to the total amount for all projects included in the authorization for a political subdivision and does not apply to each project authorized. The governing body of the political subdivision shall adopt a resolution indicating approval of the increased amount for each project and submit the resolution to the state auditor no later than August 31 of the year the political subdivision presents the tax for voter approval as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The increase allowed under this section applies only to political subdivisions that have not held an election as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The question to approve the tax must indicate the amount approved in the resolution.

(c) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 2, the amount authorized to finance a project authorized in this act may be increased by up to ten percent if the governing body of the political subdivision adopts a resolution indicating approval of the increased amount for each project and submits the resolution to the state auditor no later than August 31 of the year the political subdivision presents the tax for voter approval as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a). The question to approve the tax as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), must indicate the amount approved in the resolution.
142.1 EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.

ARTICLE 8
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.174, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. Administrative expenses. (a) "Administrative expenses" or "administrative costs" means all documented expenditures of an authority other than or municipality, including but not limited to:

1. amounts paid for services provided by bond counsel, fiscal consultants, and economic development consultants;

2. allocated expenses and staff time of the authority or municipality for administering a project, including but not limited to preparing the tax increment financing plan, negotiating and preparing agreements, accounting for segregated funds of the district, preparing and submitting required reporting for the district, and reviewing and monitoring compliance with sections 469.174 to 469.1794;

3. amounts paid to publish annual disclosures and provide notices under section 469.175;

4. amounts to provide for the usual and customary maintenance and operation of properties purchased with tax increments, including necessary reserves for repairs and the cost of any insurance;

5. amounts allocated or paid to prepare a development action response plan for a soils condition district or hazardous substance subdistrict; and

6. amounts used to pay bonds, interfund loans, or other financial obligations to the extent those obligations were used to finance costs described in clauses (1) to (5).

(b) Administrative expenses and administrative costs do not include:

1. amounts paid for the purchase of land and buildings;

2. amounts paid to contractors or others providing materials and services, including architectural and engineering services, directly connected with the physical development of the real property in the project, including architectural and engineering services and materials and services for demolition, soil correction, and the construction or installation of public improvements;

3. relocation benefits paid to or services provided for persons residing or businesses located in the project;
(4) amounts used to pay principal or interest on, fund a reserve for, or sell at a discount bonds issued pursuant to section 469.178; or

(5) amounts paid for property taxes or payments in lieu of taxes; and

(5) amounts used to pay principal or interest on, fund a reserve for, or sell at a discount bonds issued pursuant to section 469.178 or other financial obligations to the extent those obligations were used to finance costs described in clauses (1) to (3).

For districts for which the requests for certifications were made before August 1, 1979, or after June 30, 1982, "administrative expenses" includes amounts paid for services provided by bond counsel, fiscal consultants, and planning or economic development consultants.

This definition does not apply to administrative expenses or administrative costs referenced under section 469.176, subdivision 4h.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to all districts, regardless of when the request for certification was made.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.174, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 30. Pay-as-you-go contract and note. "Pay-as-you-go contract and note" means a written note or contractual obligation under which all of the following apply:

(1) the note or contractual obligation evidences an authority's commitment to reimburse a developer, property owner, or note holder for the payment of costs of activities, including any interest on unreimbursed costs;

(2) the reimbursement is made from tax increment revenues identified in the note or contractual obligation as received by a municipality or authority as taxes are paid; and

(3) the risk that available tax increments may be insufficient to fully reimburse the costs is borne by the developer, property owner, or note holder.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.176, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Limitation on administrative expenses. (a) For districts for which certification was requested before August 1, 2001, no tax increment shall be used to pay any administrative expenses for a project which exceed ten percent of the total estimated tax increment expenditures authorized by the tax increment financing plan or ten percent of the total tax increment expenditures for the project net of any amounts returned to the county.
(b) For districts for which certification was requested after July 31, 2001, no tax increment may be used to pay any administrative expenses for a project which exceed ten percent of total estimated tax increment expenditures authorized by the tax increment financing plan or ten percent of the total tax increments, as defined in section 469.174, subdivision 25, clause (1), from received for the district net of any amounts returned to the county auditor as excess increment; as returned increment under section 469.1763, subdivision 4, paragraph (g); or as remedies under section 469.1771, subdivision 2, whichever is less.

(c) Increments used to pay the county's administrative expenses under subdivision 4h are not subject to the percentage limits in this subdivision.

(d) Increments defined under section 469.174, subdivision 25, clause (2), used for administrative expenses described under section 469.174, subdivision 14, paragraph (a), clause (4), are not subject to the percentage limits in this subdivision.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to all districts, regardless of when the request for certification was made.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.176, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Limitation on use of tax increment; general rule. All revenues derived from tax increment shall be used in accordance with the tax increment financing plan. The revenues shall be used solely for the following purposes: (1) to pay the principal of and interest on bonds issued to finance a project; (2) by a rural development financing authority for the purposes stated in section 469.142; by a port authority or municipality exercising the powers of a port authority to finance or otherwise pay the cost of redevelopment pursuant to sections 469.048 to 469.068; by an economic development authority to finance or otherwise pay the cost of redevelopment pursuant to sections 469.090 to 469.108; by a housing and redevelopment authority or economic development authority to finance or otherwise pay public redevelopment costs pursuant to sections 469.001 to 469.047; by a municipality or economic development authority to finance or otherwise pay the capital and administration costs of a development district pursuant to sections 469.124 to 469.133; by a municipality or authority to finance or otherwise pay the costs of developing and implementing a development action response plan; by a municipality or redevelopment agency to finance or otherwise pay premiums for insurance or other security guaranteeing the payment when due of principal of and interest on the bonds pursuant to chapter 462C, sections 469.152 to 469.165, or both, or to accumulate and maintain a reserve securing the payment when due.
of the principal of and interest on the bonds pursuant to chapter 462C, sections 469.152 to
469.165, or both, which revenues in the reserve shall not exceed, subsequent to the fifth
anniversary of the date of issue of the first bond issue secured by the reserve, an amount
equal to 20 percent of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding and nondefeased
bonds secured by the reserve; and (3) to pay administrative expenses.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and
applies to all districts, regardless of when the request for certification was made.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.176, subdivision 4c, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

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

(5) tourism facilities;

(6) space necessary for and related to the activities listed in clauses (1) to (5); or

(7) a workforce housing project that satisfies the requirements of paragraph (d).

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, revenues derived from tax
increment from an economic development district may be used to provide improvements,
loans, subsidies, grants, interest rate subsidies, or assistance in any form for up to 15,000
square feet of any separately owned commercial facility located within the municipal
jurisdiction of a small city, if the revenues derived from increments are spent only to assist
the facility directly or for administrative expenses, the assistance is necessary to develop
the facility, and all of the increments, except those for administrative expenses, are spent
only for activities within the district. If the separately owned commercial facility is a
multilevel facility, the 15,000 square feet limitation under this paragraph shall apply to the
first floor only. For purposes of this paragraph, "first floor" means the floor at street level.
(c) A city is a small city for purposes of this subdivision if the city was a small city in the year in which the request for certification was made and applies for the rest of the duration of the district, regardless of whether the city qualifies or ceases to qualify as a small city.

(d) A project qualifies as a workforce housing project under this subdivision if:

1. increments from the district are used exclusively to assist in the acquisition of property; construction of improvements; and provision of loans or subsidies, grants, interest rate subsidies, public infrastructure, and related financing costs for rental housing developments in the municipality;

2. the governing body of the municipality made the findings for the project required by section 469.175, subdivision 3, paragraph (f); and

3. the governing bodies of the county and the school district, following receipt, review, and discussion of the materials required by section 469.175, subdivision 2, for the tax increment financing district, have each approved the tax increment financing plan, by resolution.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for districts for which the request for certification was made after December 31, 2021.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 469.1763, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Expenditures outside district. (a) For each tax increment financing district, an amount equal to at least 75 percent of the total revenue derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district must be expended on activities in the district or to pay bonds, to the extent that the proceeds of the bonds were used to finance activities in the district or to pay, or secure payment of, debt service on credit enhanced bonds. For districts, other than redevelopment districts for which the request for certification was made after June 30, 1995, the in-district percentage for purposes of the preceding sentence is 80 percent. Not more than 25 percent of the total revenue derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district may be expended, through a development fund or otherwise, on activities outside of the district but within the defined geographic area of the project except to pay, or secure payment of, debt service on credit enhanced bonds. For districts, other than redevelopment districts for which the request for certification was made after June 30, 1995, the pooling percentage for purposes of the preceding sentence is 20 percent. The revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district that are expended on costs...
under section 469.176, subdivision 4h, paragraph (b), may be deducted first before calculating
the percentages that must be expended within and without the district.

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

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

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

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

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

(3) be used to:

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

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

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

(4) be used to develop housing:

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

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

or

(B) $200,000 for municipalities located in the metropolitan area, as defined in section
473.121, or $125,000 for all other municipalities; and
(ii) if the expenditures are used to pay the cost of site acquisition, relocation, demolition of existing structures, site preparation, and pollution abatement on one or more parcels, if the parcel contains a residence containing one to four family dwelling units that has been vacant for six or more months and is in foreclosure as defined in section 325N.10, subdivision 7, but without regard to whether the residence is the owner's principal residence, and only after the redemption period has expired; or

(5) to assist owner-occupied housing that meets the requirements of section 469.1761, subdivision 2.

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

(f) For purposes of determining whether the minimum percentage of expenditures for activities in the district and maximum percentages of expenditures allowed on activities outside the district have been met under this subdivision, any amounts returned to the county auditor as excess increment, as returned increment under subdivision 4, paragraph (g), or as remedies under section 469.1771, subdivision 2, shall first be subtracted from the total revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district. Any other amounts returned to the county auditor for purposes other than a remedy under section 469.1771, subdivision 3, are considered to be expenditures for activities in the district.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to all districts with a request for certification date after April 30, 1990, except that paragraph (f) shall apply to districts decertifying after December 31, 2022.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Five-year rule. (a) Revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district that are considered to have been expended on an activity within the district under will instead be considered to have been expended on an activity outside the district for purposes of subdivision 2 only if one of the following occurs unless:

(1) before or within five years after certification of the district, the revenues are actually paid to a third party with respect to the activity;
(2) bonds, the proceeds of which must be used to finance the activity, are issued and sold to a third party before or within five years after certification of the district, the revenues are spent to repay the bonds, and the proceeds of the bonds either are, on the date of issuance, reasonably expected to be spent before the end of the later of (i) the five-year period, or (ii) a reasonable temporary period within the meaning of the use of that term under section 148(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, or are deposited in a reasonably required reserve or replacement fund;

(3) binding contracts with a third party are entered into for performance of the activity before or within five years after certification of the district and the revenues are spent under the contractual obligation;

(4) costs with respect to the activity are paid before or within five years after certification of the district and the revenues are spent to reimburse a party for payment of the costs, including interest on unreimbursed costs; or

(5) expenditures are made revenues are spent for housing purposes as permitted described by subdivision 2, paragraphs paragraph (b) and (d), or for public infrastructure purposes within a zone as permitted by subdivision 2, paragraph (e).

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, bonds include subsequent refunding bonds if the original refunded bonds meet the requirements of paragraph (a), clause (2).

(c) For a redevelopment district or a renewal and renovation district certified after June 30, 2003, and before April 20, 2009, the five-year periods described in paragraph (a) are extended to ten years after certification of the district. For a redevelopment district certified after April 20, 2009, and before June 30, 2012, the five-year periods described in paragraph (a) are extended to eight years after certification of the district. This extension is provided primarily to accommodate delays in development activities due to unanticipated economic circumstances.

(d) For a redevelopment district that was certified after December 31, 2017, and before June 30, 2020, the five-year periods described in paragraph (a) are extended to eight years after certification of the district.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to all districts with a request for certification date after April 30, 1990.
Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 469.1763, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. Use of revenues for decertification. (a) In each year beginning with the sixth year following certification of the district, or beginning with the ninth year following certification of the district for districts whose five-year rule is extended to eight years under subdivision 3, paragraph (d), if the applicable in-district percent of the revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district exceeds the amount of expenditures that have been made for costs permitted under subdivision 3, an amount equal to the difference between the in-district percent of the revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district and the amount of expenditures that have been made for costs permitted under subdivision 3 must be used and only used to pay or defease the following or be set aside to pay the following:

1. outstanding bonds, as defined in subdivision 3, paragraphs (a), clause (2), and (b);
2. contracts, as defined in subdivision 3, paragraph (a), clauses (3) and (4);
3. credit enhanced bonds to which the revenues derived from tax increments are pledged, but only to the extent that revenues of the district for which the credit enhanced bonds were issued are insufficient to pay the bonds and to the extent that the increments from the applicable pooling percent share for the district are insufficient; or
4. the amount provided by the tax increment financing plan to be paid under subdivision 2, paragraphs (b), (d), and (e).

(b) The (a) Beginning with the sixth year following certification of the district, or beginning with the year following the extended period for districts whose five-year period is extended under subdivision 3, paragraphs (c) and (d), a district must be decertified and the pledge of tax increment discharged when the outstanding bonds have been defeased and when sufficient money has been set aside to pay, based on the product of the applicable in-district percentage multiplied by the increment to be cumulative revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district that have been collected through the end of the calendar year, equals or exceeds an amount sufficient to pay the following amounts:

1. contractual any costs and obligations as defined described in subdivision 3, paragraph
paragraphs (a), clauses (3) and (4); and (b), excluding those under a qualifying pay-as-you-go contract and note;
(2) the amount specified in the tax increment financing plan for activities qualifying 
under subdivision 2, paragraph (b), that have not been funded with the proceeds of bonds 
qualifying under paragraph (a), clause (1); and 

(3) the additional expenditures permitted by the tax increment financing plan for housing 
activities under an election under subdivision 2, paragraph (d), that have not been funded 
with the proceeds of bonds qualifying under paragraph (a), clause (1). 

(2) any accrued interest on the costs and obligations in clause (1), payable in accordance 
with the terms thereof; and 

(3) any administrative expenses falling within the exception in subdivision 2, paragraph 

(b) For districts with an outstanding qualifying pay-as-you-go contract and note, the 
required decertification under paragraph (a) is deferred until the end of the remaining term 
of the last outstanding qualifying pay-as-you-go contract and note, and the applicable 
in-district percentage of cumulative revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties 
in the district are sufficient to pay the obligations identified in subdivision 3, paragraphs 
(a) and (b), provided that the deferral shall not exceed the district's duration limit under 
section 469.176. During the deferral, beginning at the time paragraph (a) would otherwise 
require decertification, the authority must annually either: 

(1) remove from the district, by the end of the year, all parcels that will no longer have 
their tax increment revenue pledged or subject to a qualifying pay-as-you-go contract and 
note or other costs and obligations described in subdivision 3, paragraphs (a) and (b), after 
the end of the year; or 

(2) use the applicable in-district percentage of revenues derived from tax increments 
paid by those parcels to prepay an outstanding qualifying pay-as-you-go contract and note 
of the district or other costs and obligations described in subdivision 3, paragraphs (a) and 
(b), or to accumulate and use revenues derived from tax increments paid by those parcels 
as permitted under paragraph (i). 

The authority must remove any parcels as required by this paragraph by modification 
of the tax increment financing plan and notify the county auditor of the removed parcels by 
the end of the same calendar year. Notwithstanding section 469.175, subdivision 4, 
paragraphs (b), clause (1), and (e), the notice, discussion, public hearing, and findings 
required for approval of the original plan are not required for such a modification.

Article 8 Sec. 8.
(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) or (b), if tax increment was pledged prior to August 1, 2022, to a bond other than a pay-as-you-go contract and note or interfund loan, and the proceeds of the bond were used solely or in part to pay authorized costs for activities outside the district, the requirement to decertify under paragraph (a) or remove parcels under paragraph (b) shall not apply prior to the bond being fully paid or defeased.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, "applicable in-district percentage" means the percentage of tax increment revenue that is restricted for expenditures within the district, as determined under subdivision 2, paragraphs (a) and (d), for the district.

(e) For purposes of this subdivision, "qualifying pay-as-you-go contract and note" means a pay-as-you-go contract and note that is considered to be for activities within the district under subdivision 3, paragraph (a).

(f) For purposes of this subdivision, the reference in paragraph (a) to cumulative revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district through the end of the calendar year shall include any final settlement distributions made in the following January. For purposes of the calculation in paragraph (a), any amounts returned to the county auditor as excess increment or as remedies under section 469.1771, subdivision 2, shall first be subtracted from the cumulative revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district.

(g) The timing and implementation of a decertification pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be subject to the following:

(1) when a decertification is required under paragraph (a) and not deferred under paragraph (b), the authority must, as soon as practical and no later than the final settlement distribution date of January 25 as identified in section 276.111 for the property taxes payable in the calendar year identified in paragraph (a), make the decertification by resolution effective for the end of the calendar year identified in paragraph (a), and communicate the decertification to the county auditor;

(2) when a decertification is deferred under paragraph (b), the authority must, by December 31 of the year in which the last qualifying pay-as-you-go contract and note reaches termination, make the decertification by resolution effective for the end of that calendar year and communicate the decertification to the county auditor;

(3) if the county auditor is unable to prevent tax increments from being calculated for taxes payable in the year following the year for which the decertification is made effective, the county auditor may redistribute the tax increments in the same manner as excess
increments under section 469.176, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), clause (4), without first
distributing them to the authority; and

(4) if tax increments are distributed to an authority for a taxes payable year after the year
for which the decertification was required to be effective, the authority must return the
amount of the distributions to the county auditor for redistribution in the same manner as
excess increments under section 469.176, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), clause (4).

(h) The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to a housing district.

(i) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in paragraph (a) or (b), if an authority has
made the election in the tax increment financing plan for the district under subdivision 2,
paragraph (d), then the requirement to decertify under paragraph (a) or remove parcels under
paragraph (b) shall not apply prior to such time that the accumulated revenues derived from
tax increments paid by properties in the district that are eligible to be expended for housing
purposes described under subdivision 2, paragraph (d), equals the lesser of the amount the
authority is permitted to expend for housing purposes described under subdivision 2,
paragraph (d), or the amount authorized for such purposes in the tax increment financing
plan. Increment revenues collected after the district would have decertified under paragraph
(a) or from parcels which otherwise would be subject to removal under paragraph (b), absent
the exception of this paragraph, shall be used solely for housing purposes as described in
subdivision 2, paragraph (d).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and
applies to all districts with a request for certification after April 30, 1990, except that the
requirements under paragraph (b) to remove parcels or use revenues from such parcels as
prescribed in paragraph (b) apply only to districts for which the request for certification
was made after the day following final enactment.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.1763, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Pooling permitted for deficits. (a) This subdivision applies only to districts
for which the request for certification was made before August 1, 2001, and without regard
to whether the request for certification was made prior to August 1, 1979.

(b) The municipality for the district may transfer available increments from another tax
increment financing district located in the municipality, if the transfer is necessary to
eliminate a deficit in the district to which the increments are transferred. The municipality
may transfer increments as provided by this subdivision without regard to whether the
transfer or expenditure is authorized by the tax increment financing plan for the district

from which the transfer is made. A deficit in the district for purposes of this subdivision
means the lesser of the following two amounts:

(1) the amount due during the calendar year to pay preexisting obligations of the
district; minus the sum of

(i) the total increments collected or to be collected from properties located within
the district that are available for the calendar year including amounts collected in prior years
that are currently available; plus

(ii) total increments from properties located in other districts in the municipality
including amounts collected in prior years that are available to be used to meet the district's
obligations under this section, excluding this subdivision, or other provisions of law; or

(2) the reduction in increments collected from properties located in the district for the
calendar year as a result of the changes in classification rates in Laws 1997, chapter 231,
article 1; Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 2; and Laws 1999, chapter 243, and Laws 2001,
First Special Session chapter 5, or the elimination of the general education tax levy under
Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5.

The authority may compute the deficit amount under clause (1) only (without regard to
the limit under clause (2)) if the authority makes an irrevocable commitment, by resolution,
to use increments from the district to which increments are to be transferred and any
transferred increments are only used to pay preexisting obligations and administrative
expenses for the district that are required to be paid under section 469.176, subdivision 4h,
paragraph (a).

(c) A preexisting obligation means:

(1) bonds issued and sold before August 1, 2001, or bonds issued pursuant to a binding
contract requiring the issuance of bonds entered into before July 1, 2001, and bonds issued
to refund such bonds or to reimburse expenditures made in conjunction with a signed
contractual agreement entered into before August 1, 2001, to the extent that the bonds are
secured by a pledge of increments from the tax increment financing district; and

(2) binding contracts entered into before August 1, 2001, to the extent that the contracts
require payments secured by a pledge of increments from the tax increment financing district.

(d) The municipality may require a development authority, other than a seaway port
authority, to transfer available increments including amounts collected in prior years that
are currently available for any of its tax increment financing districts in the municipality to
make up an insufficiency in another district in the municipality, regardless of whether the
district was established by the development authority or another development authority.

This authority applies notwithstanding any law to the contrary, but applies only to a development authority that:

(1) was established by the municipality; or

(2) the governing body of which is appointed, in whole or part, by the municipality or an officer of the municipality or which consists, in whole or part, of members of the governing body of the municipality. The municipality may use this authority only after it has first used all available increments of the receiving development authority to eliminate the insufficiency and exercised any permitted action under section 469.1792, subdivision 3, for preexisting districts of the receiving development authority to eliminate the insufficiency.

(e) The authority under this subdivision to spend tax increments outside of the area of the district from which the tax increments were collected:

(1) is an exception to the restrictions under section 469.176, subdivisions 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4i, and 4j; the expenditure limits under section 469.176, subdivision 1c; and the other provisions of this section; and the percentage restrictions under subdivision 2 must be calculated after deducting increments spent under this subdivision from the total increments for the district; and

(2) applies notwithstanding the provisions of the Tax Increment Financing Act in effect for districts for which the request for certification was made before June 30, 1982, or any other law to the contrary.

(f) If a preexisting obligation requires the development authority to pay an amount that is limited to the increment from the district or a specific development within the district and if the obligation requires paying a higher amount to the extent that increments are available, the municipality may determine that the amount due under the preexisting obligation equals the higher amount and may authorize the transfer of increments under this subdivision to pay up to the higher amount. The existence of a guarantee of obligations by the individual or entity that would receive the payment under this paragraph is disregarded in the determination of eligibility to pool under this subdivision. The authority to transfer increments under this paragraph may only be used to the extent that the payment of all other preexisting obligations in the municipality due during the calendar year have been satisfied.

(g) For transfers of increments made in calendar year 2005 and later, the reduction in increments as a result of the elimination of the general education tax levy for purposes of paragraph (b), clause (2), for a taxes payable year equals the general education tax rate for
the school district under Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 273.1382, subdivision 1, for taxes payable in 2001, multiplied by the captured tax capacity of the district for the current taxes payable year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies only to districts for which the request for certification was made before August 1, 2001, and without regard to whether the request for certification was made prior to August 1, 1979.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.1771, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Collection of increment. If an authority includes or retains a parcel of property in a tax increment financing district that does not qualify for inclusion or retention within the district, the authority must pay to the county auditor an amount of money equal to the increment collected from the property for the year or years. The property must be eliminated from the original and captured tax capacity of the district effective for the current property tax assessment year. This subdivision does not apply to a failure to decertify a district at the end of the duration limit specified in the tax increment financing plan.

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

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.1771, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. Suspension of distribution of tax increment. (a) If an authority fails to make a disclosure or to submit a report containing the information required by section 469.175, subdivisions 5 and 6, regarding a tax increment financing district within the time provided in section 469.175, subdivisions 5 and 6, the state auditor shall mail to the authority a written notice that it or the municipality has failed to make the required disclosure or to submit a required report with respect to a particular district. The state auditor shall mail the notice on or before the third Tuesday of August of the year in which the disclosure or report was required to be made or submitted. The notice must describe the consequences of failing to disclose or submit a report as provided in paragraph (b). If the state auditor has not received a copy of a disclosure or a report described in this paragraph on or before the first day of October of the year in which the disclosure or report was required to be made or submitted, the state auditor shall mail a written notice to the county auditor to hold the distribution of tax increment from a particular district.

(b) Upon receiving written notice from the state auditor to hold the distribution of tax increment, the county auditor shall hold all tax increment that otherwise would be distributed after receipt of the notice, until further notified under paragraph (c).
(1) 100 percent of the amount of tax increment that otherwise would be distributed, if
the distribution is made after the first day of October but during the year in which the
disclosure or report was required to be made or submitted, or

(2) 100 percent of the amount of tax increment that otherwise would be distributed, if
the distribution is made after December 31 of the year in which the disclosure or report was
required to be made or submitted.

c) Upon receiving the copy of the disclosure and all of the reports described in paragraph
(a) with respect to a district regarding which the state auditor has mailed to the county
auditor a written notice to hold distribution of tax increment, the state auditor shall mail to
the county auditor a written notice lifting the hold and authorizing the county auditor to
distribute to the authority or municipality any tax increment that the county auditor had held
pursuant to paragraph (b). The state auditor shall mail the written notice required by this
paragraph within five working days after receiving the last outstanding item. The county
auditor shall distribute the tax increment to the authority or municipality within 15 working
days after receiving the written notice required by this paragraph.

d) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any interest that accrues on tax increment
while it is being held by the county auditor pursuant to paragraph (b) is not tax increment
and may be retained by the county.

e) For purposes of sections 469.176, subdivisions 1a to 1g, and 469.177, subdivision
11, tax increment being held by the county auditor pursuant to paragraph (b) is considered
distributed to or received by the authority or municipality as of the time that it would have
been distributed or received but for paragraph (b).

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

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 469.1771, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Expenditure of increment. If an authority expends revenues derived from tax
increments, including the proceeds of tax increment bonds, (1) for a purpose that is not a
permitted project under section 469.176 sections 469.174 to 469.1794, (2) for a purpose
that is not permitted under section 469.176 sections 469.174 to 469.1794 for the district
from which the increment was received, or (3) on activities outside of the geographic area
in which the revenues may be expended under this chapter, the authority must pay to the
county auditor an amount equal to the expenditures made in violation of the law.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.
Sec. 13. Laws 2014, chapter 308, article 6, section 12, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Special rules. (a) If the city elects, upon the adoption of the tax increment financing plan for a district, the rules under this section apply to a redevelopment district, renewal and renovation district, soil condition district, or soil deficiency district established by the city or a development authority of the city in the project area.

(b) Prior to or upon the adoption of the first tax increment plan subject to the special rules under this subdivision, the city must find by resolution that parcels consisting of at least 80 percent of the acreage of the project area, excluding street and railroad rights-of-way, are characterized by one or more of the following conditions:

(1) peat or other soils with geotechnical deficiencies that impair development of commercial buildings or infrastructure;

(2) soils or terrain that require substantial filling in order to permit the development of commercial buildings or infrastructure;

(3) landfills, dumps, or similar deposits of municipal or private waste;

(4) quarries or similar resource extraction sites;

(5) floodway; and

(6) substandard buildings, within the meaning of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.174, subdivision 10.

(c) For the purposes of paragraph (b), clauses (1) to (5), a parcel is characterized by the relevant condition if at least 70 percent of the area of the parcel contains the relevant condition. For the purposes of paragraph (b), clause (6), a parcel is characterized by substandard buildings if substandard buildings occupy at least 30 percent of the area of the parcel.

(d) The five-year rule under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, is extended to eight years for any district; the five-year period under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.175, subdivision 4, paragraph (f), is extended to eight years for any district; and Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 4, does not apply to any district.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), not more than 40 percent of the total revenue derived from tax increments paid by properties in any district, measured over the life of the district, may be expended on activities outside the district but within the project area.

(f) For a soil deficiency district:
(1) increments may be collected through 20 years after the receipt by the authority of the first increment from the district;

(2) increments may be used only to:

(i) acquire parcels on which the improvements described in item (ii) will occur;

(ii) pay for the cost of correcting the unusual terrain or soil deficiencies and the additional cost of installing public improvements directly caused by the deficiencies; and

(iii) pay for the administrative expenses of the authority allocable to the district; and

(3) any parcel acquired with increments from the district must be sold at no less than their fair market value.

(g) Increments spent for any infrastructure costs, whether inside a district or outside a district but within the project area, are deemed to satisfy the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.176, subdivision 4j.

(h) The authority to approve tax increment financing plans to establish tax increment financing districts under this section expires June 30, 2020.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Savage and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 14. CITY OF SHAKOPEE; TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT.

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

(b) "City" means the city of Shakopee.

(c) "Project area" means the following parcels, identified by parcel identification number: 279160102, 279160110, 279170020, and 279160120.

(d) "Soil deficiency district" means a type of tax increment financing district consisting of a portion of the project area in which the city finds by resolution that the following conditions exist:

(1) unusual terrain or soil deficiencies that occurred over 70 percent of the acreage in the district require substantial filling, grading, or other physical preparation for use; and

(2) the estimated cost of the physical preparation under clause (1), excluding costs directly related to roads as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 160.01, and local improvements as described in Minnesota Statutes, sections 429.021, subdivision 1, other
Subd. 2. Special rules. (a) If the city elects, upon the adoption of the tax increment financing plan for a district, the rules under this section apply to a redevelopment district, renewal and renovation district, soil condition district, or soil deficiency district established by the city or a development authority of the city in the project area. The city, or a development authority acting on its behalf, may establish one or more soil deficiency districts within the project area.

(b) Prior to or upon the adoption of the first tax increment plan subject to the special rules under this subdivision, the city must find by resolution that parcels consisting of at least 70 percent of the acreage of the project area, excluding street and railroad rights-of-way, are characterized by one or more of the following conditions:

(1) peat or other soils with geotechnical deficiencies that impair development of residential or commercial buildings or infrastructure;

(2) soils or terrain that requires substantial filling in order to permit the development of residential or commercial buildings or infrastructure;

(3) landfills, dumps, or similar deposits of municipal or private waste;

(4) quarries or similar resource extraction sites;

(5) floodways; and

(6) substandard buildings, within the meaning of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.174, subdivision 10.

(c) For the purposes of paragraph (b), clauses (1) to (5), a parcel is characterized by the relevant condition if at least 60 percent of the area of the parcel contains the relevant condition. For the purposes of paragraph (b), clause (6), a parcel is characterized by substandard buildings if substandard buildings occupy at least 30 percent of the area of the parcel.

(d) The five-year rule under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, is extended to ten years for any district, and the period under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 4, is extended to 11 years.

(e) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 2, paragraph (a), not more than 80 percent of the total revenue derived from tax
increments paid by properties in any district, measured over the life of the district, may be
expended on activities outside the district but within the project area.

(f) For a soil deficiency district:

(1) increments may be collected through 20 years after the receipt by the authority of
the first increment from the district; and

(2) except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, increments may be used only to:

(i) acquire parcels on which the improvements described in item (ii) will occur;

(ii) pay for the cost of correcting the unusual terrain or soil deficiencies and the additional
cost of installing public improvements directly caused by the deficiencies; and

(iii) pay for the administrative expenses of the authority allocable to the district.

(g) The authority to approve tax increment financing plans to establish tax increment
financing districts under this section expires December 31, 2026.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the
city of Shakopee and its chief clerical officer comply with the requirements of Minnesota
Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 15. CITY OF WOODBURY; TIF DISTRICT NO. 13; EXPENDITURES
ALLOWED; DURATION EXTENSION.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 2, or any other
law to the contrary, the city of Woodbury may expend increments generated from Tax
Increment Financing District No. 13 for the maintenance and facility and infrastructure
upgrades to Central Park. All such expenditures are deemed expended on activities within
the district.

(b) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 469.176, subdivision 1b, the city of
Woodbury may elect to extend the duration of Tax Increment Financing District No. 13 by
five years.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Paragraph (a) is effective the day after the governing body of the
city of Woodbury and its chief clerical officer comply with the requirements of Minnesota
Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3. Paragraph (b) is effective upon compliance
by the city of Woodbury, Washington County, and Independent School District No. 833
with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, sections 469.1782, subdivision 2, and 645.021,
subdivisions 2 and 3.
ARTICLE 9

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 3.192, is amended to read:

3.192 REQUIREMENTS FOR NEW OR RENEWED TAX EXPENDITURES.

(a) Any tax expenditure must include, the chairs of the house of representatives and senate committees with primary jurisdiction over taxes must submit to the Tax Expenditure Review Commission a statement of intent that clearly provides the purpose of the tax expenditure and a standard or goal against which its effectiveness may be measured.

(b) For purposes of this section, "tax expenditure" has the meaning given in section 270C.11, subdivision 6, and "Tax Expenditure Review Commission" has the meaning given in section 3.855.

(c) Any bill that creates a new tax expenditure or continues an expiring tax expenditure must include an expiration date for the tax expenditure that is no more than eight years from the day the provision takes effect. Compliance with paragraphs (a) and (b) is not subject to judicial review.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 270C.11, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2a. Report of expiring tax expenditures. By October 1 of each year, the commissioner shall provide a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over taxation listing each tax expenditure that, absent legislative action, will expire before July 1 of the following year.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 290.92, subdivision 20, is amended to read:

Subd. 20. Miscellaneous withholding arrangements. (a) For purposes of this section, any payment or distribution to an individual as defined under section 3405(e)(2) or (3) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be treated as if it were a payment of wages by an employer to an employee for a payroll period subject to withholding at a rate of 6.25 percent, or any
rate specified by the recipient. Any payment to an individual of sick pay which does not
constitute wages, determined without regard to this subdivision, shall be treated as if it were
a payment of wages by an employer to an employee for a payroll period, if, at the time the
payment is made a request that such sick pay be subject to withholding under this section
is in effect. Sick pay means any amount which:

(1) is paid to an employee pursuant to a plan to which the employer is a party, and

(2) constitutes remuneration or a payment in lieu of remuneration for any period during
which the employee is temporarily absent from work on account of sickness or personal
injuries.

(b) A request for withholding, the amount withheld, and sick pay paid pursuant to certain
collective bargaining agreements shall conform with the provisions of section 3402(o)(3),
(4), and (5) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) The commissioner is authorized by rules to provide for withholding:

(1) from remuneration for services performed by an employee for the employer which,
without regard to this subdivision, does not constitute wages, and

(2) from any other type of payment with respect to which the commissioner finds that
withholding would be appropriate under the provisions of this section, if the employer and
the employee, or in the case of any other type of payment the person making and the person
receiving the payment, agree to such withholding. Such agreement shall be made in such
form and manner as the commissioner may by rules provide. For purposes of this section
remuneration or other payments with respect to which such agreement is made shall be
treated as if they were wages paid by an employer to an employee to the extent that such
remuneration is paid or other payments are made during the period for which the agreement
is in effect.

(d) An individual receiving a payment or distribution under paragraph (a) may elect to
have paragraph (a) not apply to the payment or distribution as follows.

(1) For payments defined under section 3405(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, and
an election remains in effect until revoked by such individual.

(2) For distributions defined under section 3405(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the
election is on a distribution-by-distribution basis.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December
31, 2021.
Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 297E.02, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Collection; disposition. (a) Taxes imposed by this section are due and payable to the commissioner when the gambling tax return is required to be filed. Distributors must file their monthly sales figures with the commissioner on a form prescribed by the commissioner. Returns covering the taxes imposed under this section must be filed with the commissioner on or before the 20th day of the month following the close of the previous calendar month. The commissioner shall prescribe the content, format, and manner of returns or other documents pursuant to section 270C.30. The proceeds, along with the revenue received from all license fees and other fees under sections 349.11 to 349.191, 349.211, and 349.213, must be paid to the commissioner of management and budget for deposit in the general fund.

(b) The sales tax imposed by chapter 297A on the sale of pull-tabs and tipboards by the distributor is imposed on the retail sales price. The retail sale of pull-tabs or tipboards by the organization is exempt from taxes imposed by chapter 297A and is exempt from all local taxes and license fees except a fee authorized under section 349.16, subdivision 8.

(c) (1) One-half of one percent of the revenue deposited in the general fund under paragraph (a), is appropriated to the commissioner of human services for the compulsive gambling treatment program established under section 245.98. One-half of one percent of the revenue deposited in the general fund under paragraph (a), is appropriated to the commissioner of human services for a grant to the state affiliate recognized by the National Council on Problem Gambling to increase public awareness of problem gambling, education and training for individuals and organizations providing effective treatment services to problem gamblers and their families, and research relating to problem gambling. Money appropriated by this paragraph must supplement and must not replace existing state funding for these programs.

(2) For fiscal years 2024 and 2025 only, the appropriations under clause (1) must be calculated without regard to the changes to the combined net receipts tax brackets in section 297E.02, subdivision 6.

(d) The commissioner of human services must provide to the state affiliate recognized by the National Council on Problem Gambling a monthly statement of the amounts deposited under paragraph (c). Beginning January 1, 2022, the commissioner of human services must provide to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over treatment for problem gambling and to the state affiliate recognized by the
National Council on Problem Gambling an annual reconciliation of the amounts deposited under paragraph (c). The annual reconciliation under this paragraph must include the amount allocated to the commissioner of human services for the compulsive gambling treatment program established under section 245.98, and the amount allocated to the state affiliate recognized by the National Council on Problem Gambling.

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

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297E.02, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Combined net receipts tax. (a) In addition to the taxes imposed under subdivision 1, a tax is imposed on the combined net receipts of the organization. As used in this section, "combined net receipts" is the sum of the organization's gross receipts from lawful gambling less gross receipts directly derived from the conduct of paper bingo, raffles, and paddlewheels, as defined in section 297E.01, subdivision 8, and less the net prizes actually paid, other than prizes actually paid for paper bingo, raffles, and paddlewheels, for the fiscal year. The combined net receipts of an organization are subject to a tax computed according to the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the combined net receipts for the fiscal year are:</th>
<th>The tax is:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not over $87,500 but not over $100,000</td>
<td>nine percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $87,500 but not over $122,500</td>
<td>$7,875 plus 18 percent of the amount over $87,500 but not over $122,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $122,500 but not over $157,500</td>
<td>$14,175 plus 27 percent of the amount over $122,500, but not over $157,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over $157,500</td>
<td>$23,625 plus 36 percent of the amount over $157,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Gross receipts derived from sports-themed tipboards are exempt from taxation under this section. For purposes of this paragraph, a sports-themed tipboard means a sports-themed tipboard as defined in section 349.12, subdivision 34, under which the winning numbers are determined by the numerical outcome of a professional sporting event.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for games reported as played after June 30, 2023.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297E.021, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Determination of revenue increase. By March 15 of each fiscal year, the commissioner of management and budget, in consultation with the commissioner, shall
determine the estimated increase in revenues received from taxes imposed under this chapter over the estimated revenues under the February 2012 state budget forecast for that fiscal year. For fiscal years after fiscal year 2015, the commissioner of management and budget shall use the February 2012 state budget forecast for fiscal year 2015 as the baseline of:

1. $30,100,000 in fiscal year 2024; and
2. $29,200,000 in fiscal year 2025 and thereafter.

All calculations under this subdivision must be made net of estimated refunds of the taxes required to be paid.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for fiscal year 2024 and thereafter.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 298.28, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Counties. (a) 21.05 cents per taxable ton for distributions in 2015 through 2023, and 26.05 cents per taxable ton for distributions beginning in 2024, is allocated to counties to be distributed, based upon certification by the commissioner of revenue, under paragraphs (b) to (d).

(b) 10.525 cents per taxable ton shall be distributed to the county in which the taconite is mined or quarried or in which the concentrate is produced, less any amount which is to be distributed pursuant to paragraph (c). The apportionment formula prescribed in subdivision 2 is the basis for the distribution.

(c) 1.0 cent per taxable ton of the tax distributed to the counties under paragraph (b) shall be paid to a county that received a distribution under this section in 2000 because there was located in the county an electric power plant owned by and providing the primary source of power for a taxpayer mining and concentrating taconite in a different county.

(d) 10.525 cents per taxable ton for distributions in 2015 through 2023, and 15.525 cents per taxable ton for distributions beginning in 2024, shall be paid to the county from which the taconite was mined, quarried or concentrated to be deposited in the county road and bridge fund. If the mining, quarrying and concentrating, or separate steps in any of those processes are carried on in more than one county, the commissioner shall follow the apportionment formula prescribed in subdivision 2.

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

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 298.28, subdivision 7a, is amended to read:

Subd. 7a. Iron Range school consolidation and cooperatively operated school account. (a) The following amounts must be allocated to the commissioner of Iron Range

Article 9 Sec. 8.
resources and rehabilitation to be deposited in the Iron Range school consolidation and
cooperatively operated school account that is hereby created:

(1)(i) for distributions in 2015 through 2023, ten cents per taxable ton of the tax
imposed under section 298.24; and

(ii) for distributions beginning in 2024, five cents per taxable ton of the tax imposed
under section 298.24;

(2) the amount as determined under section 298.17, paragraph (b), clause (3); and

(3) any other amount as provided by law.

(b) Expenditures from this account may be approved as ongoing annual expenditures
and shall be made only to provide disbursements to assist school districts with the payment
of bonds that were issued for qualified school projects, or for any other school disbursement
as approved by the commissioner of Iron Range resources and rehabilitation after consultation
with the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board. For purposes of this section,
"qualified school projects" means school projects within the taconite assistance area as
defined in section 273.1341, that were (1) approved, by referendum, after April 3, 2006;
and (2) approved by the commissioner of education pursuant to section 123B.71.

(c) Beginning in fiscal year 2019, the disbursement to school districts for payments for
bonds issued under section 123A.482, subdivision 9, must be increased each year to offset
any reduction in debt service equalization aid that the school district qualifies for in that
year, under section 123B.53, subdivision 6, compared with the amount the school district
qualified for in fiscal year 2018.

(d) No expenditure under this section shall be made unless approved by the commissioner
of Iron Range resources and rehabilitation after consultation with the Iron Range Resources
and Rehabilitation Board.

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

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 298.28, subdivision 9b, is amended to read:

Subd. 9b. Taconite environmental fund. Five cents per ton through distributions in
2033 must be paid to the taconite environmental fund for use under section 298.2961,
subdivision 4. Beginning with distributions in 2034, ten cents per ton must be paid to the
taconite environmental fund of which five cents per ton must be used as provided under
section 298.2961, subdivision 4.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment.
Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 289A.08, subdivision 7a, is amended to read:

Subd. 7a. Pass-through entity tax. (a) For the purposes of this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "income" has the meaning given in subdivision 7, paragraph (j), modified by the addition provided in section 290.0131, subdivision 5, and the subtraction provided in section 290.0132, subdivision 3, except that the provisions that apply to a partnership apply to a qualifying entity and the provisions that apply to a partner apply to a qualifying owner. The income of both a resident and nonresident qualifying owner is allocated and assigned to this state as provided for nonresident partners and shareholders under sections 290.17, 290.191, and 290.20;

(2) "qualifying entity" means a partnership, limited liability company taxed as a partnership or S corporation, or S corporation including a qualified subchapter S subsidiary organized under section 1361(b)(3)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code. Qualifying entity does not include a partnership, limited liability company, or corporation that has a partnership, limited liability company other than a disregarded entity, or corporation as a partner, member, or shareholder; and

(3) "qualifying owner" means:

(i) a resident or nonresident individual or estate that is a partner, member, or shareholder of a qualifying entity; or

(ii) a resident or nonresident trust that is a shareholder of a qualifying entity that is an S corporation.

(b) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, in which the taxes of a qualifying owner are limited under section 164(b)(6)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code, a qualifying entity may elect to file a return and pay the pass-through entity tax imposed under paragraph (c). The election:

(1) must be made on or before the due date or extended due date of the qualifying entity's pass-through entity tax return;

(2) may only be made by qualifying owners who collectively hold more than a 50 percent ownership interest in the qualifying entity;
(3) is binding on all qualifying owners who have an ownership interest in the qualifying entity; and

(4) once made is irrevocable for the taxable year.

(c) Subject to the election in paragraph (b), a pass-through entity tax is imposed on a qualifying entity in an amount equal to the sum of the tax liability of each qualifying owner.

(d) The amount of a qualifying owner's tax liability under paragraph (c) is the amount of the qualifying owner's income multiplied by the highest tax rate for individuals under section 290.06, subdivision 2c. When making this determination:

(1) nonbusiness deductions, standard deductions, or personal exemptions are not allowed; and

(2) a credit or deduction is allowed only to the extent allowed to the qualifying owner.

(e) The amount of each credit and deduction used to determine a qualifying owner's tax liability under paragraph (d) must also be used to determine that qualifying owner's income tax liability under chapter 290.

(f) This subdivision does not negate the requirement that a qualifying owner pay estimated tax if the qualifying owner's tax liability would exceed the requirements set forth in section 289A.25. The qualifying owner's liability to pay estimated tax on the qualifying owner's tax liability as determined under paragraph (d) is, however, satisfied when the qualifying entity pays estimated tax in the manner prescribed in section 289A.25 for composite estimated tax.

(g) A qualifying owner's adjusted basis in the interest in the qualifying entity, and the treatment of distributions, is determined as if the election to pay the pass-through entity tax under paragraph (b) is not made.

(h) To the extent not inconsistent with this subdivision, for purposes of this chapter, a pass-through entity tax return must be treated as a composite return and a qualifying entity filing a pass-through entity tax return must be treated as a partnership filing a composite return.

(i) The provisions of subdivision 17 apply to the election to pay the pass-through entity tax under this subdivision.

(j) If a nonresident qualifying owner of a qualifying entity making the election to file and pay the tax under this subdivision has no other Minnesota source income, filing of the pass-through entity tax return is a return for purposes of subdivision 1, provided that the...
nonresident qualifying owner must not have any Minnesota source income other than the
income from the qualifying entity, other electing qualifying entities, and other partnerships
electing to file a composite return under subdivision 7. If it is determined that the nonresident
qualifying owner has other Minnesota source income, the inclusion of the income and tax
liability for that owner under this provision will not constitute a return to satisfy the
requirements of subdivision 1. The tax paid for the qualifying owner as part of the
pass-through entity tax return is allowed as a payment of the tax by the qualifying owner
on the date on which the pass-through entity tax return payment was made.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2021 Supplement, section 289A.382, subdivision 2, is amended
to read:

**Subd. 2. Reporting and payment requirements for partnerships and tiered partners.** (a) Except for when an audited partnership makes the election in subdivision 3,
and except for negative federal adjustments required under federal law taken into account
by the partnership in the partnership return for the adjustment or other year, all final federal
adjustments of an audited partnership must comply with paragraph (b) and each direct
partner of the audited partnership, other than a tiered partner, must comply with paragraph
(c).

(b) No later than 90 days after the final determination date, the audited partnership must:

(1) file a completed federal adjustments report, including all partner-level information
required under section 289A.12, subdivision 3, with the commissioner;

(2) notify each of its direct partners of their distributive share of the final federal
adjustments;

(3) file an amended composite report for all direct partners who were included in a
composite return under section 289A.08, subdivision 7, in the reviewed year, and pay the
additional amount that would have been due had the federal adjustments been reported
properly as required; and

(4) file amended withholding reports for all direct partners who were or should have
been subject to nonresident withholding under section 290.92, subdivision 4b, in the reviewed
year, and pay the additional amount that would have been due had the federal adjustments
been reported properly as required; and
(5) file an amended pass-through entity tax report for all direct partners who were
included in a pass-through entity tax return under section 289A.08, subdivision 7a, in the
reviewed year, and pay the additional amount that would have been due had the federal
adjustments been reported properly as required.

(c) No later than 180 days after the final determination date, each direct partner, other
than a tiered partner, that is subject to a tax administered under this chapter, other than the
sales tax, must:

(1) file a federal adjustments report reporting their distributive share of the adjustments
reported to them under paragraph (b), clause (2); and

(2) pay any additional amount of tax due as if the final federal adjustment had been
properly reported, plus any penalty and interest due under this chapter, and less any credit
for related amounts paid or withheld and remitted on behalf of the direct partner under
paragraph (b), clauses (3) and (4).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning

ARTICLE 11
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE POLICY AND TECHNICAL: SALES AND USE
TAXES AND SPECIAL TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 296A.083, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Surcharge rate. (a) By July 16, 2008, and each April 1 thereafter May 1 each
year, the commissioner of revenue shall calculate and publish a surcharge as provided in
paragraphs paragraph (b) and (c). The surcharge is imposed from August 1, 2008, through
June 30, 2009, and each new surcharge thereafter is imposed the following beginning July
1 of the year it is published through June 30 of the following year.

(b) For fiscal years 2009 through 2012, the commissioner shall set the surcharge as
specified in the following surcharge rate schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Rate (in cents per gallon)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For fiscal year 2013 and thereafter, (b) The commissioner shall set the surcharge at the lesser of (1) 3.5 cents, or (2) an amount calculated so that the total proceeds from the surcharge deposited in the trunk highway fund from fiscal year 2009 to the upcoming fiscal year equals the total amount of debt service from fiscal years 2009 to 2039, and the surcharge is rounded to the nearest 0.1 cent.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 297A.61, subdivision 29, is amended to read:

Subd. 29. State. Unless specifically provided otherwise, "state" means any state of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, and any territory of the United States, including American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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

**ARTICLE 12**

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE POLICY AND TECHNICAL: FIRE AND POLICE STATE AIDS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 6.495, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Report Reports to commissioner of revenue. (a) On or before September 15, November 1, March 1, and June 1, the state auditor shall file with the commissioner of revenue a financial compliance report certifying for each relief association:

(1) the completion of the annual financial report required under section 424A.014 and the auditing or certification of those financial reports under subdivision 1; and

(2) the receipt of any actuarial valuations required under section 424A.093 or Laws 2013, chapter 111, article 5, sections 31 to 42.

(b) The commissioner of revenue shall prescribe the content, format, and manner of the financial compliance reports required by paragraph (a), pursuant to section 270C.30.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. Apportionment agreement. "Apportionment agreement" means an agreement between two or more fire departments that provide contracted fire protection service to the
same municipality and establishes the percentage of the population and the percentage of
the estimated market value within the municipality serviced by each fire department.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023
and thereafter.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.01, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Fire department.** (a) "Fire department" includes:

(1) a municipal fire department and;

(2) an independent nonprofit firefighting corporation;

(3) a fire department established as or operated by a joint powers entity; or

(4) a fire protection special taxing district established under chapter 144F or special law.

(b) This subdivision only applies to this chapter.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023
and thereafter.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to
read:

Subd. 7a. **Joint powers entity.** "Joint powers entity" means a joint powers entity created
under section 471.59.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023
and thereafter.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.01, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **Municipality.** (a) "Municipality" means:

(1) a home rule charter or statutory city;

(2) an organized town;

(3) a park district subject to chapter 398 a joint powers entity;

(4) the University of Minnesota a fire protection special taxing district; and or

(5) an American Indian tribal government entity located within a federally recognized
American Indian reservation.

(b) This subdivision only applies to this chapter 477B.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.01, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

Subd. 11. Secretary. (a) "Secretary" means:

(1) the secretary of an independent nonprofit firefighting corporation that has a subsidiary incorporated firefighters' relief association or whose firefighters participate in the statewide volunteer firefighter plan; or

(2) the secretary of a joint powers entity or fire protection special taxing district or, if there is no such person, the person primarily responsible for managing the finances of a joint powers entity or fire protection special taxing district.

(b) This subdivision only applies to this chapter.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.02, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Establishment of fire department. (a) An independent nonprofit firefighting corporation must be created under the nonprofit corporation act of this state operating for the exclusive purpose of firefighting, or the governing body of a municipality must officially establish a fire department.

(b) The fire department must have provided firefighting services for at least one calendar year, and must have a current fire department identification number issued by the state fire marshal.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.02, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. Personnel and Benefits requirements. (a) A fire department must have a minimum of ten paid or volunteer firefighters, including a fire chief and assistant fire chief.

(b) The fire department must have regular scheduled meetings and frequent drills that include instructions in firefighting tactics and in the use, care, and operation of all fire apparatus and equipment.
The fire department must have a separate subsidiary incorporated firefighters' relief association that provides retirement benefits or must participate in the statewide volunteer firefighter plan; or if the municipality solely employs full-time firefighters as defined in section 299N.03, subdivision 5, retirement coverage must be provided by the public employees police and fire retirement plan. For purposes of retirement benefits, a fire department may be associated with only one volunteer firefighters' relief association or one account in the voluntary statewide volunteer firefighter retirement plan at one time.

Notwithstanding paragraph (c), a municipality without a relief association as described under section 424A.08, paragraph (a), may still qualify to receive fire state aid if all other requirements of this section are met.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.02, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4a. Public safety answering point requirement. The fire department must be dispatched by a public safety answering point as defined in section 403.02, subdivision 19.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.02, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Fire service contract or agreement; apportionment agreement filing requirements. (a) Every municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation must file a copy of any duly executed and valid fire service contract or agreement with the commissioner (1) a copy of any duly executed and valid fire service contracts, (2) written notification of any fire service contract terminations, and (3) written notification of any dissolution of a fire department, within 60 days of contract execution or termination, or department dissolution.

(b) If more than one fire department provides service to a municipality, the fire departments furnishing service must enter into an agreement apportioning among themselves the percentage of the population and the percentage of the estimated market value of each shared service fire department service area. The agreement must be in writing and must be filed with an apportionment agreement with the commissioner.
When a municipality is a joint powers entity, it must file its joint powers agreement with the commissioner. If the joint powers agreement does not include sufficient information defining the fire department service area of the joint powers entity for the purposes of calculating fire state aid, the secretary must file a written statement with the commissioner defining the fire department service area.

When a municipality is a fire protection special taxing district, it must file its resolution establishing the fire protection special taxing district, and any agreements required for the establishment of the fire protection special taxing district, with the commissioner. If the resolution or agreement does not include sufficient information defining the fire department service area of the fire protection special taxing district, the secretary must file a written statement with the commissioner defining the fire department service area.

The commissioner shall prescribe the content, format, and manner of the notifications, apportionment agreements, and written statements under paragraphs (a) to (d), pursuant to section 270C.30, except that copies of fire service contracts, joint powers agreements, and resolutions establishing fire protection special taxing districts shall be filed in their existing form.

A document filed with the commissioner under this subdivision must be refiled any time it is updated within 60 days of the update. An apportionment agreement must be refiled only when a change in the averaged sum of the percentage of population and percentage of estimated market value serviced by a fire department subject to the apportionment agreement is at least one percent. The percentage amount must be rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

Upon the request of the commissioner, the county auditor must provide information that the commissioner requires to accurately apportion the estimated market value of a fire department service area for a fire department providing service to an unorganized territory located in the county.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.02, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. PERA certification to commissioner. On or before February 1 each year, if retirement coverage for a fire department is provided by the statewide volunteer firefighter plan, the executive director of the Public Employees Retirement Association must certify the existence of retirement coverage to the commissioner the fire departments that transferred
retirement coverage to, or terminated participation in, the voluntary statewide volunteer
firefighter retirement plan since the previous certification under this paragraph. This
certification must include the number of active volunteer firefighters under section 477B.03,
subdivision 5, paragraph (e).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023
and thereafter.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.02, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. Fire department certification to commissioner. On or before March 15 of
each year, the municipal clerk or the secretary, and the fire chief, must jointly certify to the
commissioner that the fire department exists and meets the qualification requirements of
this section the fire department service area as of December 31 of the previous year, and
that the fire department meets the qualification requirements of this section. The municipal
clerk or the secretary must provide the commissioner with documentation that the
commissioner deems necessary for determining eligibility for fire state aid or for calculating
and apportioning fire state aid under section 477B.03. The commissioner shall prescribe
the content, format, and manner of the certification must be on a form prescribed by the
commissioner and must include all other information that the commissioner requires pursuant
to section 270C.30. The municipal clerk or the secretary must send a copy of the certification
filed under this subdivision to the fire chief within five business days of the date the
certification was filed with the commissioner.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023
and thereafter.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.03, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Apportionment of fire state aid. (a) The amount of fire state aid available for
apportionment, before the addition of the minimum fire state aid allocation amount under
subdivision 5, is equal to 107 percent of the amount of premium taxes paid to the state upon
the fire, lightning, sprinkler leakage, and extended coverage premiums reported to the
commissioner by companies or insurance companies on the Minnesota Fire Premium Report,
except that credits claimed under section 297L.20, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5, do not affect the
calculation of the amount of fire state aid available for apportionment. This amount must
be reduced by the amount required to pay the state auditor's costs and expenses of the audits
or exams of the firefighters' relief associations.
(b) The total amount available for apportionment must not be less than two percent of
the premiums less return premiums reported to the commissioner by companies or insurance
companies on the Minnesota Fire Premium Report after subtracting the following amounts:

(1) the amount required to pay the state auditor's costs and expenses of the audits or
exams of the firefighters' relief associations; and

(2) one percent of the premiums reported by township mutual insurance companies and
mutual property and casualty companies with total assets of $5,000,000 or less.

(c) The commissioner must apportion the fire state aid to each municipality or independent
nonprofit firefighting corporation qualified under section 477B.02 relative to the premiums
reported on the Minnesota Fire Premium Reports filed under this chapter.

(d) The commissioner must calculate the percentage of increase or decrease reflected in
the apportionment over or under the previous year's available state aid using the same
premiums as a basis for comparison.

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

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.03, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Population and estimated market value.** (a) Official statewide federal census
figures. The most recent population estimates made by the state demographer pursuant to
section 4A.02, paragraph (d), must be used in calculations requiring the use of population
figures under this chapter. Increases or decreases in population disclosed by reason of any
special census must not be taken into consideration.

(b) The latest available estimated market value property figures for the assessment year
immediately preceding the year the aid is distributed must be used in calculations requiring
the use of estimated market value property figures under this chapter.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023
and thereafter.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.03, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Initial fire state aid allocation amount.** (a) The initial fire state aid allocation
amount is the amount available for apportionment as fire state aid under subdivision 2,
without the inclusion of any additional funding amount to support a minimum fire state aid
amount under section 423A.02, subdivision 3. The initial fire state aid allocation amount
is allocated one-half in proportion to the population for each fire department service area
and one-half in proportion to the estimated market value of each fire department service area, including (1) the estimated market value of tax-exempt property, and (2) the estimated market value of natural resources lands receiving in lieu payments under sections 477A.11 to 477A.14 and 477A.17. The estimated market value of minerals is excluded.

(b) In the case of a municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation furnishing fire protection to other municipalities as evidenced by valid fire service contracts, joint powers agreements, resolutions, and other supporting documents filed with the commissioner under section 477B.02, subdivision 5, the distribution must be adjusted proportionately to take into consideration the crossover fire protection service. Necessary adjustments must be made to subsequent apportionments.

(c) In the case of municipalities or independent nonprofit firefighting corporations qualifying for aid, the commissioner must calculate the state aid for the municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation on the basis of the population and the estimated market value of the area furnished fire protection service by the fire department as evidenced by valid fire service contracts, joint powers agreements, resolutions, and other supporting documents filed with the commissioner under section 477B.02, subdivision 5.

(d) In the case of more than one fire department furnishing contracted fire service to a municipality, the population and estimated market value in the apportionment agreement filed with the commissioner under section 477B.02, subdivision 5, must be used in calculating the state aid.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.03, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Minimum fire state aid allocation amount. (a) The minimum fire state aid allocation amount is the amount derived from any additional funding amount to support a minimum fire state aid amount under section 423A.02, subdivision 3. The minimum fire state aid allocation amount is allocated to municipalities or independent nonprofit firefighting corporations with volunteer firefighters’ relief associations or covered by the statewide volunteer firefighter plan. The amount is based on the number of active volunteer firefighters who are (1) members of the relief association as reported to the Office of the State Auditor in a specific annual financial reporting year as specified in paragraphs (b) to (d), or (2) covered by the statewide volunteer firefighter plan as specified in paragraph (e).
(b) For relief associations established in calendar year 1993 or a prior year, the number of active volunteer firefighters equals the number of active volunteer firefighters who were members of the relief association as reported in the annual financial reporting for calendar year 1993, but not to exceed 30 active volunteer firefighters.

(c) For relief associations established in calendar year 1994 through calendar year 1999, the number of active volunteer firefighters equals the number of active volunteer firefighters who were members of the relief association as reported in the annual financial reporting for calendar year 1998 to the Office of the State Auditor, but not to exceed 30 active volunteer firefighters.

(d) For relief associations established after calendar year 1999, the number of active volunteer firefighters equals the number of active volunteer firefighters who are members of the relief association as reported in the first annual financial reporting submitted to the Office of the State Auditor, but not to exceed 20 active volunteer firefighters.

(e) If a relief association is terminated as a result of For a municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation that is providing retirement coverage for volunteer firefighters by the statewide volunteer firefighter plan under chapter 353G, the number of active volunteer firefighters equals the number of active volunteer firefighters of the municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation covered by the statewide plan as certified by the executive director of the Public Employees Retirement Association to the commissioner and the state auditor by February 1 immediately following the date the municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation begins coverage in the plan, but not to exceed 30 active firefighters.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.03, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. Appeal. A municipality, an independent nonprofit firefighting corporation, a fire relief association, or the statewide volunteer firefighter plan may object to the amount of fire state aid apportioned to it by filing a written request with the commissioner to review and adjust the apportionment of funds within the state. The objection of a municipality, an independent nonprofit firefighting corporation, a fire relief association, or the voluntary statewide volunteer firefighter retirement plan must be filed with the commissioner within 60 days of the date the amount of apportioned fire state aid is paid. The decision of the commissioner is subject to appeal, review, and adjustment by the district court in the county in which the applicable municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation is
located or by the Ramsey County District Court with respect to the statewide volunteer firefighting plan.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.04, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Payments.** (a) The commissioner must make payments to the Public Employees Retirement Association for deposit in the statewide volunteer firefighter fund on behalf of a municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation that is a member of the statewide volunteer firefighter plan under chapter 353G, or directly to a municipality or county designated by an independent nonprofit firefighting corporation. The commissioner must directly pay all other municipalities qualifying for fire state aid, except as provided in paragraph (d). The payment is equal to the amount of fire state aid apportioned to the applicable fire state aid recipient under section 477B.03.

(b) Fire state aid is payable on October 1 annually. The amount of state aid due and not paid by October 1 accrues interest payable to the recipient at the rate of one percent for each month or part of a month that the amount remains unpaid after October 1.

(c) If the commissioner of revenue does not receive a financial compliance report described in section 6.495, subdivision 3, for a relief association, the amount of fire state aid apportioned to a municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation under section 477B.03 for that relief association must be withheld from payment to the Public Employees Retirement Association or the municipality. The commissioner of revenue must issue a withheld payment within ten business days of receipt of a financial compliance report under section 6.495, subdivision 3. The interest under paragraph (b) does not apply when to a payment has not been made by October 1 due to noncompliance with sections 424A.014 and 477B.02, subdivision 7, withheld under this paragraph.

(d) The commissioner must make payments directly to the largest municipality in population located within any area included in a joint powers entity that does not have a designated agency under section 471.59, subdivision 3, or within the fire department service area of an eligible independent nonprofit firefighting corporation. If there is no city or town within the fire department service area of an eligible independent nonprofit firefighting corporation, fire state aid must be paid to the county where the independent nonprofit firefighting corporation is located.
EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477B.04, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4. Aid amount corrections. (a) An adjustment needed to correct a fire state aid overpayment or underpayment due to a clerical error must be made to subsequent fire state aid payments as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c). The authority to correct an aid payment under this subdivision is limited to three years after the payment was issued.

(b) If an overpayment equals more than ten percent of the most recently paid aid amount, the commissioner must reduce the aid a municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation is to receive by the amount overpaid over a period of no more than three years.

If an overpayment equals or is less than ten percent of the most recently paid aid amount, the commissioner must reduce the next aid payment occurring in 30 days or more by the amount overpaid.

(c) In the event of an underpayment, the commissioner must distribute the amount of underpaid funds to the municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation over a period of no more than three years. An additional distribution to a municipality or independent nonprofit firefighting corporation must be paid from the general fund and must not diminish the payments made to other municipalities or independent nonprofit firefighting corporations under this chapter.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477C.03, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Apportionment of police state aid. (a) The total amount available for apportionment as police state aid is equal to 104 percent of the amount of premium taxes paid to the state on the premiums reported to the commissioner by companies or insurance companies on the Minnesota Aid to Police Premium Report, except that credits claimed under section 297I.20, subdivisions 3, 4, and 5, do not affect the calculation of the total amount of police state aid available for apportionment. The total amount for apportionment for the police state aid program must not be less than two percent of the amount of premiums reported to the commissioner by companies or insurance companies on the Minnesota Aid to Police Premium Report.
(b) The commissioner must calculate the percentage of increase or decrease reflected in the apportionment over or under the previous year's available state aid using the same premiums as a basis for comparison.

c) In addition to the amount for apportionment of police state aid under paragraph (a), each year $100,000 must be apportioned for police state aid. An amount sufficient to pay this increase is annually appropriated from the general fund.

d) The commissioner must apportion police state aid to all municipalities in proportion to the relationship that the total number of peace officers employed by that municipality for the prior calendar year and the proportional or fractional number who were employed less than a calendar year as credited under section 477C.02, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), bears to the total number of peace officers employed by all municipalities subject to any reduction under subdivision 3.

(e) Any necessary additional adjustments must be made to subsequent police state aid apportionments.

EFFECTIVE DATE. (a) The amendment to paragraph (a) is effective the day following final enactment.

(b) The amendment striking paragraph (e) is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477C.03, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Appeal. A municipality may object to the amount of police state aid apportioned to it by filing a written request with the commissioner to review and adjust the apportionment of funds to the municipality. The objection of a municipality must be filed with the commissioner within 60 days of the date the amount of apportioned police state aid is paid. The decision of the commissioner is subject to appeal, review, and adjustment by the district court in the county in which the applicable municipality is located or by the Ramsey County District Court with respect to the Departments of Natural Resources or Public Safety.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 477C.04, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 4. Aid amount corrections. (a) An adjustment needed to correct a police state aid overpayment or underpayment due to a clerical error must be made to subsequent police aid...
state aid payments as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c). The authority to correct an aid payment under this subdivision is limited to three years after the payment was issued. (b) If an overpayment equals more than ten percent of the most recently paid aid amount, the commissioner must reduce the aid a municipality is to receive by the amount overpaid over a period of no more than three years. If an overpayment equals or is less than ten percent of the most recently paid aid amount, the commissioner must reduce the next aid payment occurring in 30 days or more by the amount overpaid. (c) In the event of an underpayment, the commissioner must distribute the amount of underpaid funds to the municipality over a period of no more than three years. An additional distribution to a municipality must be paid from the general fund and must not diminish the payments made to other municipalities under this chapter.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

Sec. 23. REPEALER.

Minnesota Statutes 2020, sections 477B.02, subdivision 4; and 477B.03, subdivision 6, are repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2023 and thereafter.

ARTICLE 13

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE POLICY AND TECHNICAL: MISCELLANEOUS TAX PROVISIONS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290A.03, subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. Property taxes payable. "Property taxes payable" means the property tax exclusive of special assessments, penalties, and interest payable on a claimant's homestead after deductions made under sections 273.135, 273.1384, 273.1391, 273.42, subdivision 2, and any other state paid property tax credits in any calendar year, and after any refund claimed and allowable under section 290A.04, subdivision 2h, that is first payable in the year that the property tax is payable. In the case of a claimant who makes ground lease payments, "property taxes payable" includes the amount of the payments directly attributable to the property taxes assessed against the parcel on which the house is located. Regardless of the limitations in section 280A(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, "property taxes payable" must be apportioned or reduced for the use of a portion of the claimant's homestead
for a business purpose if the claimant deducts any business depreciation expenses for the
use of a portion of the homestead or deducts expenses under section 280A of the Internal
Revenue Code for a business operated in the claimant's homestead. For homesteads which
are manufactured homes as defined in section 273.125, subdivision 8, including manufactured
homes located in a manufactured home community owned by a cooperative organized under
chapter 308A or 308B, and park trailers taxed as manufactured homes under section 168.012,
subdivision 9, "property taxes payable" shall also include 17 percent of the gross rent paid
in the preceding year for the site on which the homestead is located. When a homestead is
owned by two or more persons as joint tenants or tenants in common, such tenants shall
determine between them which tenant may claim the property taxes payable on the
homestead. If they are unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to the commissioner of
revenue whose decision shall be final. Property taxes are considered payable in the year
prescribed by law for payment of the taxes.

In the case of a claim relating to "property taxes payable," the claimant must have owned
and occupied the homestead on January 2 of the year in which the tax is payable and (i) the
property must have been classified as homestead property pursuant to section 273.124, on
or before December 31 of the assessment year to which the "property taxes payable"
relate; or (ii) the claimant must provide documentation from the local assessor that application
for homestead classification has been made on or before December 31 of the year in
which the "property taxes payable" were payable and that the assessor has approved the
application.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refund claims based on property taxes
payable in 2022 and thereafter.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2020, section 290A.19, is amended to read:

290A.19 OWNER OR MANAGING AGENT TO FURNISH RENT CERTIFICATE.

(a) The owner or managing agent of any property for which rent is paid for occupancy
as a homestead must furnish a certificate of rent paid to a person who is a renter on December
31, in the form prescribed by the commissioner. If the renter moves before December 31,
the owner or managing agent may give the certificate to the renter at the time of moving,
or mail the certificate to the forwarding address if an address has been provided by the
renter. The certificate must be made available to the renter before February 1 of the year
following the year in which the rent was paid. The owner or managing agent must retain a
duplicate of each certificate or an equivalent record showing the same information for a
period of three years. The duplicate or other record must be made available to the commissioner upon request.

(b) The commissioner may require the owner or managing agent, through a simple process, to furnish to the commissioner on or before March 1 a copy of each certificate of rent paid furnished to a renter for rent paid in the prior year. The commissioner shall prescribe the content, format, and manner of the form pursuant to section 270C.30. The commissioner may require the Social Security number, individual taxpayer identification number, federal employer identification number, or Minnesota taxpayer identification number of the owner or managing agent who is required to furnish a certificate of rent paid under this paragraph.

Prior to implementation, the commissioner, after consulting with representatives of owners or managing agents, shall develop an implementation and administration plan for the requirements of this paragraph that attempts to minimize financial burdens, administration and compliance costs, and takes into consideration existing systems of owners and managing agents.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "owner" includes a park owner as defined under section 327C.01, subdivision 6, and "property" includes a lot as defined under section 327C.01, subdivision 3.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for refund claims based on rent paid in 2022 and thereafter.
290.0131 INDIVIDUALS; ADDITIONS TO FEDERAL TAXABLE INCOME.

Subd. 15. **529 plan addition.** The lesser of the following amounts is an addition:

1. the total distributions for the taxable year from a qualified plan under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, owned by the taxpayer, that are expended for qualified higher education expenses under section 529(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code (expenses for tuition for elementary or secondary public, private, or religious school); or

2. the total amount required to be reported to the taxpayer by any trustee of a qualified tuition plan under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code as earnings on Internal Revenue Service Form 1099Q for the taxable year.

290.0674 MINNESOTA EDUCATION CREDIT.

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;

   (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;

   (xii) nontaxable scholarship or fellowship grants;

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

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

   (xv) the amount deducted for tuition expenses under section 222 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

   (xvi) the amount deducted for certain expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers under section 62(a)(2)(D) 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;
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.

290.0681 CREDIT FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURE REHABILITATION.

Subd. 10. Sunset. This section expires after fiscal year 2022, except that the office's authority to issue credit certificates under subdivision 4 based on allocation certificates that were issued before fiscal year 2023 remains in effect through 2025, and the reporting requirements in subdivision 9 remain in effect through the year following the year in which all allocation certificates have either been canceled or resulted in issuance of credit certificates, or 2026, whichever is earlier.

477B.02 QUALIFYING FOR FIRE STATE AID.

Subd. 4. Equipment requirements. The fire department must have all of the following equipment, or the equivalent as determined by the state fire marshal, by December 31 of the year preceding the certification required in subdivision 8:

1. a motorized fire truck equipped with:
   i. a motorized pump;
   ii. a 250-gallon or larger water tank;
   iii. 300 feet of one inch or larger fire hose in two lines with combination spray and straight stream nozzles;
   iv. five-gallon hand pumps - tank extinguisher or equivalent;
   v. a dry chemical extinguisher or equivalent;
   vi. ladders;
   vii. extension ladders;
   viii. pike poles;
   ix. crowbars;
   x. axes;
   xi. lanterns; and
   xii. fire coats, helmets, and boots;

2. the items in clause (1) suitably housed in a building of good construction with facilities for care of hoses and equipment;

3. a reliable and adequate method of receiving fire alarms by telephone or with electric siren and suitable means of sounding an alarm; and

4. if response is to be provided outside the corporate limits of the municipality where the fire department is located, another piece of motorized apparatus to make the response.

477B.03 CALCULATION OF FIRE STATE AID; APPEAL.

Subd. 6. Corrective aid adjustments. Any adjustments needed to correct prior misallocations must be made to subsequent fire state aid apportionments.