

## CHAPTER 416—S.F.No. 2073

*An act relating to taxation; making technical corrections and administrative changes; amending Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 103B.245, subdivision 1; 103D.911, subdivision 2; 103D.915, subdivision 1; 115A.923, subdivision 1; 256.879, subdivisions 1 and 2; 270.12, subdivision 2; 272.025, subdivision 3; 273.111, subdivision 6; 273.13, subdivision 22; 273.134; 273.1399, subdivision 3; 275.065, subdivision 1; 278.05, subdivision 5; 279.37, subdivision 8; 282.01, subdivision 1; 282.014; 282.04, subdivision 2; 282.301; 289A.08, subdivision 7; 289A.25, subdivision 5; 290.17, subdivision 2; 290.371, subdivision 2; 297.01, subdivision 14; 297.11, subdivision 5; 297A.021, subdivision 4; 297B.11; 297C.01, subdivision 5; 357.18, subdivision 2; 398.16; 398A.04, subdivision 8; 447.34, subdivision 2; 462.396, subdivision 2; 469.060, subdivision 6; 469.102, subdivision 5; 469.177, subdivision 9; 473.167, subdivision 3; 473.249, subdivision 1; 473.446, subdivision 1; 473.661, subdivision 2; 473.711, subdivision 2; 477A.011, subdivision 1b; 477A.0121, subdivision 4; 477A.0132, subdivision 3; 477A.014, subdivision 1; and 477A.15; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, sections 124.2131, subdivision 1; 270.96, subdivision 3; 272.02, subdivision 1; 272.12; 273.11, subdivision 13; 273.124, subdivisions 1, 9, and 13; 273.13, subdivision 25; 273.1398, subdivisions 1 and 3; 273.166, subdivision 3; 275.065, subdivisions 3 and 6; 276.04, subdivision 2; 277.15; 278.04; 278.08; 290A.03, subdivision 13; 290.091, subdivision 2; 297A.01, subdivision 3; 297A.07, subdivision 1; 298.28, subdivision 9a; 469.033, subdivision 6; 473.13, subdivision 1; and 477A.013, subdivision 8; Laws 1989, chapter 211, section 4, subdivision 2; Laws 1992, chapter 511, article 4, section 29; Laws 1993, chapter 375, article 2, section 37; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 273 and 275; repealing Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 16A.70; 16A.71; 115A.923, subdivision 6; and 273.22; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.1398, subdivision 2a; Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 1, article 2, section 6.*

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

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ARTICLE 1

PROPERTY TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 103B.245, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **WATERSHED MANAGEMENT TAX DISTRICT.** (a) Any local government unit planning for water management under sections 103B.231 and 103B.235 may establish a watershed management tax district in the territory within the watershed, for the purpose of paying the costs of the planning required under sections 103B.231 and 103B.235.

(b) Any local government unit which has part of its territory within a watershed for which a plan has been adopted in accordance with section 103B.231 and which has a local water management plan adopted in accordance with section 103B.235 may establish a watershed management tax district in the terri-

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tory within the watershed or a subwatershed unit in the watershed, for the purpose of paying capital costs of the water management facilities described in the capital improvement program of the plans and for the purpose of paying for normal and routine maintenance of the facilities.

(c) A county or counties required by section 103B.231, subdivision 3, to prepare, adopt, and implement a watershed plan shall apportion the costs of planning, capital improvements, and maintenance proportionate to benefits. The county may apportion the costs among the subwatershed units in the watershed, or among the statutory and home rule charter cities and towns having territory in the watershed, and for this purpose may establish more than one watershed management tax district in the watershed.

(d) Notification of new watershed management districts established under this subdivision must be made to the county auditor by July 1 in order to be effective for taxes payable in the following year.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 103D.911, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **ADOPTION.** On or before ~~October 1~~ September 15 of each year, the managers shall adopt a budget for the next year and decide on the total amount necessary to be raised from ad valorem tax levies to meet the watershed district's budget.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 103D.915, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CERTIFICATION TO AUDITOR.** After adoption of the budget and no later than ~~October 1~~ September 15, the secretary of the watershed district shall certify to the auditor of each county within the watershed district the county's share of the tax, which shall be an amount bearing the same proportion to the total levy as the net tax capacity of the area of the county within the watershed bears to the net tax capacity of the entire watershed district. The maximum amount of a levy may not exceed the amount provided in section 103D.905.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 124.2131, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **ADJUSTED NET TAX CAPACITY.** (a) **COMPUTATION.** The department of revenue shall annually conduct an assessment/sales ratio study of the taxable property in each school district in accordance with the procedures in paragraphs (b) and (c). Based upon the results of this assessment/sales ratio study, the department of revenue shall determine an aggregate equalized net tax capacity for the various classes of taxable property in each school district, which tax capacity shall be designated as the adjusted net tax capacity. The adjusted net tax capacities shall be determined using the net tax capacity percentages in effect for the assessment year following the assessment year of the

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study. The department of revenue shall make whatever estimates are necessary to account for changes in the classification system. The department of revenue may incur the expense necessary to make the determinations. The commissioner of revenue may reimburse any county or governmental official for requested services performed in ascertaining the adjusted net tax capacity. On or before March 15 annually, the department of revenue shall file with the chair of the tax committee of the house of representatives and the chair of the committee on taxes and tax laws of the senate a report of adjusted net tax capacities. On or before June 15 annually, the department of revenue shall file its final report on the adjusted net tax capacities established by the previous year's assessments and the current year's net tax capacity percentages with the commissioner of education and each county auditor for those school districts for which the auditor has the responsibility for determination of local tax rates. A copy of the report so filed shall be mailed to the clerk of each district involved and to the county assessor or supervisor of assessments of the county or counties in which each district is located.

(b) **METHODOLOGY.** In making its annual assessment/sales ratio studies, the department of revenue shall use a methodology consistent with the most recent Standard on Assessment Ratio Studies published by the assessment standards committee of the International Association of Assessing Officers. The commissioner of revenue shall supplement this general methodology with specific procedures necessary for execution of the study in accordance with other Minnesota laws impacting the assessment/sales ratio study. The commissioner shall document these specific procedures in writing and shall publish the procedures in the State Register, but these procedures will not be considered "rules" pursuant to the Minnesota administrative procedure act. For purposes of this section, sections 270.12, subdivision 2, clause (8), and 278.05, subdivision 4, the commissioner of revenue shall exclude from the assessment/sales ratio study the sale of any nonagricultural property which does not contain an improvement, if (1) the statutory basis on which the property's taxable value as most recently assessed is less than market value as defined in section 273.11, or (2) the property has undergone significant physical change or a change of use since the most recent assessment.

(c) **AGRICULTURAL LANDS.** For purposes of determining the adjusted net tax capacity of agricultural lands for the calculation of adjusted net tax capacities, the market value of agricultural lands shall be the price for which the property would sell in an arms length transaction.

(d) **FORCED SALES.** The commissioner may include forced sales in the assessment/sales ratio studies if it is determined by the commissioner that these forced sales indicate true market value.

(e) **STIPULATED VALUES AND ABATEMENTS.** The estimated market value to be used in calculating sales ratios shall be the value established by the assessor before any stipulations resulting from appeals by property owners and before any abatement unless the abatement was granted for the purpose of correcting mere clerical errors.

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(f) **SALES OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY.** Separate sales ratios shall be calculated for commercial property and for industrial property. These two classes shall be combined only in jurisdictions in which there is not an adequate sample of sales in each class.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 256.879, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. The commissioner of human services may, with the approval of the federal department of health, education and welfare, provide an annual supplemental housing allowance for recipients of the aid to families with dependent children program who would otherwise qualify for the ~~credit set forth~~ refund provided in sections 290A.01 to 290A.22.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 256.879, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. The amount of the supplemental housing allowance, if any, shall be calculated in the same manner as the ~~income adjusted homestead credit set forth at~~ property tax refund provided in sections 290A.01 to 290A.22. Recipients may apply for this supplement in the same manner as claims submitted to the department of revenue under sections 290A.01 to 290A.22. The supplemental allowance shall be paid by local welfare agencies.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 270.12, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **MEETING DATES; DUTIES.** The board shall meet annually between April 15 and June 30 at the office of the commissioner of revenue and examine and compare the returns of the assessment of the property in the several counties, and equalize the same so that all the taxable property in the state shall be assessed at its market value, subject to the following rules:

(1) The board shall add to the aggregate valuation of the real property of every county, which the board believes to be valued below its market value in money, such percent as will bring the same to its market value in money;

(2) The board shall deduct from the aggregate valuation of the real property of every county, which the board believes to be valued above its market value in money, such percent as will reduce the same to its market value in money;

(3) If the board believes the valuation for a part of a class determined by a range of market value under clause (8) or otherwise, a class, or classes of the real property of any town or district in any county, or the valuation for a part of a class, a class, or classes of the real property of any county not in towns or cities, should be raised or reduced, without raising or reducing the other real property of such county, or without raising or reducing it in the same ratio, the board may add to, or take from, the valuation of a part of a class, a class, or classes in any one or more of such towns or cities, or of the property not in towns or cities,

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such percent as the board believes will raise or reduce the same to its market value in money;

(4) The board shall add to the aggregate valuation of any part of a class, a class, or classes of personal property of any county, town, or city, which the board believes to be valued below the market value thereof, such percent as will raise the same to its market value in money;

(5) The board shall take from the aggregate valuation of any part of a class, a class, or classes of personal property in any county, town or city, which the board believes to be valued above the market value thereof, such percent as will reduce the same to its market value in money;

(6) The board shall not reduce the aggregate valuation of all the property of the state, as returned by the several county auditors, more than one percent on the whole valuation thereof;

(7) When it would be of assistance in equalizing values the board may require any county auditor to furnish statements showing assessments of real and personal property of any individuals, firms, or corporations within the county. The board shall consider and equalize such assessments and may increase the assessment of individuals, firms, or corporations above the amount returned by the county board of equalization when it shall appear to be undervalued, first giving notice to such persons of the intention of the board so to do, which notice shall fix a time and place of hearing. The board shall not decrease any such assessment below the valuation placed by the county board of equalization;

(8) In equalizing values pursuant to this section, the board shall utilize a 12-month assessment/sales ratio study conducted by the department of revenue containing only sales that are filed in the county auditor's office under section 272.115, by November 1 of the previous year and that occurred between October 1 of the year immediately preceding the previous year and September 30 of the previous year.

The assessment/sales ratio study may separate the values of residential property into market value categories. The board may adjust the market value categories and the number of categories as necessary to create an adequate sample size for each market value category. The board may determine the adequate sample size. To the extent practicable, the methodology used in preparing the assessment/sales ratio study must be consistent with the most recent Standard on Assessment Sales Ratio Studies published by the assessment standards committee of the International Association of Assessing Officers. The board may determine the geographic area used in preparing the study to accurately equalize values. A sales ratio study separating residential property into market value categories may not be used as the basis for a petition under chapter 278.

The sales prices used in the study must be discounted for terms of financing. The board shall use the median ratio as the statistical measure of the level of assessment for any particular category of property; and

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(9) The board shall receive from each county the estimated market values on the assessment date falling within the study period for all parcels by magnetic tape or other medium as prescribed by the commissioner of revenue.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 270.96, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **TREASURER.** (a) The county treasurer shall pay the proceeds of the tax imposed under section 270.91, subdivision 4, less the amount retained by the county for the cost of administration under section 270.98, to the commissioner at the same times provided for the ad valorem property tax ~~settlements~~ distributions.

(b) The county treasurer shall pay the proceeds of the tax imposed under section 270.91, subdivisions 2 and 3, to the local taxing jurisdictions in the same manner provided for the distribution of ad valorem property taxes.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 272.02, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. All property described in this section to the extent herein limited shall be exempt from taxation:

- (1) all public burying grounds;
- (2) all public schoolhouses;
- (3) all public hospitals;
- (4) all academies, colleges, and universities, and all seminaries of learning;
- (5) all churches, church property, and houses of worship;
- (6) institutions of purely public charity except parcels of property containing structures and the structures described in section 273.13, subdivision 25, paragraph (c), clauses (1), (2), and (3), or paragraph (d), other than those that qualify for exemption under clause (25);
- (7) all public property exclusively used for any public purpose;
- (8) except for the taxable personal property enumerated below, all personal property and the property described in section 272.03, subdivision 1, paragraphs (c) and (d), shall be exempt.

The following personal property shall be taxable:

(a) personal property which is part of an electric generating, transmission, or distribution system or a pipeline system transporting or distributing water, gas, crude oil, or petroleum products or mains and pipes used in the distribution of steam or hot or chilled water for heating or cooling buildings and structures;

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(b) railroad docks and wharves which are part of the operating property of a railroad company as defined in section 270.80;

(c) personal property defined in section 272.03, subdivision 2, clause (3);

(d) leasehold or other personal property interests which are taxed pursuant to section 272.01, subdivision 2; 273.124, subdivision 7; or 273.19, subdivision 1; or any other law providing the property is taxable as if the lessee or user were the fee owner;

(e) manufactured homes and sectional structures, including storage sheds, decks, and similar removable improvements constructed on the site of a manufactured home, sectional structure, park trailer or travel trailer as provided in section 273.125, subdivision 8, paragraph (f); and

(f) flight property as defined in section 270.071.

(9) Personal property used primarily for the abatement and control of air, water, or land pollution to the extent that it is so used, and real property which is used primarily for abatement and control of air, water, or land pollution as part of an agricultural operation, as a part of a centralized treatment and recovery facility operating under a permit issued by the Minnesota pollution control agency pursuant to chapters 115 and 116 and Minnesota Rules, parts 7001.0500 to 7001.0730, and 7045.0020 to 7045.1260, as a wastewater treatment facility and for the treatment, recovery, and stabilization of metals, oils, chemicals, water, sludges, or inorganic materials from hazardous industrial wastes, or as part of an electric generation system. For purposes of this clause, personal property includes ponderous machinery and equipment used in a business or production activity that at common law is considered real property.

Any taxpayer requesting exemption of all or a portion of any real property or any equipment or device, or part thereof, operated primarily for the control or abatement of air or water pollution shall file an application with the commissioner of revenue. The equipment or device shall meet standards, rules, or criteria prescribed by the Minnesota pollution control agency, and must be installed or operated in accordance with a permit or order issued by that agency. The Minnesota pollution control agency shall upon request of the commissioner furnish information or advice to the commissioner. On determining that property qualifies for exemption, the commissioner shall issue an order exempting the property from taxation. The equipment or device shall continue to be exempt from taxation as long as the permit issued by the Minnesota pollution control agency remains in effect.

(10) Wetlands. For purposes of this subdivision, "wetlands" means: (i) land described in section 103G.005, subdivision 18; (ii) land which is mostly under water, produces little if any income, and has no use except for wildlife or water conservation purposes, provided it is preserved in its natural condition and drainage of it would be legal, feasible, and economically practical for the production of livestock, dairy animals, poultry, fruit, vegetables, forage and grains,

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except wild rice; or (iii) land in a wetland preservation area under sections 103F.612 to 103F.616. "Wetlands" under items (i) and (ii) include adjacent land which is not suitable for agricultural purposes due to the presence of the wetlands, but do not include woody swamps containing shrubs or trees, wet meadows, meandered water, streams, rivers, and floodplains or river bottoms. Exemption of wetlands from taxation pursuant to this section shall not grant the public any additional or greater right of access to the wetlands or diminish any right of ownership to the wetlands.

(11) Native prairie. The commissioner of the department of natural resources shall determine lands in the state which are native prairie and shall notify the county assessor of each county in which the lands are located. Pasture land used for livestock grazing purposes shall not be considered native prairie for the purposes of this clause. Upon receipt of an application for the exemption provided in this clause for lands for which the assessor has no determination from the commissioner of natural resources, the assessor shall refer the application to the commissioner of natural resources who shall determine within 30 days whether the land is native prairie and notify the county assessor of the decision. Exemption of native prairie pursuant to this clause shall not grant the public any additional or greater right of access to the native prairie or diminish any right of ownership to it.

(12) Property used in a continuous program to provide emergency shelter for victims of domestic abuse, provided the organization that owns and sponsors the shelter is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1986, notwithstanding the fact that the sponsoring organization receives funding under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

(13) If approved by the governing body of the municipality in which the property is located, property not exceeding one acre which is owned and operated by any senior citizen group or association of groups that in general limits membership to persons age 55 or older and is organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, and other nonprofit purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholders; provided the property is used primarily as a clubhouse, meeting facility, or recreational facility by the group or association and the property is not used for residential purposes on either a temporary or permanent basis.

(14) To the extent provided by section 295.44, real and personal property used or to be used primarily for the production of hydroelectric or hydromechanical power on a site owned by the state or a local governmental unit which is developed and operated pursuant to the provisions of section 103G.535.

(15) If approved by the governing body of the municipality in which the property is located, and if construction is commenced after June 30, 1983:

(a) a "direct satellite broadcasting facility" operated by a corporation licensed by the federal communications commission to provide direct satellite

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broadcasting services using direct broadcast satellites operating in the 12-ghz. band; and

(b) a "fixed satellite regional or national program service facility" operated by a corporation licensed by the federal communications commission to provide fixed satellite-transmitted regularly scheduled broadcasting services using satellites operating in the 6-ghz. band.

An exemption provided by clause (15) shall apply for a period not to exceed five years. When the facility no longer qualifies for exemption, it shall be placed on the assessment rolls as provided in subdivision 4. Before approving a tax exemption pursuant to this paragraph, the governing body of the municipality shall provide an opportunity to the members of the county board of commissioners of the county in which the facility is proposed to be located and the members of the school board of the school district in which the facility is proposed to be located to meet with the governing body. The governing body shall present to the members of those boards its estimate of the fiscal impact of the proposed property tax exemption. The tax exemption shall not be approved by the governing body until the county board of commissioners has presented its written comment on the proposal to the governing body or 30 days have passed from the date of the transmittal by the governing body to the board of the information on the fiscal impact, whichever occurs first.

(16) Real and personal property owned and operated by a private, nonprofit corporation exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to United States Code, title 26, section 501(c)(3), primarily used in the generation and distribution of hot water for heating buildings and structures.

(17) Notwithstanding section 273.19, state lands that are leased from the department of natural resources under section 92.46.

(18) Electric power distribution lines and their attachments and appurtenances, that are used primarily for supplying electricity to farmers at retail.

(19) Transitional housing facilities. "Transitional housing facility" means a facility that meets the following requirements. (i) It provides temporary housing to individuals, couples, or families. (ii) It has the purpose of reuniting families and enabling parents or individuals to obtain self-sufficiency, advance their education, get job training, or become employed in jobs that provide a living wage. (iii) It provides support services such as child care, work readiness training, and career development counseling; and a self-sufficiency program with periodic monitoring of each resident's progress in completing the program's goals. (iv) It provides services to a resident of the facility for at least three months but no longer than three years, except residents enrolled in an educational or vocational institution or job training program. These residents may receive services during the time they are enrolled but in no event longer than four years. (v) It is owned and operated or under lease from a unit of government or governmental agency under a property disposition program and operated by one or more organizations exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal

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Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987. This exemption applies notwithstanding the fact that the sponsoring organization receives financing by a direct federal loan or federally insured loan or a loan made by the Minnesota housing finance agency under the provisions of either Title II of the National Housing Act or the Minnesota housing finance agency law of 1971 or rules promulgated by the agency pursuant to it, and notwithstanding the fact that the sponsoring organization receives funding under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended.

(20) Real and personal property, including leasehold or other personal property interests, owned and operated by a corporation if more than 50 percent of the total voting power of the stock of the corporation is owned collectively by: (i) the board of regents of the University of Minnesota, (ii) the University of Minnesota Foundation, an organization exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1990, and (iii) a corporation organized under chapter 317A, which by its articles of incorporation is prohibited from providing pecuniary gain to any person or entity other than the regents of the University of Minnesota; which property is used primarily to manage or provide goods, services, or facilities utilizing or relating to large-scale advanced scientific computing resources to the regents of the University of Minnesota and others.

(21) Wind energy conversion systems, as defined in section 216C.06, subdivision 12, installed after January 1, 1991, and used as an electric power source.

(22) Containment tanks, cache basins, and that portion of the structure needed for the containment facility used to confine agricultural chemicals as defined in section 18D.01, subdivision 3, as required by the commissioner of agriculture under chapter 18B or 18C.

(23) Photovoltaic devices, as defined in section 216C.06, subdivision 13, installed after January 1, 1992, and used to produce or store electric power.

(24) Real and personal property owned and operated by a private, nonprofit corporation exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to United States Code, title 26, section 501(c)(3), primarily used for an ice arena or ice rink, and used primarily for youth and high school programs.

(25) A structure that is situated on real property that is used for:

(i) housing for the elderly or for low- and moderate-income families as defined in Title II of the National Housing Act, as amended through December 31, 1990, and funded by a direct federal loan or federally insured loan made pursuant to Title II of the act; or

(ii) housing lower income families or elderly or handicapped persons, as defined in section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended; ~~and which meets each of the following criteria:~~

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In order for a structure to be exempt under (i) or (ii) of this clause, it must also meet each of the following criteria:

(A) is owned by an entity which is operated as a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 317A;

(B) is owned by an entity which has not entered into a housing assistance payments contract under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, or, if the entity which owns the structure has entered into a housing assistance payments contract under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, the contract provides assistance for less than 90 percent of the dwelling units in the structure, excluding dwelling units intended for management or maintenance personnel;

(C) operates an on-site congregate dining program in which participation by residents is mandatory, and provides assisted living or similar social and physical support services for residents; and

(D) was not assessed and did not pay tax under chapter 273 prior to the 1991 levy, while meeting the other conditions of this clause.

An exemption under this clause remains in effect for taxes levied in each year or partial year of the term of its permanent financing.

(26) Real and personal property that is located in the Superior National Forest, and owned or leased and operated by a nonprofit organization that is exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1992, and primarily used to provide recreational opportunities for disabled veterans and their families.

(27) Manure pits and appurtenances, which may include slatted floors and pipes, installed or operated in accordance with a permit, order, or certificate of compliance issued by the Minnesota pollution control agency. The exemption shall continue for as long as the permit, order, or certificate issued by the Minnesota pollution control agency remains in effect.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 272.025, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. The statement required by subdivision 1, paragraph (a), must be filed with the assessor by February 1 of the assessment year, however, any taxpayer who has filed the statement required by subdivision 1 more than 12 months prior to February 1, 1983, or February 1 of each third year after 1983, shall file a statement by February 1, 1983, and by February 1 of each third year thereafter.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 272.12, is amended to read:

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## 272.12 CONVEYANCES, TAXES PAID BEFORE RECORDING.

When:

(a) a deed or other instrument conveying land, ~~or~~

(b) a plat of any town site or addition thereto, ~~or~~

(c) a survey required pursuant to section 508.47,

(d) a condominium plat subject to chapter 515 or 515A or a declaration that contains such a plat, or

(e) a common interest community plat subject to chapter 515B or a declaration that contains such a plat,

is presented to the county auditor for transfer, the auditor shall ascertain from the records if there be taxes delinquent upon the land described therein, or if it has been sold for taxes. An assignment of a sheriff's or referee's certificate of sale, when the certificate of sale describes real estate, and certificates of redemption from mortgage or lien foreclosure sales, when the certificate of redemption encompasses real estate and is issued to a junior creditor, are considered instruments conveying land for the purposes of this section and section 272.121. If there are taxes delinquent, the auditor shall certify to the same; and upon payment of such taxes, or in case no taxes are delinquent, shall transfer the land upon the books of the auditor's office, and note upon the instrument, over official signature, the words, "no delinquent taxes and transfer entered," or, if the land described has been sold or assigned to an actual purchaser for taxes, the words "paid by sale of land described within;" and, unless such statement is made upon such instrument, the county recorder or the registrar of titles shall refuse to receive or record the same; provided, that sheriff's or referees' certificates of sale on execution or foreclosure of a lien or mortgage, certificates of redemption from mortgage or lien foreclosure sales issued to the redeeming mortgagor or lienee, deeds of distribution made by a personal representative in probate proceedings, decrees and judgments, receivers receipts, patents, and copies of town or statutory city plats, in case the original plat filed in the office of the county recorder has been lost or destroyed, and the instruments releasing, removing and discharging reversionary and forfeiture provisions affecting title to land and instruments releasing, removing or discharging easement rights in land or building or other restrictions, may be recorded without such certificate; and, provided that instruments conveying land and, as appurtenant thereto an easement over adjacent tract or tracts of land, may be recorded without such certificate as to the land covered by such easement; and provided further, that any instrument granting an easement made in favor of any public utility or pipe line for conveying gas, liquids or solids in suspension, in the nature of a right of way over, along, across or under a tract of land may be recorded without such certificate as to the land covered by such easement. Any instrument amending or restating the declarations, bylaws, plats, or other enabling documents governing homeowners associations of condominiums, townhouses, common interest own-

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ership communities, and other planned unit developments may be recorded without the auditor's certificate.

A deed of distribution made by a personal representative in a probate proceeding, a decree, or a judgment that conveys land shall be presented to the county auditor, who shall transfer the land upon the books of the auditor's office and note upon the instrument, over official signature, the words, "transfer entered", and the instrument may then be recorded. A decree or judgment that affects title to land but does not convey land may be recorded without presentation to the auditor.

A violation of this section by the county recorder or the registrar of titles shall be a gross misdemeanor, and, in addition to the punishment therefor, the recorder or registrar shall be liable to the grantee of any instrument so recorded for the amount of any damages sustained.

When, as a condition to permitting the recording of deed or other instrument affecting the title to real estate previously forfeited to the state under the provisions of sections 281.16 to 281.27, county officials, after such real estate has been purchased or repurchased, have required the payment of taxes erroneously assumed to have accrued against such real estate after forfeiture and before the date of purchase or repurchase, the sum required to be so paid shall be refunded to the persons entitled thereto out of moneys in the funds in which the sum so paid was placed. Delinquent taxes are those taxes deemed delinquent under section 279.02.

#### Sec. 12. [273.032] MARKET VALUE DEFINITION.

For the purpose of determining any property tax levy limitation based on market value, any net debt limit based on market value, any limit on 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," "taxable market value," and "market valuation," whether equalized or unequalized, mean the total taxable market value of property within the local unit of government before any adjustments for tax increment, fiscal disparity, or powerline credit values, but after the limited market adjustments under section 273.11, subdivision 1a, and after the market value exclusions of certain improvements to homestead property under section 273.11, subdivision 16. Unless otherwise provided, "market value," "taxable market value," and "market valuation" refer to the taxable market value for the previous assessment year.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.11, subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. **VALUATION OF INCOME-PRODUCING PROPERTY.** Beginning with the 1995 assessment, only accredited assessors or senior accredited assessors or other licensed assessors who have successfully completed at least two income-producing property appraisal courses may value income-

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producing property for ad valorem tax purposes. "Income-producing property" as used in this subdivision means the taxable property in class 3a and 3b in section 273.13, subdivision 24; class 4a and 4c, except for seasonal recreational property not used for commercial purposes, and class 4d in section 273.13, subdivision 25; and class 5 in section 273.13, subdivision 31. "Income-producing property" includes any property in class 4e in section 273.13, subdivision 25, that would be income-producing property under the definition in this subdivision if it were not substandard. "Income-producing property appraisal course" as used in this subdivision means a course of study of approximately 30 instructional hours, with a final comprehensive test. An assessor must successfully complete the final examination for each of the two required courses. The course must be approved by the board of assessors.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 273.111, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Real property shall be considered to be in agricultural use provided that annually:

(1) at least 33-1/3 percent of the total family income of the owner is derived therefrom, or the total production income including rental from the property is \$300 plus \$10 per tillable acre; and

(2) it is devoted to the production for sale of agricultural products as defined in section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (e).

Slough, wasteland, and woodland contiguous to or surrounded by land that is entitled to valuation and tax deferral under this section is considered to be in agricultural use if under the same ownership and management.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.124, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

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

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

The assessor shall require proof, as provided in subdivision 13, of the facts upon which classification as a homestead may be determined. Notwithstanding any other law, the assessor may at any time require a homestead application to be filed in order to verify that any property classified as a homestead continues to be eligible for homestead status.

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

(b) For purposes of this section, homestead property shall include property which is used for purposes of the homestead but is separated from the homestead by a road, street, lot, waterway, or other similar intervening property. The term "used for purposes of the homestead" shall include but not be limited to uses for gardens, garages, or other outbuildings commonly associated with a homestead, but shall not include vacant land held primarily for future development. In order to receive homestead treatment for the noncontiguous property, the owner shall apply for it to the assessor by July 1 of the year when the treatment is initially sought. After initial qualification for the homestead treatment, additional applications for subsequent years are not required.

(c) Residential real estate that is occupied and used for purposes of a homestead by a relative of the owner is a homestead but only to the extent of the homestead treatment that would be provided if the related owner occupied the property. For purposes of this paragraph, "relative" means a parent, stepparent, child, stepchild, spouse, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, uncle, or aunt. This relationship may be by blood or marriage. Property that was classified as seasonal recreational residential property at the time when treatment under this paragraph would first apply shall continue to be classified as seasonal recreational residential property for the first four assessment years beginning after the date when the relative of the owner occupies the property as a homestead; this delay also applies to property that, in the absence of this paragraph, would have been classified as seasonal recreational residential property at the time when the residence was constructed. Neither the related occupant nor the owner of the property may claim a property tax refund under chapter 290A for a homestead occupied by a relative. In the case of a residence located on agricultural land, only the house, garage, and immediately surrounding one acre of land shall be classified as a homestead under this paragraph, except as provided in paragraph (d).

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

(1) the relative who is occupying the agricultural property is a son or daughter of the owner of the agricultural property,

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

(3) the owner of the agricultural property is must not ~~eligible to~~ receive homestead treatment on any other agricultural property in Minnesota, and

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

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

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

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.124, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

**Subd. 9. HOMESTEAD ESTABLISHED AFTER ASSESSMENT DATE.** Any property that was not used for the purpose of a homestead on the assessment date, but which was used for the purpose of a homestead ~~by~~ on December 1 of a year, constitutes class 1 or class 2a.

Any taxpayer meeting the requirements of this subdivision must notify the county assessor, or the assessor who has the powers of the county assessor under section 273.063, in writing, by December 15 of the year of occupancy in order to qualify under this subdivision. The assessor must not deny full homestead treatment to a property that is partially homesteaded on January 2 but occupied for the purpose of a full homestead ~~by~~ on December 1 of a year.

The county assessor and the county auditor may make the necessary changes on their assessment and tax records to provide for proper homestead classification as provided in this subdivision.

If homestead classification has not been requested as of December 15, the assessor will classify the property as nonhomestead for the current assessment year for taxes payable in the following year, provided that the owner of any property qualifying under this subdivision, which has not been accorded the benefits of this subdivision, may be entitled to receive homestead classification by proper application as provided in section 375.192.

The county assessor may publish in a newspaper of general circulation within the county a notice requesting the public to file an application for homestead as soon as practicable after acquisition of a homestead, but no later than December 15.

The county assessor shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation within the county no later than December 1 of each year a notice informing the public of the requirement to file an application for homestead by December 15.

In the case of manufactured homes assessed as personal property, the homestead must be established, and a homestead classification requested, by May 29 of the assessment year. The assessor may include information on these deadlines

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for manufactured homes assessed as personal property in the published notice or notices.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.124, subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. **HOMESTEAD APPLICATION.** (a) A person who meets the homestead requirements under subdivision 1 must file a homestead application with the county assessor to initially obtain homestead classification.

(b) On or before January 2, 1993, each county assessor shall mail a homestead application to the owner of each parcel of property within the county which was classified as homestead for the 1992 assessment year. The format and contents of a uniform homestead application shall be prescribed by the commissioner of revenue. The commissioner shall consult with the chairs of the house and senate tax committees on the contents of the homestead application form. The application must clearly inform the taxpayer that this application must be signed by all owners who occupy the property or by the qualifying relative and returned to the county assessor in order for the property to continue receiving homestead treatment. The envelope containing the homestead application shall clearly identify its contents and alert the taxpayer of its necessary immediate response.

(c) Every property owner applying for homestead classification must furnish to the county assessor the social security number of each occupant who is listed as an owner of the property on the homestead application, and the name and address of each owner who does not occupy the property. If the social security number is not provided, the county assessor shall classify the property as non-homestead. The social security numbers of the property owners are private data on individuals as defined by section 13.02, subdivision 12, but, notwithstanding that section, the private data may be disclosed to the commissioner of revenue.

(d) If residential real estate is occupied and used for purposes of a homestead by a relative of the owner and qualifies for a homestead under subdivision 1, paragraph (c), in order for the property to receive homestead status, a homestead application must be filed with the assessor. The social security number of each relative occupying the property and the social security number of each owner who is related to an occupant of the property shall be required on the homestead application filed under this subdivision. If a different relative of the owner subsequently occupies the property, the owner of the property must notify the assessor within 30 days of the change in occupancy. The social security number of a relative occupying the property is private data on individuals as defined by section 13.02, subdivision 12, but may be disclosed to the commissioner of revenue.

(e) The homestead application shall also notify the property owners that the application filed under this section will not be mailed annually and that if the property is granted homestead status for the 1993 assessment, or any assessment year thereafter, that same property shall remain classified as homestead until the

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property is sold or transferred to another person, or the owners or the relatives no longer use the property as their homestead. Upon the sale or transfer of the homestead property, a certificate of value must be timely filed with the county auditor as provided under section 272.115. Failure to notify the assessor within 30 days that the property has been sold, transferred, or that the owner or the relative is no longer occupying the property as a homestead, shall result in the penalty provided under this subdivision and the property will lose its current homestead status.

(f) If the homestead application is not returned within 30 days, the county will send a second application to the present owners of record. The notice of proposed property taxes prepared under section 275.065, subdivision 3, shall reflect the property's classification. Beginning with assessment year 1993 for all properties, if a homestead application has not been filed with the county by December 15, the assessor shall classify the property as nonhomestead for the current assessment year for taxes payable in the following year, provided that the owner may be entitled to receive the homestead classification by proper application under section 375.192.

(g) At the request of the commissioner, each county must give the commissioner a list that includes the name and social security number of each property owner, or relative of a property owner, applying for homestead classification under this subdivision. The commissioner shall use the information provided on the lists as appropriate under the law, including for the detection of improper claims by owners, or relatives of owners, under chapter 290A.

(h) If, in comparing the lists supplied by the counties, the commissioner finds that a property owner is claiming more than one homestead, the commissioner shall notify the appropriate counties. Within 90 days of the notification, the county assessor shall investigate to determine if the homestead classification was properly claimed. If the property owner does not qualify, the county assessor shall notify the county auditor who will determine the amount of homestead benefits that had been improperly allowed. For the purpose of this section, "homestead benefits" means the tax reduction resulting from the classification as a homestead under section 273.13, the taconite homestead credit under section 273.135, and the supplemental homestead credit under section 273.1391.

The county auditor shall send a notice to the owners of the affected property, demanding reimbursement of the homestead benefits plus a penalty equal to 100 percent of the homestead benefits. The property owners may appeal the county's determination by filing a notice of appeal with the Minnesota tax court within 60 days of the date of the notice from the county. If the amount of homestead benefits and penalty is not paid within 60 days, and if no appeal has been filed, the county auditor shall certify the amount of taxes and penalty to the succeeding year's tax list to be collected as part of the property taxes. In the case of a manufactured home, the amount shall be certified to the current year's tax list for collection.

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(i) Any amount of homestead benefits recovered by the county from the property owner shall be distributed to the county, city or town, and school district where the property is located in the same proportion that each taxing district's levy was to the total of the three taxing districts' levy for the current year. Any amount recovered attributable to taconite homestead credit shall be transmitted to the St. Louis county auditor to be deposited in the taconite property tax relief account. The total amount of penalty collected must be deposited in the county general fund.

(j) If a property owner has applied for more than one homestead and the county assessors cannot determine which property should be classified as homestead, the county assessors will refer the information to the commissioner. The commissioner shall make the determination and notify the counties within 60 days.

(k) In addition to lists of homestead properties, the commissioner may ask the counties to furnish lists of all properties and the record owners.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 273.13, subdivision 22, is amended to read:

Subd. 22. **CLASS 1.** (a) Except as provided in subdivision 23, real estate which is residential and used for homestead purposes is class 1. The market value of class 1a property must be determined based upon the value of the house, garage, and land.

The first \$72,000 of market value of class 1a property has a net class rate of one percent of its market value and a gross class rate of 2.17 percent of its market value. For taxes payable in 1992, the market value of class 1a property that exceeds \$72,000 but does not exceed \$115,000 has a class rate of two percent of its market value; and the market value of class 1a property that exceeds \$115,000 has a class rate of 2.5 percent of its market value. For taxes payable in 1993 and thereafter, the market value of class 1a property that exceeds \$72,000 has a class rate of two percent.

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

(1) any blind person, ~~if the blind person is the owner thereof~~ or if the blind person and the blind person's spouse ~~are the sole owners thereof~~; or

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

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

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

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

(3) any person who:

(i) is permanently and totally disabled and

(ii) receives 90 percent or more of total income from

(A) aid from any state as a result of that disability; or

(B) supplemental security income for the disabled; or

(C) workers' compensation based on a finding of total and permanent disability; or

(D) social security disability, including the amount of a disability insurance benefit which is converted to an old age insurance benefit and any subsequent cost of living increases; or

(E) aid under the Federal Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, United States Code Annotated, title 45, section 228b(a)5; or

(F) a pension from any local government retirement fund located in the state of Minnesota as a result of that disability; or

(4) any person who is permanently and totally disabled and whose household income as defined in section 290A.03, subdivision 5, is 150 percent or less of the federal poverty level.

Property is classified and assessed under clause (4) only if the government agency or income-providing source certifies, upon the request of the ~~property owner~~ homestead occupant, that the ~~property owner~~ homestead occupant satisfies the disability requirements of this ~~subdivision~~ paragraph.

Property is classified and assessed pursuant to clause (1) only if the commissioner of jobs and training certifies to the assessor that the ~~owner of the property~~ homestead occupant satisfies the requirements of this ~~subdivision~~ paragraph.

Permanently and totally disabled for the purpose of this subdivision means a condition which is permanent in nature and totally incapacitates the person from working at an occupation which brings the person an income. The first \$32,000 market value of class 1b property has a net class rate of .45 percent of its market value and a gross class rate of .87 percent of its market value. The remaining market value of class 1b property has a gross or net class rate using the rates for class 1 or class 2a property, whichever is appropriate, of similar market value.

(c) Class 1c property is commercial use real property that abuts a lakeshore

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line and is devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes but not devoted to commercial purposes for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment, and that includes a portion used as a homestead by the owner, which includes a dwelling occupied as a homestead by a shareholder of a corporation that owns the resort or a partner in a partnership that owns the resort, even if the title to the homestead is held by the corporation or partnership. For purposes of this clause, property is devoted to a commercial purpose on a specific day if any portion of the property, excluding the portion used exclusively as a homestead, is used for residential occupancy and a fee is charged for residential occupancy. Class 1c property has a class rate of one percent of total market value for taxes payable in 1993 and thereafter with the following limitation: the area of the property must not exceed 100 feet of lakeshore footage for each cabin or campsite located on the property up to a total of 800 feet and 500 feet in depth, measured away from the lakeshore.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 1993 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. 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. Class 4a property has a class rate of 3.5 percent of market value for taxes payable in 1992, and 3.4 percent of market value for taxes payable in 1993 and thereafter.

(b) Class 4b includes:

(1) residential real estate containing less than four units, other than seasonal residential, and recreational;

(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).

Class 4b property has a class rate of 2.8 percent of market value for taxes payable in 1992, 2.5 percent of market value for taxes payable in 1993, and 2.3 percent of market value for taxes payable in 1994 and thereafter.

(c) Class 4c property includes:

(1) a structure that is:

(i) situated on real property that is used for housing for the elderly or for low- and moderate-income families as defined in Title II, as amended through December 31, 1990, of the National Housing Act or the Minnesota housing

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finance agency law of 1971, as amended, or rules promulgated by the agency and financed by a direct federal loan or federally insured loan made pursuant to Title II of the Act; or

(ii) situated on real property that is used for housing the elderly or for low- and moderate-income families as defined by the Minnesota housing finance agency law of 1971, as amended, or rules adopted by the agency pursuant thereto and financed by a loan made by the Minnesota housing finance agency pursuant to the provisions of the act.

This clause applies only to property of a nonprofit or limited dividend entity. Property is classified as class 4c under this clause for 15 years from the date of the completion of the original construction or substantial rehabilitation, or for the original term of the loan.

(2) a structure that is:

(i) situated upon real property that is used for housing lower income families or elderly or handicapped persons, as defined in section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended; and

(ii) owned by an entity which has entered into a housing assistance payments contract under section 8 which provides assistance for 100 percent of the dwelling units in the structure, other than dwelling units intended for management or maintenance personnel. Property is classified as class 4c under this clause for the term of the housing assistance payments contract, including all renewals, or for the term of its permanent financing, whichever is shorter; and

(3) a qualified low-income building as defined in section 42(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1990, that (i) receives a low-income housing credit under section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1990; or (ii) meets the requirements of that section and receives public financing, except financing provided under sections 469.174 to 469.179, which contains terms restricting the rents; or (iii) meets the requirements of section 273.1317. Classification pursuant to this clause is limited to a term of 15 years. The public financing received must be from at least one of the following sources: government issued bonds exempt from taxes under section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1993, the proceeds of which are used for the acquisition or rehabilitation of the building; programs under section 221(d)(3), 202, or 236, of Title II of the National Housing Act; rental housing program funds under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 or the market rate family graduated payment mortgage program funds administered by the Minnesota housing finance agency that are used for the acquisition or rehabilitation of the building; public financing provided by a local government used for the acquisition or rehabilitation of the building, including grants or loans from federal community development block grants, HOME block grants, or residential rental bonds issued under chapter 474A; or other rental housing program funds provided by the Minnesota housing finance agency for the acquisition or rehabilitation of the building.

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For all properties described in clauses (1), (2), and (3) and in paragraph (d), the market value determined by the assessor must be based on the normal approach to value using normal unrestricted rents unless the owner of the property elects to have the property assessed under Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 1, section 55. If the owner of the property elects to have the market value determined on the basis of the actual restricted rents, as provided in Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 1, section 55, the property will be assessed at the rate provided for class 4a or class 4b property, as appropriate. Properties described in clauses (1)(ii), (3), and (4) may apply to the assessor for valuation under Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 1, section 55. The land on which these structures are situated has the class rate given in paragraph (b) if the structure contains fewer than four units, and the class rate given in paragraph (a) if the structure contains four or more units. This clause applies only to the property of a nonprofit or limited dividend entity.

(4) a parcel of land, not to exceed one acre, and its improvements or a parcel of unimproved land, not to exceed one acre, if it is owned by a neighborhood real estate trust and at least 60 percent of the dwelling units, if any, on all land owned by the trust are leased to or occupied by lower income families or individuals. This clause does not apply to any portion of the land or improvements used for nonresidential purposes. For purposes of this clause, a lower income family is a family with an income that does not exceed 65 percent of the median family income for the area, and a lower income individual is an individual whose income does not exceed 65 percent of the median individual income for the area, as determined by the United States Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. For purposes of this clause, "neighborhood real estate trust" means an entity which is certified by the governing body of the municipality in which it is located to have the following characteristics:

- (a) it is a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 317A;
  - (b) it has as its principal purpose providing housing for lower income families in a specific geographic community designated in its articles or bylaws;
  - (c) it limits membership with voting rights to residents of the designated community; and
  - (d) it has a board of directors consisting of at least seven directors, 60 percent of whom are members with voting rights and, to the extent feasible, 25 percent of whom are elected by resident members of buildings owned by the trust; and
- (5) except as provided in subdivision 22, paragraph (c), real property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes, including real property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes and not devoted to commercial purposes for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment. For purposes of this clause, property is devoted to a commercial purpose on a specific day if any portion of the property is used for residential occupancy, and a fee is

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charged for residential occupancy. Class 4c also includes commercial use real property used exclusively for recreational purposes in conjunction with class 4c property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes, up to a total of two acres, provided the property is not devoted to commercial recreational use for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment and is located within two miles of the class 4c property with which it is used. Class 4c property classified in this clause also includes the remainder of class 1c resorts. Owners of real property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes and all or a portion of which was devoted to commercial purposes for not more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment desiring classification as class 1c or 4c, must submit a declaration to the assessor designating the cabins or units occupied for 250 days or less in the year preceding the year of assessment by January 15 of the assessment year. Those cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located will be designated class 1c or 4c as otherwise provided. The remainder of the cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located will be designated as class 3a. The first \$100,000 of the market value of the remainder of the cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located shall have a class rate of three percent. The owner of property desiring designation as class 1c or 4c property must provide guest registers or other records demonstrating that the units for which class 1c or 4c designation is sought were not occupied for more than 250 days in the year preceding the assessment if so requested. The portion of a property operated as a (1) restaurant, (2) bar, (3) gift shop, and (4) other nonresidential facility operated on a commercial basis not directly related to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes shall not qualify for class 1c or 4c;

(6) real property up to a maximum of one acre of land owned by a nonprofit community service oriented organization; provided that the property is not used for a revenue-producing activity for more than six days in the calendar year preceding the year of assessment and the property is not used for residential purposes on either a temporary or permanent basis. For purposes of this clause, a "nonprofit community service oriented organization" means any corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, fraternal, civic, or educational purposes, and which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3), (10), or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1990. For purposes of this clause, "revenue-producing activities" shall include but not be limited to property or that portion of the property that is used as an on-sale intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor establishment licensed under chapter 340A, a restaurant open to the public, bowling alley, a retail store, gambling conducted by organizations licensed under chapter 349, an insurance business, or office or other space leased or rented to a lessee who conducts a for-profit enterprise on the premises. Any portion of the property which is used for revenue-producing activities for more than six days in the calendar year preceding the year of assessment shall be assessed as class 3a. The use of

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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;

(7) post-secondary 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; and

(8) manufactured home parks as defined in section 327.14, subdivision 3.

Class 4c property has a class rate of 2.3 percent of market value, except that (i) each parcel of seasonal residential recreational property not used for commercial purposes under clause (5) has a class rate of 2.2 percent of market value for taxes payable in 1992, and for taxes payable in 1993 and thereafter, the first \$72,000 of market value on each parcel has a class rate of two percent and the market value of each parcel that exceeds \$72,000 has a class rate of 2.5 percent, and (ii) manufactured home parks assessed under clause (8) have a class rate of two percent for taxes payable in 1993, 1994, and 1995 only.

(d) Class 4d property includes:

(1) a structure that is:

(i) situated on real property that is used for housing for the elderly or for low and moderate income families as defined by the Farmers Home Administration;

(ii) located in a municipality of less than 10,000 population; and

(iii) financed by a direct loan or insured loan from the Farmers Home Administration. Property is classified under this clause for 15 years from the date of the completion of the original construction or for the original term of the loan.

The class rates in paragraph (c), clauses (1), (2), and (3) and this clause apply to the properties described in them, only in proportion to occupancy of the structure by elderly or handicapped persons or low and moderate income families as defined in the applicable laws unless construction of the structure had been commenced prior to January 1, 1984; or the project had been approved by the governing body of the municipality in which it is located prior to June 30, 1983; or financing of the project had been approved by a federal or state agency prior to June 30, 1983. For those properties, 4c or 4d classification is available only for those units meeting the requirements of section 273.1318.

Classification under this clause is only available to property of a nonprofit or limited dividend entity.

In the case of a structure financed or refinanced under any federal or state

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mortgage insurance or direct loan program exclusively for housing for the elderly or for housing for the handicapped, a unit shall be considered occupied so long as it is actually occupied by an elderly or handicapped person or, if vacant, is held for rental to an elderly or handicapped person.

(2) For taxes payable in 1992, 1993 and 1994, only, buildings and appurtenances, together with the land upon which they are located, leased by the occupant under the community lending model lease-purchase mortgage loan program administered by the Federal National Mortgage Association, provided the occupant's income is no greater than 60 percent of the county or area median income, adjusted for family size and the building consists of existing single family or duplex housing. The lease agreement must provide for a portion of the lease payment to be escrowed as a nonrefundable down payment on the housing. To qualify under this clause, the taxpayer must apply to the county assessor by May 30 of each year. The application must be accompanied by an affidavit or other proof required by the assessor to determine qualification under this clause.

(3) Qualifying buildings and appurtenances, together with the land upon which they are located, leased for a period of up to five years by the occupant under a lease-purchase program administered by the Minnesota housing finance agency or a housing and redevelopment authority authorized under sections 469.001 to 469.047, provided the occupant's income is no greater than 80 percent of the county or area median income, adjusted for family size, and the building consists of two or less dwelling units. The lease agreement must provide for a portion of the lease payment to be escrowed as a nonrefundable down payment on the housing. The administering agency shall verify the occupants income eligibility and certify to the county assessor that the occupant meets the income criteria under this paragraph. To qualify under this clause, the taxpayer must apply to the county assessor by May 30 of each year. For purposes of this section, "qualifying buildings and appurtenances" shall be defined as one or two unit residential buildings which are unoccupied and have been abandoned and boarded for at least six months.

Class 4d property has a class rate of two percent of market value except that property classified under clause (3), shall have the same class rate as class 1a property.

(e) Residential rental property that would otherwise be assessed as class 4 property under paragraph (a); paragraph (b), clauses (1) and (3); paragraph (c), clause (1), (2), (3), or (4), is assessed at the class rate applicable to it under Minnesota Statutes 1988, section 273.13, if it is found to be a substandard building under section 273.1316. Residential rental property that would otherwise be assessed as class 4 property under paragraph (d) is assessed at 2.3 percent of market value if it is found to be a substandard building under section 273.1316.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 273.134, is amended to read:

**273.134 TACONITE AND IRON ORE AREAS; TAX RELIEF AREA; DEFINITIONS.**

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For purposes of this section and section 273.135, "municipality" means any city, however organized, or town, and the applicable assessment date is the date as of which property is listed and assessed for the tax in question.

For the purposes of section 273.135 "tax relief area" means the geographic area contained, within the boundaries of a school district which contains a municipality which meets the following qualifications:

(1) it is a municipality in which the assessed valuation of unmined iron ore on May 1, 1941, was not less than 40 percent of the assessed valuation of all real property and in which, ~~as of the applicable assessment date, the assessed valuation of unmined iron ore is not more than 60 percent of the assessed valuation of all real property;~~ or

(2) it is a municipality in which, on January 1, 1977 or the applicable assessment date, there is a taconite concentrating plant or where taconite is mined or quarried or where there is located an electric generating plant which qualifies as a taconite facility.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.1398, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **DEFINITIONS.** (a) In this section, the terms defined in this subdivision have the meanings given them.

(b) "Unique taxing jurisdiction" means the geographic area subject to the same set of local tax rates.

(c) "Net tax capacity" means the product of (i) the appropriate net class rates for the year in which the aid is payable, except that for aid payable in 1993 the class rate applicable to class 4a shall be 3.5 percent; and the class rate applicable to class 4b shall be 2.65 percent; and for aid payable in 1994 the class rate applicable to class 4b shall be 2.4 percent and the class rate applicable to class 2a property over \$115,000 market value and less than 320 acres is 1.15 percent, and (ii) estimated market values for the assessment two years prior to that in which aid is payable. The exclusion of the value of the house, garage, and one acre from the first tier of agricultural homestead property must not be considered in determining net tax capacity for purposes of this paragraph for aids payable in 1994. "Total net tax capacity" means the net tax capacities for all property within the unique taxing jurisdiction. The total net tax capacity used shall be reduced by the sum of (1) the unique taxing jurisdiction's net tax capacity of commercial industrial property as defined in section 473F.02, subdivision 3, multiplied by the ratio determined pursuant to section 473F.08, subdivision 6, for the municipality, as defined in section 473F.02, subdivision 8, in which the unique taxing jurisdiction is located, (2) the net tax capacity of the captured value of tax increment financing districts as defined in section 469.177, subdivision 2, and (3) the net tax capacity of transmission lines deducted from a local government's total net tax capacity under section 273.425. For purposes of determining the net tax capacity of property referred to in clauses (1) ~~and~~, (2),

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and (3), the net tax capacity shall be multiplied by the ratio of the highest class rate for class 3a property for taxes payable in the year in which the aid is payable to the highest class rate for class 3a property in the prior year. Net tax capacity cannot be less than zero.

(d) "Previous net tax capacity" means the product of the appropriate net class rates for the year previous to the year in which the aid is payable, and estimated market values for the assessment two years prior to that in which aid is payable. "Total previous net tax capacity" means the previous net tax capacities for all property within the unique taxing jurisdiction. The total previous net tax capacity shall be reduced by the sum of (1) the unique taxing jurisdiction's previous net tax capacity of commercial-industrial property as defined in section 473F.02, subdivision 3, multiplied by the ratio determined pursuant to section 473F.08, subdivision 6, for the municipality, as defined in section 473F.02, subdivision 8, in which the unique taxing jurisdiction is located, (2) the previous net tax capacity of the captured value of tax increment financing districts as defined in section 469.177, subdivision 2, and (3) the previous net tax capacity of transmission lines deducted from a local government's total net tax capacity under section 273.425. Previous net tax capacity cannot be less than zero.

(e) "Equalized market values" are market values that have been equalized by dividing the assessor's estimated market value for the second year prior to that in which the aid is payable by the assessment sales ratios determined by class in the assessment sales ratio study conducted by the department of revenue pursuant to section 124.2131 in the second year prior to that in which the aid is payable. The equalized market values shall equal the unequalized market values divided by the assessment sales ratio.

(f) "Equalized school levies" means the amounts levied for:

- (1) general education under section 124A.23, subdivision 2;
- (2) supplemental revenue under section 124A.22, subdivision 8a;
- (3) capital expenditure facilities revenue under section 124.243, subdivision 3;
- (4) capital expenditure equipment revenue under section 124.244, subdivision 2;
- (5) basic transportation under section 124.226, subdivision 1; and
- (6) referendum revenue under section 124A.03.

(g) "Current local tax rate" means the quotient derived by dividing the taxes levied within a unique taxing jurisdiction for taxes payable in the year prior to that for which aids are being calculated by the total previous net tax capacity of the unique taxing jurisdiction.

(h) For purposes of calculating and allocating homestead and agricultural

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credit aid authorized pursuant to subdivision 2 and the disparity reduction aid authorized in subdivision 3, "gross taxes levied on all properties," "gross taxes," or "taxes levied" means the total net tax capacity based taxes levied on all properties except that levied on the captured value of tax increment districts as defined in section 469.177, subdivision 2, and that levied on the portion of commercial industrial properties' assessed value or gross tax capacity, as defined in section 473F.02, subdivision 3, subject to the areawide tax as provided in section 473F.08, subdivision 6, in a unique taxing jurisdiction. "Gross taxes" are before any reduction for disparity reduction aid but "taxes levied" are after any reduction for disparity reduction aid. Gross taxes levied or taxes levied cannot be less than zero.

"Taxes levied" excludes equalized school levies.

(i) "Human services aids" means:

(1) aid to families with dependent children under sections 256.82, subdivision 1, and 256.935, subdivision 1;

(2) medical assistance under sections 256B.041, subdivision 5, and 256B.19, subdivision 1;

(3) general assistance medical care under section 256D.03, subdivision 6;

(4) general assistance under section 256D.03, subdivision 2;

(5) work readiness under section 256D.03, subdivision 2;

(6) emergency assistance under section 256.871, subdivision 6;

(7) Minnesota supplemental aid under section 256D.36, subdivision 1;

(8) preadmission screening and alternative care grants;

(9) work readiness services under section 256D.051;

(10) case management services under section 256.736, subdivision 13;

(11) general assistance claims processing, medical transportation and related costs; and

(12) medical assistance, medical transportation and related costs.

(j) "Household adjustment factor" means the number of households for the second most recent year preceding that in which the aids are payable divided by the number of households for the third most recent year. The household adjustment factor cannot be less than one.

(k) "Growth adjustment factor" means the household adjustment factor in the case of counties. In the case of cities, towns, school districts, and special taxing districts, the growth adjustment factor equals one. The growth adjustment factor cannot be less than one.

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(l) For aid payable in 1992 and subsequent years, "homestead and agricultural credit base" means the previous year's certified homestead and agricultural credit aid determined under subdivision 2 less any permanent aid reduction in the previous year to homestead and agricultural credit aid under section 477A.0132, plus, for aid payable in 1992, fiscal disparity homestead and agricultural credit aid under subdivision 2b.

(m) "Net tax capacity adjustment" means (1) the total previous net tax capacity minus the total net tax capacity, multiplied by (2) the unique taxing jurisdiction's current local tax rate. The net tax capacity adjustment cannot be less than zero.

(n) "Fiscal disparity adjustment" means the difference between (1) a taxing jurisdiction's fiscal disparity distribution levy under section 473F.08, subdivision 3, clause (a), for taxes payable in the year prior to that for which aids are being calculated, and (2) the same distribution levy multiplied by the ratio of the highest class rate for class 3 property for taxes payable in the year prior to that for which aids are being calculated to the highest class rate for class 3 property for taxes payable in the second prior year to that for which aids are being calculated. In the case of school districts, the fiscal disparity distribution levy shall exclude that part of the levy attributable to equalized school levies.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.1398, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **DISPARITY REDUCTION AID.** ~~(a)~~ For taxes payable in ~~1990~~ 1995, and subsequent years, the amount of disparity aid certified for each taxing district within each unique taxing jurisdiction for taxes payable in the prior year shall be multiplied by the ratio of (1) the jurisdiction's tax capacity using the class rates for taxes payable in the year for which aid is being computed, to (2) its tax capacity using the class rates for taxes payable in the year prior to that for which aid is being computed, both based upon market values for taxes payable in the year prior to that for which aid is being computed. For the purposes of this aid determination, disparity reduction aid certified for taxes payable in the prior year for a taxing entity other than a town or school district is deemed to be county government disparity reduction aid. For taxes payable in 1992 and subsequent years, the amount of disparity aid certified to each taxing jurisdiction shall be reduced by any reductions required in the current year or permanent reductions required in previous years under section 477A.0132.

~~(b) The disparity reduction aid is allocated to each local government levying taxes in the unique taxing jurisdiction in the proportion that the local government's payable gross taxes bears to the total payable gross taxes levied within the unique taxing jurisdiction.~~

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 273.1399, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **CALCULATION OF EDUCATION AIDS.** For each school dis-

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trict containing qualifying captured net tax capacity, the commissioner of education shall compute a hypothetical state aid amount that would be paid to the school district if the qualifying captured net tax capacity were divided by the sales ratio and included in the school district's adjusted tax capacity for purposes of calculating equalized levies as defined in section 273.1398, subdivision 2a 1, and associated state aids. The commissioner of education shall notify the commissioner of revenue of the difference between the actual aid paid and the hypothetical aid amounts calculated for each school district, broken down by the municipality that approved the tax increment financing district containing the qualifying captured net tax capacity. The resulting amount is the reduction in state tax increment financing aid.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.166, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **AID CALCULATION.** The commissioner of revenue shall make the calculation required in subdivision 2 and annually pay manufactured home homestead and agricultural credit aid to the local governments at the times provided in section ~~477A.015~~ 473H.10 for local governments other than school districts. Aid payments to the school districts must be certified to the commissioner of education and paid under section 273.1392.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 275.065, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **PROPOSED LEVY.** Notwithstanding any law or charter to the contrary, on or before September 15, each taxing authority, other than a school district, shall adopt a proposed budget and each taxing authority shall certify to the county auditor the proposed or, in the case of a town, the final property tax levy for taxes payable in the following year. If the board of estimate and taxation or any similar board that establishes maximum tax levies for taxing jurisdictions within a first class city certifies the maximum property tax levies for funds under its jurisdiction by charter to the county auditor by September 15, the city shall be deemed to have certified its levies for those taxing jurisdictions. For purposes of this section, "taxing authority" includes all home rule and statutory cities, towns, counties, school districts, and special taxing districts as defined in section 275.066. ~~The commissioner of revenue shall determine what constitutes a special taxing district for purposes of this section.~~ Intermediate school districts that levy a tax under chapter 124 or 136D, joint powers boards established under sections 124.491 to 124.495, and common school districts No. 323, Franconia, and No. 815, Prinsburg, are also special taxing districts for purposes of this section.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 1993 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

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the address listed on the county's current year's assessment roll, a notice of proposed property taxes and, in the case of a town, final property taxes.

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

(c) The notice must inform taxpayers that it contains the amount of property taxes each taxing authority other than a town proposes to collect for taxes payable the following year and, for a town, the amount of its final levy. It must clearly state that each taxing authority, including regional library districts established under section 134.201, and including the metropolitan taxing districts as defined in paragraph (i), but excluding all other special taxing districts and towns, will hold a public meeting to receive public testimony on the proposed budget and proposed or final property tax levy, or, in case of a school district, on the current budget and proposed property tax levy. It must clearly state the time and place of each taxing authority's meeting and an address where comments will be received by mail. For 1993, the notice must clearly state that each taxing authority holding a public meeting will describe the increases or decreases of the total budget, including employee and independent contractor compensation in the prior year, current year, and the proposed budget year.

(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; 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) by county, city or town, school district excess referenda levy, remaining school district levy, regional library district, if in existence, the total of the metropolitan special taxing districts as defined in paragraph (i) and the sum of the remaining special taxing districts, and as a total of the taxing authorities, including all special taxing districts, the proposed or, for a town, final net tax on the property for taxes payable the following year and the actual tax for taxes payable the current year. For the purposes of this subdivision, "school district excess referenda levy" means school district taxes for operating purposes approved at referendums, including those taxes based on net tax capacity as well as those based on market value. "School district excess referenda levy" does not include school district taxes for capital expenditures approved at referendums or school district taxes to pay for the debt service on bonds approved at referenda. In the case of the city of Minneapolis, the levy for the Minneapolis library board and the levy for Minneapolis park and recreation shall be listed separately from the remaining amount of the city's levy. In the case of a parcel where tax increment or the fiscal disparities areawide tax applies, the proposed tax levy on the captured value or the proposed tax levy on the tax capacity subject to the areawide tax must each be stated separately and not included in the sum of the special taxing districts; and

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(3) the increase or decrease in the amounts in clause (2) from taxes payable in the current year to proposed or, for a town, final taxes payable the following year, expressed as a dollar amount and as a percentage.

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

(1) special assessments;

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

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

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

(5) any additional amount levied in lieu of a local sales and use tax, unless this amount is included in the proposed or final taxes; and

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

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

(g) If the notice the taxpayer receives under this section lists the property as nonhomestead and the homeowner provides satisfactory documentation to the county assessor that the property is owned and has been used as the owner's homestead prior to June 1 of that 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.

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

(1) metropolitan council under section 473.132, 473.167, 473.249, 473.325, 473.521, 473.547, or 473.834;

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(2) metropolitan airports commission under section 473.667, 473.671, or 473.672;

(3) regional transit board under section 473.446; and

(4) metropolitan mosquito control commission under section 473.711.

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

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.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 275.065, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **PUBLIC HEARING; ADOPTION OF BUDGET AND LEVY.** Between November 29 and December 20, the governing bodies of the city, county, metropolitan special taxing districts as defined in subdivision 3, paragraph (i), and regional library districts shall each hold a public hearing to discuss and seek public comment on its final budget and property tax levy for taxes payable in the following year, and the governing body of the school district shall hold a public hearing to review its current budget and proposed property tax levy for taxes payable in the following year. The metropolitan special taxing districts shall be required to hold only a single joint public hearing, the location of which will be determined by the affected metropolitan agencies.

At a subsequent hearing, the taxing authority, other than a school district, may amend the proposed budget and property tax levy and must adopt a final budget and property tax levy, and the school district may amend the proposed property tax levy and must adopt a final property tax levy.

The property tax levy certified under section 275.07 by a city, county, metropolitan special taxing district, regional library district, or school district must not exceed the proposed levy determined under subdivision 1, except by an amount up to the sum of the following amounts:

(1) the amount of a school district levy whose voters approved a referendum to increase taxes under section 124.82, subdivision 3, 124A.03, subdivision 2, 124B.03, subdivision 2, or 136C.411, after the proposed levy was certified;

(2) the amount of a city or county levy approved by the voters after the proposed levy was certified;

(3) the amount of a levy to pay principal and interest on bonds issued or

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approved by the voters under section 475.58 after the proposed levy was certified;

(4) the amount of a levy to pay costs due to a natural disaster occurring after the proposed levy was certified, if that amount is approved by the commissioner of revenue under subdivision 6a;

(5) the amount of a levy to pay tort judgments against a taxing authority that become final after the proposed levy was certified, if the amount is approved by the commissioner of revenue under subdivision 6a;

(6) the amount of an increase in levy limits certified to the taxing authority by the commissioner of education after the proposed levy was certified; and

(7) the amount required under section 124.755.

At the hearing under this subdivision, the percentage increase in property taxes proposed by the taxing authority, if any, and the specific purposes for which property tax revenues are being increased must be discussed. At the hearing held in 1993 only, specific information for previous year, current year, and proposed budget year must be presented on:

- (i) percent of total proposed budget representing total compensation cost;
- (ii) numbers of employees by general classification, and whether full or part time;
- (iii) number and budgeted expenditures for independent contractors; and
- (iv) the effect of budget increases or decreases on the proposed property tax levy.

During the discussion, the governing body shall hear comments regarding a proposed increase and explain the reasons for the proposed increase. The public shall be allowed to speak and to ask questions. At a subsequent hearing, the governing body, other than the governing body of a school district, shall adopt its final property tax levy prior to adopting its final budget.

If the hearing is not completed on its scheduled date, the taxing authority must announce, prior to adjournment of the hearing, the date, time, and place for the continuation of the hearing. The continued hearing must be held at least five business days but no more than 14 business days after the original hearing.

The hearing must be held after 5:00 p.m. if scheduled on a day other than Saturday. No hearing may be held on a Sunday. The governing body of a county shall hold a hearing on the second Tuesday in December each year, and may hold additional hearings on other dates before December 20 if necessary for the convenience of county residents. If the county needs a continuation of its hearing, the continued hearing shall be held on the third Tuesday in December. If the third Tuesday in December falls on December 21, the county's continuation

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hearing shall be held on Monday, December 20. The county auditor shall provide for the coordination of hearing dates for all cities and school districts within the county.

By August 10, each school board and the board of the regional library district shall certify to the county auditors of the counties in which the school district or regional library district is located the dates on which it elects to hold its hearings and any continuations. If a school board or regional library district does not certify the dates by August 10, the auditor will assign the hearing date. The dates elected or assigned must not conflict with the county hearing dates. The Ramsey county auditor shall coordinate with the metropolitan special taxing districts as defined in subdivision 3, paragraph (i), a date on which the metropolitan special taxing districts will hold their joint public hearing and any continuation. The metropolitan special taxing districts shall decide on mutually agreeable dates for their joint public hearing and for any continuation of that hearing and certify these dates to the Ramsey county auditor on or before July 25. By August 20, the county auditor shall notify the clerks of the cities within the county of the dates on which school districts, metropolitan special taxing districts, and regional library districts have elected to hold their hearings. At the time a city certifies its proposed levy under subdivision 1 it shall certify the dates on which it elects to hold its hearings and any continuations. The city must not select dates that conflict with the county hearing dates, metropolitan special taxing district dates, or with those elected by or assigned to the school districts or regional library district in which the city is located.

The county hearing dates and the city, metropolitan special taxing district, regional library district, and school district hearing dates must be designated on the notices required under subdivision 3. The continuation dates need not be stated on the notices.

This subdivision does not apply to towns and special taxing districts other than regional library districts and metropolitan special taxing districts.

Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, the employer is required to meet and negotiate over employee compensation as provided for in chapter 179A.

Sec. 28. [275.066] SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICTS; DEFINITION.

For the purposes of property taxation and property tax state aids, the term "special taxing districts" includes the following entities:

- (1) watershed districts under chapter 103D;
- (2) sanitary districts under sections 115.18 to 115.37;
- (3) regional sanitary sewer districts under sections 115.61 to 115.67;
- (4) regional public library districts under section 134.201;

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- (5) park districts under chapter 398;
- (6) regional railroad authorities under chapter 398A;
- (7) hospital districts under sections 447.31 to 447.38;
- (8) St. Cloud metropolitan transit commission under sections 458A.01 to 458A.15;
- (9) Duluth transit authority under sections 458A.21 to 458A.37;
- (10) regional development commissions under sections 462.381 to 462.398;
- (11) housing and redevelopment authorities under sections 469.001 to 469.047;
- (12) port authorities under sections 469.048 to 469.068;
- (13) economic development authorities under sections 469.090 to 469.1081;
- (14) metropolitan council under sections 473.122 to 473.249;
- (15) regional transit board under sections 473.371 to 473.449;
- (16) metropolitan airports commission under sections 473.601 to 473.680;
- (17) metropolitan mosquito control commission under sections 473.701 to 473.716;
- (18) Morrison county rural development financing authority under Laws 1982, chapter 437, section 1;
- (19) Croft Historical Park District under Laws 1984, chapter 502, article 13, section 6;
- (20) East Lake county medical clinic district under Laws 1989, chapter 211, sections 1 to 6;
- (21) Floodwood area ambulance district under Laws 1993, chapter 375, article 5, section 39; and
- (22) any other political subdivision of the state of Minnesota, excluding counties, school districts, cities, and towns, that has the power to adopt and certify a property tax levy to the county auditor, as determined by the commissioner of revenue.

**Sec. 29. [275.067] SPECIAL TAXING DISTRICTS; ORGANIZATION DATE; CERTIFICATION OF LEVY OR SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.**

Special taxing districts as defined in section 275.066 organized on or before July 1 in a calendar year may certify a levy to the county auditor in that same year for property taxes or special assessments to be payable in the following cal-

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endar year to the extent that the special taxing district is authorized by statute or special act to levy taxes or special assessments. Special taxing districts organized after July 1 in a calendar year may not certify a levy of property taxes or special assessments to the county auditor under the powers granted to them by statute or special act until the following calendar year.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, 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 statement must contain a tabulated statement of the dollar amount due to each taxing authority from the parcel of real property for which a particular tax statement is prepared. The dollar amounts due the county, township or municipality, the total of the metropolitan special taxing districts as defined in section 275.065, subdivision 3, paragraph (i), school district excess referenda levy, remaining school district levy, and the total of other voter approved referenda levies based on market value under section 275.61 must be separately stated. The amounts due all other special taxing districts, if any, may be aggregated. For the purposes of this subdivision, "school district excess referenda levy" means school district taxes for operating purposes approved at referenda, including those taxes based on market value. "School district excess referenda levy" does not include school district taxes for capital expenditures approved at referendums or school district taxes to pay for the debt service on bonds approved at referenda. 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 statement shall include the following sentence, printed in upper case letters in boldface print: "THE STATE OF MINNESOTA DOES NOT RECEIVE ANY PROPERTY TAX REVENUES. THE STATE OF MINNESOTA REDUCES YOUR PROPERTY TAX BY PAYING CREDITS AND REIMBURSEMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT."

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

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

- (1) the property's estimated market value under section 273.11, subdivision 1;
- (2) the property's taxable market value after reductions under sections 273.11, subdivisions 1a and 1d;

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(3) the property's gross tax, calculated by multiplying the property's gross tax capacity times the total local tax rate and adding to the result the sum of the aids enumerated in clause (3);

(4) a total of the following aids:

(i) education aids payable under chapters 124 and 124A;

(ii) local government aids for cities, towns, and counties under chapter 477A; and

(iii) disparity reduction aid under section 273.1398;

(5) for homestead residential and agricultural properties, the homestead and agricultural credit aid apportioned to the property. This amount is obtained by multiplying the total local tax rate by the difference between the property's gross and net tax capacities under section 273.13. This amount must be separately stated and identified as "homestead and agricultural credit." For purposes of comparison with the previous year's amount for the statement for taxes payable in 1990, the statement must show the homestead credit for taxes payable in 1989 under section 273.13, and the agricultural credit under section 273.132 for taxes payable in 1989;

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

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

The commissioner of revenue shall certify to the county auditor the actual or estimated aids enumerated in clauses (3) and (4) that local governments will receive in the following year. In the case of a county containing a city of the first class, for taxes levied in 1991, and for all counties for taxes levied in 1992 and thereafter, the commissioner must certify this amount by September 1.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 277.15, is amended to read:

**277.15 INTEREST.**

~~When a judgment has heretofore been entered and docketed, or shall hereafter be entered and docketed, for the recovery of taxes, except in the case of real estate tax judgments provided for in section 279.19, the same shall bear interest until paid at the rate of six percent per annum until January 1, 1981, and at the rate determined under section 549.09 until January 1, 1991. Thereafter interest will be payable at the rate provided in section 279.03, subdivision 1a.~~

Beginning with the taxes payable year 1992, All personal property tax amounts not paid as of July 1, 1993, or January 1 of the year following the year

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in which they were due, whichever is later, shall, together with associated penalties and costs, until paid, bear interest at the rate as provided in section 279.03, regardless of whether or not a judgment for these taxes is obtained and entered except that the provisions of section 278.08 shall govern in regard to interest for the years included in the judgment for a suit initiated under chapter 278.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 278.04, is amended to read:

#### 278.04 TREASURER MUST STAMP TAX LISTS.

Upon the filing of such petition, the county treasurer shall write or stamp opposite the description of such items of personal property or parcel on the tax list the notation, "Petition for review filed," and such parcel or item of personal property shall not be included in the delinquent tax list for such year.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 278.05, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. Any time after the filing of the petition and before the trial of the issues raised thereby, when the defense or claim presented is that the property has been partially, unfairly, or unequally assessed, or that the parcel property has been assessed at a valuation greater than its real or actual value, or that a parcel which is classified as homestead under the provisions of section 273.13, subdivision 22 or 23, has been assessed at a valuation which exceeds by ten percent or more the valuation which the parcel would have if it were valued at the average assessment/sales ratio for real property in the same class in that portion of the county in which the parcel is located, for which the commissioner is able to establish and publish a sales ratio study, the attorney representing the state, county, city or town in the proceedings may serve on the petitioner, or the petitioner's attorney, and file with the court administrator of the district court, an offer to reduce the valuation of ~~any tract or tracts~~ the property or a portion of the property to a valuation set forth in the offer. If, within ten days thereafter, the petitioner, or the attorney, gives notice in writing to the county attorney, or the attorney for the city or town, that the offer is accepted, the official notified may file the offer with proof of notice, and the court administrator shall enter judgment accordingly. Otherwise, the offer shall be deemed withdrawn and evidence thereof shall not be given; and, unless a lower valuation than specified in the offer is found by the court, no costs or disbursements shall be allowed to the petitioner, but the costs and disbursements of the state, county, city or town, including interest at six percent on the tax based on the amount of the offer from and after the 16th day of October, or, in the case of class 1b agricultural homestead, class 2a agricultural homestead, ~~and~~ class 2b(2) agricultural non-homestead property, and manufactured homes treated as personal property, the 16th day of November, of the year the taxes are payable, shall be taxed in its favor and included in the judgment and when collected shall be credited to the county revenue fund, unless the taxes were paid in full before the 16th day of October, or, in the case of class 1b agricultural homestead, class 2a agricultural

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homestead, and class 2b(2) agricultural nonhomestead property, and manufactured homes treated as personal property, the 16th day of November, of the year in which the taxes were payable, in which event interest shall not be taxable.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 278.08, is amended to read:

**278.08 INTEREST.**

Subdivision 1. **INTEREST; PENALTY.** In the case of real or personal property, the judgment must include the following interest:

(1) if the tax is sustained in full, interest on the unpaid part of the tax computed under section 279.03;

(2) if the tax is increased, interest on the unpaid part of the tax as originally assessed computed under section 279.03;

(3) if the tax is reduced, interest on the difference between the tax as recomputed and the amount previously paid computed under section 279.03.

If the tax is sustained or increased, penalty on the unpaid part of the tax as originally assessed computed under section 279.01 must be included in the judgment.

Subd. 2. **REFUND.** In the case of real or personal property, if the petitioner has overpaid the tax determined or stipulated to be due, the county auditor shall compute interest on the overpayment from the date of the filing of the petition for review or from the date of payment of the tax, whichever is later, until the date of issuance of the refund warrant. Interest shall be calculated on the overpayment at the rate provided in section 279.03 for delinquent property taxes originally due and payable in the same year as the tax which was overpaid. For the purposes of computing interest due under this subdivision, an overpayment occurs on the date when the cumulative total of the payments made by the taxpayer for the payable year exceed the final total tax amount determined for that payable year. In determining whether an overpayment has occurred, taxpayer payments are allocated first to any penalty imposed due to late payment of installments, then to the tax due.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 279.37, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. The party or parties making such confession of judgment shall pay the county auditor a fee as set by the county board to defray the costs of processing the confession of judgment and making the annual billings required. Fees as set by the county board shall be paid to the court administrator of the court for entry of judgment and for the entry of each full or partial release thereof. The fees paid to the court administrator under this section are in lieu of the fees provided for in section 357.021. Fees collected under this section shall be credited to the general revenue fund of the county.

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Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 282.01, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CLASSIFICATION AS CONSERVATION OR NONCONSERVATION.** It is the general policy of this state to encourage the best use of tax-forfeited lands, recognizing that some lands in public ownership should be retained and managed for public benefits while other lands should be returned to private ownership. Parcels of land becoming the property of the state in trust under law declaring the forfeiture of lands to the state for taxes shall be classified by the county board of the county in which the parcels lie as conservation or nonconservation. In making the classification the board shall consider the present use of adjacent lands, the productivity of the soil, the character of forest or other growth, accessibility of lands to established roads, schools, and other public services, their peculiar suitability or desirability for particular uses and the suitability of the forest resources on the land for multiple use, sustained yield management. The classification, furthermore, must encourage and foster a mode of land utilization that will facilitate the economical and adequate provision of transportation, roads, water supply, drainage, sanitation, education, and recreation; facilitate reduction of governmental expenditures; conserve and develop the natural resources; and foster and develop agriculture and other industries in the districts and places best suited to them.

In making the classification the county board may use information made available by any office or department of the federal, state, or local governments, or by any other person or agency possessing pertinent information at the time the classification is made. The lands may be reclassified from time to time as the county board may consider necessary or desirable, except for conservation lands held by the state free from any trust in favor of any taxing district.

If the lands are located within the boundaries of an organized town, with taxable valuation in excess of \$20,000, or incorporated municipality, the classification or reclassification and sale must first be approved by the town board of the town or the governing body of the municipality in which the lands are located. The town board of the town or the governing body of the municipality is considered to have approved the classification or reclassification and sale if the county board is not notified of the disapproval of the classification or reclassification and sale within 90 days of the date the request for approval was transmitted to the town board of the town or governing body of the municipality. If the town board or governing body desires to acquire any parcel lying in the town or municipality by procedures authorized in this subdivision section, it must file a written application with the county board to withhold the parcel from public sale. The application must be filed within 90 days of the request for classification or reclassification and sale. The county board shall then withhold the parcel from public sale for one year. A clerical error made by county officials does not serve to eliminate the request of the town board or governing body if the board or governing body has forwarded the application to the county auditor.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 282.014, is amended to read:

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

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

The conveyance must be forwarded to the county ~~recorder~~ auditor who shall ~~record~~ have the conveyance recorded before the ~~auditor issues~~ issuing it to the purchaser.

Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 282.04, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **RIGHTS BEFORE SALE; IMPROVEMENTS, INSURANCE, DEMOLITION.** Until after the sale of a parcel of forfeited land the county auditor may, with the approval of the county board of commissioners, provide for the repair and improvement of any building or structure located upon such parcel, if it is determined by the county board that such repairs or improvements are necessary for the operation, use, preservation and safety thereof; and, if so authorized by the county board, the county auditor may insure any such building or structure against loss or damage resulting from fire or windstorm, may purchase workers' compensation insurance to insure the county against claims for injury to the persons therein employed by the county, and may insure the county, its officers and employees against claims for injuries to persons or property because of the management, use or operation of such building or structure. Such county auditor may, with the approval of the county board, provide for the demolition of any such building or structure, which has been determined by the county board to be within the purview of section 299F.10, and for the sale of salvaged materials therefrom. Such county auditor, with the approval of the county board, may provide for the sale of abandoned personal property under either chapter 345 or 566, as appropriate. The net proceeds from any sale of such personal property, salvaged materials, of timber or other products or leases made under this law shall be deposited in the forfeited tax sale fund and shall be distributed in the same manner as if the parcel had been sold.

Such county auditor, with the approval of the county board, may provide for the demolition of any structure or structures on tax-forfeited lands, if in the opinion of the county board, the county auditor, and the land commissioner, if there be one, the sale of such land with such structure or structures thereon, or the continued existence of such structure or structures by reason of age, dilapidated condition or excessive size as compared with nearby structures, will result in a material lessening of net tax capacities of real estate in the vicinity of such tax-forfeited lands, or if the demolition of such structure or structures will aid in disposing of such tax-forfeited property.

Before the sale of a parcel of forfeited land located in an urban area, the county auditor may with the approval of the county board provide for the grad-

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ing thereof by filling or the removal of any surplus material therefrom, and where the physical condition of forfeited lands is such that a reasonable grading thereof is necessary for the protection and preservation of the property of any adjoining owner, such adjoining property owner or owners may make application to the county board to have such grading done. If, after considering said application, the county board believes that such grading will enhance the value of such forfeited lands commensurate with the cost involved, it may approve the same and any such work shall be performed under the supervision of the county or city engineer, as the case may be, and the expense thereof paid from the forfeited tax sale fund.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 282.301, is amended to read:

**282.301 RECEIPTS FOR PAYMENTS.**

The purchaser shall receive from the county auditor at the time of repurchase a receipt, in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney general. When the purchase price of a parcel of land shall be paid in full, the following facts shall be certified by the county auditor to the commissioner of revenue of the state of Minnesota: the description of land, the date of sale, the name of the purchaser or the purchaser's assignee, and the date when the final installment of the purchase price was paid. Upon payment in full of the purchase price, the purchaser or the assignee shall receive a quitclaim deed from the state, to be executed by the commissioner of revenue. The deed must be sent to the county recorder for recording auditor who shall have it recorded before it is forwarded to the purchaser. Failure to make any payment herein required shall constitute default and upon such default and cancellation in accord with section 282.40, the right, title and interest of the purchaser or the purchaser's heirs, representatives, or assigns in such parcel shall terminate.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, 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 before reductions made under section 273.13 but after deductions made under sections 273.135, 273.1391, 273.42, subdivision 2, and any other state paid property tax credits in any calendar year. 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. No apportionment or reduction of the "property taxes payable" shall be required for the use of a portion of the claimant's homestead for a business purpose if the claimant does not deduct any business depreciation expenses for the use of a portion of the homestead in the determination of federal adjusted gross income. For homesteads which are manufactured homes as defined in section 274.19, subdivision 8, "property taxes payable" shall also include the amount of the gross rent paid in the preceding year for the site on which the homestead is located, which is

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attributable to the net tax paid on the site. The amount attributable to property taxes shall be determined by multiplying the net tax on the parcel by a fraction, the numerator of which is the gross rent paid for the calendar year for the site and the denominator of which is the gross rent paid for the calendar year for the parcel. 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 273.13, subdivision 22 or 23, on or before ~~June 1~~ December 15 of the assessment year ~~in to~~ which the "property taxes payable" ~~were levied~~ relate; or (ii) the claimant must provide documentation from the local assessor that application for homestead classification has been made ~~prior to October 1~~ on or before December 15 of the year in which the "property taxes payable" were payable and that the assessor has approved the application.

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 298.28, subdivision 9a, is amended to read:

Subd. 9a. **TACONITE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND.** (a) 10.4 cents per ton for distributions in 1993 and 15.4 cents per ton for distributions in 1994 shall be paid to the taconite economic development fund. No distribution shall be made under this paragraph in any year in which total industry production falls below 30 million tons.

(b) An amount equal to 50 percent of the tax under section 298.24 for concentrate sold in the form of pellet chips and fines not exceeding ~~44~~ 5/16 inch in size and not including crushed pellets shall be paid to the taconite economic development fund. The amount paid shall not exceed \$700,000 annually for all companies. If the initial amount to be paid to the fund exceeds this amount, each company's payment shall be prorated so the total does not exceed \$700,000.

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 357.18, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any general or special law to the contrary, the fees prescribed by this section shall govern the filing or recording of all instruments in the office of the county recorder other than uniform commercial code documents, and documents filed or recorded pursuant to sections 270.69, subdivision 2, paragraph (c), 272.481 to 272.488, 277.20, and 386.77.

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 398.16, is amended to read:

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**398.16 TAX LEVY, BUDGET.**

The park district board, as soon after organization as practicable and on or before the first day of July of each year thereafter, shall prepare a detailed budget of its proposed expenditures during the next fiscal year, other than those to be met by bond issues or by revenues described in section 398.17 and section 398.09, paragraph (d), which budgets shall in no year exceed 18 cents per person in the district as determined by the last federal decennial census. But no such assessment shall be made upon the people or property of a city of the first class.

As soon after organization as practicable, and on the first day of July each year thereafter, the park district board shall certify to the governing body of each township, town or city included in the district, the budget adopted pursuant to this section, together with a statement of the proportion of the budget to be provided by such governmental subdivision. The budget shall be apportioned among such subdivisions within the district in the same proportion as their respective populations bear to the total population of the district, population figures to be based on the last federal decennial census.

For the purpose of this section the governing body of any city means that board, council, commission or officer authorized by law or charter to levy taxes for park and recreation purposes and the governing body of each unorganized township means the county board. It shall be the duty of each such governing body in the district to provide the funds necessary to meet its proportionate share of such budget, such funds to be raised by tax levies or other means within the authority of said governing bodies, and to pay the same over to the treasurer of the district in such amounts and at such times as may fairly be required by the park district board.

Any such governing body is hereby authorized to levy annually upon all taxable property within its boundaries a tax at the rate necessary to raise, at 98 percent collection, its proportionate share of the park district's budget, which tax, except in the case of cities of the first class, may be levied in excess of and over and above all other tax limitations.

All moneys received from said levies shall be turned over by the county treasurer collecting the same to the treasurer of the park district. All moneys received by the park district shall be used to carry out the powers and duties imposed on the park district board by this chapter and shall not be subject to review or reduction by other boards, commissions or councils.

If the governing body of any subdivision fails before ~~October 1~~ September 15 of any year to pay its proportionate share of the park district budget for the next fiscal year or to certify to the county auditor a tax levy specifically designated for said purpose, the park district board shall, on or before September 15, certify to the county auditor of each county in which such governmental subdivision is located such amount of taxes as is deemed necessary to raise such subdivision's proportionate share of the budget, for collection with and as a part of other taxes on taxable property within such subdivision, which tax, may be levied in excess of and over and above all other tax limitations.

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The park district board may by resolution, submit to the electors of the park district at a general or primary state election the question of raising the limit on the park district's budget from 18 cents to not to exceed 35 cents per person in the district. Any resolution providing for an election on raising the budgetary limit shall specify the proposed additional amount per person in the district to be authorized and the number of consecutive years such increase in the limit shall be effective. The resolution shall be certified to the county auditor of each county wherein lies any part of the territory of the district, and the county auditor or auditors shall cause the same to be submitted to the electors residing within such territory at the next ensuing general or primary election on a ballot setting forth the proposed additional amount per person and the number of years such increase shall be effective as provided in the resolution, and shall forward the official returns of the judges of election in the precincts voting on such ballot to the park district board for canvass, and the increase shall be authorized if approved by a majority of the electors of the district voting on such ballot.

The board may borrow money in anticipation of the collection of all taxes levied in its behalf and issue the negotiable notes of the district in an amount not in excess of 90 percent of the amount so levied which has not been received by the district at the time of the borrowing. Such notes shall mature not later than March 1 of the year following the year in which the tax levies are to be collected and shall be payable primarily from the proceeds of the levies anticipated thereby, but the full faith and credit of the district shall be pledged to the payment of the notes, and if such levies are not sufficient to pay all principal due and interest accrued thereon the park district board shall levy for the repayment of the principal and interest on such notes and ad valorem tax in the next ensuing year and for so long thereafter as may be necessary upon all of the taxable property within its corporate limits, which levy may be made without limitation as to rate or amount and shall not be included in applying statutory limitations to other tax levies.

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 398A.04, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **TAXATION.** Before deciding to exercise the power to tax, the authority shall give six weeks published notice in all municipalities in the region. If a number of voters in the region equal to five percent of those who voted for candidates for governor at the last gubernatorial election present a petition within nine weeks of the first published notice to the secretary of state requesting that the matter be submitted to popular vote, it shall be submitted at the next general election. The question prepared shall be:

“Shall the regional rail authority have the power to impose a property tax?

Yes .....

No .....

If a majority of those voting on the question approve or if no petition is presented within the prescribed time the authority may levy a tax at any annual

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rate not exceeding 0.04835 percent of market value of all taxable property situated within the municipality or municipalities named in its organization resolution. Its recording officer shall file, on or before September 15, in the office of the county auditor of each county in which territory under the jurisdiction of the authority is located a certified copy of the board of commissioners' resolution levying the tax, and each county auditor shall assess and extend upon the tax rolls of each municipality named in the organization resolution the portion of the tax that bears the same ratio to the whole amount that the net tax capacity of taxable property in that municipality bears to the net tax capacity of taxable property in all municipalities named in the organization resolution. Collections of the tax shall be remitted by each county treasurer to the treasurer of the authority. For taxes levied in 1991, the amount levied for light rail transit purposes under this subdivision shall not exceed 75 percent of the amount levied in 1990 for light rail transit purposes under this subdivision.

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 447.34, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **DECIDING AND CERTIFYING TAX AMOUNT.** On or before ~~October 10~~ September 15 of each year the hospital board shall decide the amount necessary to be raised from ad valorem tax levies to meet its expenses. No later than ~~October 10~~ September 15 the secretary of the hospital board shall certify that amount to the county auditor of each county containing territory in the hospital district. Each county auditor shall assess and extend upon the tax rolls for the year that portion of the certified amount that bears the same ratio to the whole amount as the net tax capacity of taxable property in that part of the hospital district located in the auditor's county bears to the net tax capacity of all taxable property in the hospital district.

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 462.396, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. On or before August 20 each year, the commission shall submit its proposed budget for the ensuing calendar year showing anticipated receipts, disbursements and ad valorem tax levy with a written notice of the time and place of the public hearing on the proposed budget to each county auditor and municipal clerk within the region and those town clerks who in advance have requested a copy of the budget and notice of public hearing. On or before ~~October 1~~ September 15 each year, the commission shall adopt, after a public hearing held not later than ~~September 20~~ 15, a budget covering its anticipated receipts and disbursements for the ensuing year and shall decide upon the total amount necessary to be raised from ad valorem tax levies to meet its budget. After adoption of the budget and no later than ~~October 1~~ September 15, the secretary of the commission shall certify to the auditor of each county within the region the county share of the tax, which shall be an amount bearing the same proportion to the total levy agreed on by the commission as the net tax capacity of the county bears to the net tax capacity of the region. For taxes levied in 1990 and thereafter, the maximum amounts of levies made for the purposes of sections

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462.381 to 462.398 are the following amounts, less the sum of regional planning grants from the commissioner to that region: for Region 1, \$180,337; for Region 2, \$150,000; for Region 3, \$353,110; for Region 5, \$195,865; for Region 6E, \$197,177; for Region 6W, \$150,000; for Region 7E, \$158,653; for Region 8, \$206,107; for Region 9, \$343,572. The auditor of each county in the region shall add the amount of any levy made by the commission within the limits imposed by this subdivision to other tax levies of the county for collection by the county treasurer with other taxes. When collected the county treasurer shall make settlement of the taxes with the commission in the same manner as other taxes are distributed to political subdivisions.

Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 469.033, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **OPERATION AREA AS TAXING DISTRICT, SPECIAL TAX.** All of the territory included within the area of operation of any authority shall constitute a taxing district for the purpose of levying and collecting special benefit taxes as provided in this subdivision. All of the taxable property, both real and personal, within that taxing district shall be deemed to be benefited by projects to the extent of the special taxes levied under this subdivision. Subject to the consent by resolution of the governing body of the city in and for which it was created, an authority may levy each year a tax upon all taxable property within that taxing district. The authority shall certify the tax to the auditor of the county in which the taxing district is located on or before ~~five working days after December 20~~ September 15 in each year. The tax shall be extended, spread, and included with and as a part of the general taxes for state, county, and municipal purposes by the county auditor, to be collected and enforced therewith, together with the penalty, interest, and costs. As the tax, including any penalties, interest, and costs, is collected by the county treasurer it shall be accumulated and kept in a separate fund to be known as the "housing and redevelopment project fund." The money in the fund shall be turned over to the authority at the same time and in the same manner that the tax collections for the city are turned over to the city, and shall be expended only for the purposes of sections 469.001 to 469.047. It shall be paid out upon vouchers signed by the chair of the authority or an authorized representative. The amount of the levy shall be an amount approved by the governing body of the city, but shall not exceed 0.0131 percent of taxable market value. The authority may levy an additional levy, not to exceed 0.0013 percent of taxable market value, to be used to defray costs of providing informational service and relocation assistance as set forth in section 469.012, subdivision 1. The authority shall each year formulate and file a budget in accordance with the budget procedure of the city in the same manner as required of executive departments of the city or, if no budgets are required to be filed, by August 1. The amount of the tax levy for the following year shall be based on that budget and shall be approved by the governing body.

Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 469.060, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

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Subd. 6. **TAX LEVY.** A port authority that issues bonds under this section, shall, before issuing them, levy a tax for each year on the taxable property in the authority's city. The tax must be for at least five percent more than the amount required to pay the principal and interest on the bonds as the principal and interest mature. The tax must be levied annually until the principal and interest are paid in full. After the bonds have been delivered to the purchasers, the tax may not be repealed until the debt is paid. After the bonds are issued, the port authority need not take any more action to authorize extending, assessing, and collecting the tax. The authority's secretary shall immediately send a certified copy of the levy to the county auditor, together with full information on the bonds for which the tax is levied. The county auditor shall extend and assess the levied tax annually until the principal and interest are paid in full. The port authority shall transfer the surplus from the excess levy in this section to a sinking fund after the principal and interest for which the tax was levied and collected is paid. The port authority may direct its secretary to send a certificate to the county auditor before ~~October~~ September 15 in a year. The certificate must state how much available income, including the amount in the sinking fund, the authority will use to pay principal or interest or both on each specified issue of the authority's bonds. The auditor shall then reduce the bond levy for that year by that amount. The port authority shall then set aside the certified amount and may not use it for any purpose except to pay the principal and interest on the bonds. The taxes in this section shall be collected and sent to the port authority by the county treasurer as provided in chapter 276. The taxes must be used only to pay the bonds when due.

Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 469.102, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **TAX LEVY.** An authority that issues bonds under this section, shall, before issuing them, levy a tax for each year on the taxable property in the authority's city. The tax must be for at least five percent more than the amount required to pay the principal and interest on the bonds as the principal and interest mature. The tax must be levied annually until the principal and interest are paid in full. After the bonds have been delivered to the purchasers, the tax must not be repealed until the debt is paid. After the bonds are issued, the authority need not take any more action to authorize extending, assessing, and collecting the tax. On or before September 15, the authority's secretary shall ~~immediately~~ send a certified copy of the levy to the county auditor, together with full information on the bonds for which the tax is levied. The county auditor shall extend and assess the levied tax annually until the principal and interest are paid in full. The authority shall transfer the surplus from the excess levy in this section to a sinking fund after the principal and interest for which the tax was levied and collected is paid. The authority may direct its secretary to send a certificate to the county auditor before ~~October~~ September 15 in a year. The certificate must state how much available income, including the amount in the sinking fund, the authority will use to pay principal or interest or both on each specified issue of the authority's bonds. The auditor shall then reduce the bond levy for that year by that amount. The authority shall then set aside the certified

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amount and may not use it for any purpose except to pay the principal and interest on the bonds. The taxes in this section shall be collected and sent to the authority by the county treasurer as provided in chapter 276. The taxes must be used only to pay the bonds when due.

Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 469.177, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **DISTRIBUTIONS OF EXCESS TAXES ON CAPTURED NET TAX CAPACITY.** (a) If the amount of tax paid on captured net tax capacity exceeds the amount of tax increment, the county auditor shall distribute the excess to the municipality, county, and school district as follows: each governmental unit's share of the excess equals

(1) the total amount of the excess for the tax increment financing district, multiplied by

(2) a fraction, the numerator of which is the current local tax rate of the governmental unit less the governmental unit's local tax rate for the year the original local tax rate for the district was certified (in no case may this amount be less than zero) and the denominator of which is the sum of the numerators for the municipality, county, and school district.

If the entire increase in the local tax rate is attributable to a taxing district, other than the municipality, county, or school district, then the excess must be distributed to the municipality, county, and school district in proportion to their respective local tax rates.

The school district's tax rate must be divided into the portion of the tax rate attributable (1) to state equalized levies, and (2) unequalized levies. Equalized levies mean the levies identified in section 273.1398, subdivision ~~2a~~ 1, and unequalized levies mean the rest of the school district's levies. The calculations under clause (2) must determine the amount of excess taxes attributable to each portion of the school district's tax rate. If one of the portions of the change in the school district tax rate is less than zero and the combined change is greater than zero, the combined rate must be used and all the school district's share of excess taxes allocated to that portion of the tax rate.

(b) The amounts distributed shall be deducted in computing the levy limits of the taxing district for the succeeding taxable year. In the case of a school district, only the proportion of the excess taxes attributable to unequalized levies that are subject to a fixed dollar amount levy limit shall be deducted from the levy limit.

(c) In the case of distributions to a school district that are attributable to state equalized levies, the county auditor shall report amounts distributed to the commissioner of education in the same manner as provided for excess increments under section 469.176, subdivision 2, and the distribution shall be deducted from the school district's state aid payments.

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Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 473.13, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **BUDGET.** On or before ~~December 20~~ September 15 of each year the council, ~~after~~ before the public hearing required in section 275.065, shall adopt a ~~final~~ proposed budget covering its anticipated receipts and disbursements for the ensuing year and shall decide upon the total amount necessary to be raised from ad valorem tax levies to meet its budget. The budget shall state in detail the expenditures for each program to be undertaken, including the expenses for salaries, consultant services, overhead, travel, printing, and other items. The budget shall state in detail the capital expenditures of the council for the budget year, based on a five-year capital program adopted by the council and transmitted to the legislature. After adoption of the proposed budget, an increase of over \$10,000 in the council's budget, a program or department budget, or a budget item, must be approved by the council before the increase is allowed or the funds obligated. After adoption of ~~the a final~~ a final budget for the ensuing year and no later than five working days after December 20, the council shall certify to the auditor of each metropolitan county the share of the tax to be levied within that county, which must be an amount bearing the same proportion to the total levy agreed on by the council as the net tax capacity of the county bears to the net tax capacity of the metropolitan area. The maximum amount of any levy made for the purpose of this chapter may not exceed the limits set by sections 473.167 and 473.249.

Sec. 52. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 473.167, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **TAX.** The council may levy a tax on all taxable property in the metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, to provide funds for loans made pursuant to subdivisions 2 and 2a. This tax for the right-of-way acquisition loan fund shall be certified by the council, levied, and collected in the manner provided by section 473.13. The tax shall be in addition to that authorized by section 473.249 and any other law and shall not affect the amount or rate of taxes which may be levied by the council or any metropolitan agency or local governmental unit. The amount of the levy shall be as determined and certified by the council, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision.

The property tax levied by the metropolitan council for the right-of-way acquisition loan fund shall not exceed the following amount for the years specified:

(a) for taxes payable in 1988, the product of 5/100 of one mill multiplied by the total assessed valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area as adjusted by the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1986, sections 272.64; 273.13, subdivision 7a; and 275.49;

(b) for taxes payable in 1989, except as provided in section 473.249, subdivision 3, the product of (1) the metropolitan council's property tax levy limitation for the right-of-way acquisition loan fund for the taxes payable year 1988

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determined under clause (a) multiplied by (2) an index for market valuation changes equal to the assessment year 1988 total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area divided by the assessment year 1987 total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area;

(c) for taxes payable in 1990, an amount not to exceed \$2,700,000; and

(d) for taxes payable in 1991 and subsequent years, the product of (1) the metropolitan council's property tax levy limitation for the right-of-way acquisition loan fund for the taxes payable in 1988 determined under clause (a) multiplied by (2) an index for market valuation changes equal to the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area for the current ~~assessment~~ taxes payable year divided by the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area for ~~the 1987 assessment year~~ taxes payable in 1988.

For the purpose of determining the metropolitan council's property tax levy limitation for the right-of-way acquisition loan fund for the taxes payable year 1988 and subsequent years under this subdivision, "total market valuation" means the total market valuation of all taxable property within the metropolitan area without valuation adjustments for fiscal disparities (chapter 473F), tax increment financing (sections 469.174 to 469.179), and high voltage transmission lines (section 273.425).

The property tax levied under this subdivision for taxes payable in 1988 and subsequent years shall not be levied at a rate higher than that determined by the metropolitan council to be sufficient, considering the other anticipated revenues of and disbursements from the right-of-way acquisition loan fund, to produce a balance in the loan fund at the end of the next calendar year equal to twice the amount of the property tax levy limitation for taxes payable in the next calendar year determined under this section.

Sec. 53. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 473.249, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. The metropolitan council may levy a tax on all taxable property in the metropolitan area defined in section 473.121 to provide funds for the purposes of sections 473.121 to 473.249 and for the purpose of carrying out other responsibilities of the council as provided by law. This tax for general purposes shall be levied and collected in the manner provided by section 473.13.

The property tax levied by the metropolitan council for general purposes shall not exceed the following amount for the years specified:

(a) for taxes payable in 1988, the product of 8/30 of one mill multiplied by the total assessed valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area as adjusted by the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1986, sections 272.64; 273.13, subdivision 7a; and 275.49;

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(b) for taxes payable in 1989, the product of (1) the metropolitan council's property tax levy limitation for general purposes for the taxes payable year 1988 determined under clause (a) multiplied by (2) an index for market valuation changes equal to the assessment year 1988 total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area divided by the assessment year 1987 total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area; and

(c) for taxes payable in 1990 and subsequent years, the product of (1) the metropolitan council's property tax levy limitation for general purposes for the previous year determined under this subdivision multiplied by (2) the lesser of

(i) an index for market valuation changes equal to the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area for the current assessment taxes payable year divided by the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan area for the previous ~~assessment~~ taxes payable year;

(ii) an index equal to the implicit price deflator for state and local government purchases of goods and services for the most recent month for which data are available divided by the implicit price deflator for state and local government purchases of goods and services for the same month of the previous year; or

(iii) 103 percent.

For the purpose of determining the metropolitan council's property tax levy limitation for general purposes for the taxes payable year 1988 and subsequent years under this subdivision, "total market valuation" means the total market valuation of all taxable property within the metropolitan area without valuation adjustments for fiscal disparities (chapter 473F), tax increment financing (sections 469.174 to 469.179), and high voltage transmission lines (section 273.425).

Sec. 54. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 473.446, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **TAXATION WITHIN TRANSIT TAXING DISTRICT.** For the purposes of sections 473.404 to 473.449 and the metropolitan transit system, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the regional transit board shall levy each year upon all taxable property within the metropolitan transit taxing district, defined in subdivision 2, a transit tax consisting of:

(a) an amount which shall be used for payment of the expenses of operating transit and paratransit service and to provide for payment of obligations issued by the commission under section 473.436, subdivision 6;

(b) an additional amount, if any, the board determines to be necessary to provide for the full and timely payment of its certificates of indebtedness and other obligations outstanding on July 1, 1985, to which property taxes under this section have been pledged; and

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(c) an additional amount necessary to provide full and timely payment of certificates of indebtedness, bonds, including refunding bonds or other obligations issued or to be issued under section 473.39 by the council for purposes of acquisition and betterment of property and other improvements of a capital nature and to which the council or board has specifically pledged tax levies under this clause.

The property tax levied by the regional transit board for general purposes under clause (a) must not exceed the following amount for the years specified:

(1) for taxes payable in 1988, the product of two mills multiplied by the total assessed valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan transit taxing district as adjusted by the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1986, sections 272.64; 273.13, subdivision 7a; and 275.49;

(2) for taxes payable in 1989, the product of (i) the regional transit board's property tax levy limitation for general purposes for the taxes payable year 1988 determined under clause (1) multiplied by (ii) an index for market valuation changes equal to the assessment year 1988 total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan transit taxing district divided by the assessment year 1987 total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan transit taxing district; and

(3) for taxes payable in 1990 and subsequent years, the product of (i) the regional transit board's property tax levy limitation for general purposes for the previous year determined under this subdivision multiplied by (ii) an index for market valuation changes equal to the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan transit taxing district for the current ~~assessment~~ taxes payable year divided by the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the metropolitan transit taxing district for the previous ~~assessment~~ taxes payable year. For the taxes payable year 1995, the index for market valuation changes shall be multiplied by an amount equal to the sum of the regional transit board's property tax levy limitation for the taxes payable year 1994 and \$160,665. The \$160,665 increase shall be a permanent adjustment to the levy limit base used in determining the regional transit board's property tax levy limitation for general purposes for subsequent taxes payable years.

For the purpose of determining the regional transit board's property tax levy limitation for general purposes for the taxes payable year 1988 and subsequent years under this subdivision, "total market valuation" means the total market valuation of all taxable property within the metropolitan transit taxing district without valuation adjustments for fiscal disparities (chapter 473F), tax increment financing (sections 469.174 to 469.179), and high voltage transmission lines (section 273.425).

The county auditor shall reduce the tax levied pursuant to this subdivision on all property within statutory and home rule charter cities and towns that receive full-peak service and limited off-peak service by an amount equal to the

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tax levy that would be produced by applying a rate of 0.510 percent of net tax capacity on the property. The county auditor shall reduce the tax levied pursuant to this subdivision on all property within statutory and home rule charter cities and towns that receive limited peak service by an amount equal to the tax levy that would be produced by applying a rate of 0.765 percent of net tax capacity on the property. The amounts so computed by the county auditor shall be submitted to the commissioner of revenue as part of the abstracts of tax lists required to be filed with the commissioner under section 275.29. Any prior year adjustments shall also be certified in the abstracts of tax lists. The commissioner shall review the certifications to determine their accuracy and may make changes in the certification as necessary or return a certification to the county auditor for corrections. The commissioner shall pay to the regional transit board the amounts certified by the county auditors on the dates provided in section 273.1398. There is annually appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury to the department of revenue the amounts necessary to make these payments.

For the purposes of this subdivision, "full-peak and limited off-peak service" means peak period regular route service, plus weekday midday regular route service at intervals longer than 60 minutes on the route with the greatest frequency; and "limited peak period service" means peak period regular route service only.

The regional transit board shall annually determine which cities and towns qualify for the 0.510 or 0.765 tax capacity rate reduction and certify this list to the county auditor on or before September 15. No changes shall be made to the list after September 15 of the same levy year.

Sec. 55. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 473.661, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. The commissioners shall on or before ~~October 10th~~ September 15 of each calendar year, certify to the county auditor of each county in the metropolitan area the total amount to be raised by the commissioners during the next calendar year through taxation, and each county auditor shall extend and assess against all property in the auditor's county which is then taxable by the corporation for the purpose for which the levy is made under the provisions of section 473.621, subdivision 5, that sum which bears the same proportion to the total amount as the net tax capacity of such taxable property bears to the net tax capacity of all property in the metropolitan area which is then taxable by the corporation for the purpose for which the levy is made. The county auditor shall extend, spread, and include the same with and as a part of the general taxes for state, county, and municipal purposes, to be collected and enforced therewith, together with penalties and interest and costs, and the county treasurer, upon collection of the same, shall transfer the same to the treasurer of the corporation.

Sec. 56. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 473.711, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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Subd. 2. The metropolitan mosquito control commission shall prepare an annual budget. The budget may provide for expenditures in an amount not exceeding the property tax levy limitation determined in this subdivision. The commission may levy a tax on all taxable property in the district as defined in section 473.702 to provide funds for the purposes of sections 473.701 to 473.716. The tax shall not exceed the property tax levy limitation determined in this subdivision. A participating county may agree to levy an additional tax to be used by the commission for the purposes of sections 473.701 to 473.716 but the sum of the county's and commission's taxes may not exceed the county's proportionate share of the property tax levy limitation determined under this subdivision based on the ratio of its total net tax capacity to the total net tax capacity of the entire district as adjusted by section 270.12, subdivision 3. The auditor of each county in the district shall add the amount of the levy made by the district to other taxes of the county for collection by the county treasurer with other taxes. When collected, the county treasurer shall make settlement of the tax with the district in the same manner as other taxes are distributed to political subdivisions. No county shall levy any tax for mosquito, disease vectoring tick, and black gnat (*Simuliidae*) control except under sections 473.701 to 473.716. The levy shall be in addition to other taxes authorized by law.

The property tax levied by the metropolitan mosquito control commission shall not exceed the following amount for the years specified:

(a) for taxes payable in 1988, the product of six-tenths on one mill multiplied by the total assessed valuation of all taxable property located within the district as adjusted by the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1986, sections 272.64; 273.13, subdivision 7a; and 275.49;

(b) for taxes payable in 1989, the product of (1) the commission's property tax levy limitation for the taxes payable year 1988 determined under clause (a) multiplied by (2) an index for market valuation changes equal to the assessment year 1988 total market valuation of all taxable property located within the district divided by the assessment year 1987 total market valuation of all taxable property located within the district;

(c) for taxes payable in 1990, 1991, and 1992, the product of (1) the commission's property tax levy limitation for the previous year determined under this subdivision multiplied by (2) an index for market valuation changes equal to the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the district for the current assessment year divided by the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the district for the previous assessment year;

(d) for taxes payable in 1993, the product of (1) the commission's certified property tax levy for the previous year determined under this subdivision multiplied by (2) an index for market valuation changes equal to the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the district for the current ~~assessment~~ taxes payable year divided by the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the district for the previous ~~assessment~~ taxes payable year; and

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(e) for taxes payable in 1994 and subsequent years, the product of (1) the commission's property tax levy limitation for the previous year determined under this subdivision multiplied by (2) an index for market valuation changes equal to the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the district for the current assessment year divided by the total market valuation of all taxable property located within the district for the previous assessment year.

For the purpose of determining the commission's property tax levy limitation for the taxes payable year 1988 and subsequent years under this subdivision, "total market valuation" means the total market valuation of all taxable property within the district without valuation adjustments for fiscal disparities (chapter 473F), tax increment financing (sections 469.174 to 469.179), and high voltage transmission lines (section 273.425).

Sec. 57. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 477A.011, subdivision 1b, is amended to read:

Subd. 1b. **TOWN.** "Town" means a township ~~with a population of less than 5,000.~~

Sec. 58. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 477A.0121, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **PUBLIC DEFENDER COSTS.** Each calendar year, four percent of the total appropriation for this section shall be retained by the commissioner of revenue to make reimbursements to the commissioner of finance for payments made under section 611.27. The reimbursements shall be to defray the additional costs associated with court-ordered counsel under section 611.27. Any retained amounts not used for reimbursement in a year shall be ~~carried over and distributed as additional~~ included in the next distribution of county criminal justice aid in the following that is certified to the county auditors for the purpose of property tax reduction for the next taxes payable year.

Sec. 59. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 477A.013, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **CITY AID INCREASE.** (a) In calendar year 1994 and subsequent years, the aid increase for a city is equal to the need increase percentage multiplied by the difference between (1) the city's revenue need multiplied by its population, and (2) the city's net tax capacity multiplied by the tax effort rate. The need increase percentage must be the same for all cities and must be calculated by the department of revenue so that the total of the aid under subdivision 9 equals the total amount available for aid under section 477A.03, subdivision 1.

(b) The percentage aid increase for a first class city in calendar year 1994 must not exceed the percentage increase in the sum of calendar year 1994 city aids under this section compared to the sum of the city aid base for all cities. The aid increase for any other city in 1994 must not exceed five percent of the city's net levy for taxes payable in 1993.

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(c) ~~The aid increase in calendar year 1995 and subsequent years for any city must not exceed~~ is limited to an amount such that the total aid to the city does not exceed the sum of (1) ten percent of the city's net levy for the year prior to the aid distribution plus (2) ~~its city aid base multiplied by the base reduction percentage~~ the total aid it received in the previous year.

Sec. 60. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 477A.0132, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **ORDER OF AID REDUCTIONS.** The aid reduction to a local government as calculated under subdivisions 1 and 2, is first applied to its local government aid under sections 477A.012 and 477A.013 excluding aid under section 477A.013, subdivision 5; then, if necessary, to its equalization aid under section 477A.013, subdivision 5; then if necessary, to its homestead and agricultural credit aid under section 273.1398, subdivision 2; and then, if necessary, to its disparity reduction aid under section 273.1398, subdivision 3; ~~and then, if necessary, to its transition credit under section 273.1398, subdivision 5.~~ No aid payment may be less than \$0. Aid reductions under this section in any given year shall be divided equally between the July and December aid payments unless specified otherwise.

Sec. 61. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 477A.014, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **CALCULATIONS AND PAYMENTS.** The commissioner of revenue shall make all necessary calculations and make payments pursuant to sections 477A.012, 477A.013, 477A.0132, and 477A.03 directly to the affected taxing authorities annually. In addition, the commissioner shall notify the authorities of their aid amounts, as well as the computational factors used in making the calculations for their authority, and those statewide total figures that are pertinent, before August 1 of the year preceding the aid distribution year. For the purposes of this subdivision, aid is determined for a city or town based on its city or town status as of June 30 of the year preceding the aid distribution year. If the effective date for a municipal incorporation, consolidation, annexation, detachment, dissolution, or township organization is on or before June 30 of the year preceding the aid distribution year, such change in boundaries or form of government shall be recognized for aid determinations for the aid distribution year. If the effective date for a municipal incorporation, consolidation, annexation, detachment, dissolution, or township organization is after June 30 of the year preceding the aid distribution year, such change in boundaries or form of government shall not be recognized for aid determinations until the following year.

Sec. 62. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 477A.15, is amended to read:

**477A.15 TACONITE AID REIMBURSEMENT.**

Any school district in which is located property which had been entitled to a reduction of tax pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1978, section 273.135, subdi-

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vision 2, clause (c), shall receive in 1981 and subsequent years an amount equal to the amount it received in 1980 pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1978, section 298.28, subdivision 1, clause (3)(b). Payments shall be made pursuant to this section by the commissioner of revenue to the taxing jurisdictions on ~~July 15 of 1981 and each year thereafter~~ the date in each calendar year when the first installment is paid under section 477A.015.

Sec. 63. Laws 1989, chapter 211, section 4, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **DETERMINING AND CERTIFYING TAX AMOUNT.** On or before ~~October 10~~ September 15 of each year, the medical clinic board shall determine the amount necessary to be raised from property tax levies to meet its expenses. No later than ~~October 10~~ September 15, the secretary of the board shall certify that amount to the Lake county auditor.

Sec. 64. Laws 1992, chapter 511; article 4, section 29, is amended to read:

**Sec. 29. EFFECTIVE DATES.**

Sections 1, 12, 14, 15, and 26 to 28 are effective the day following final enactment. Sections 2 and 25 are effective for taxes levied in 1989, payable in 1990, and thereafter, and for aids and credits payable in 1990 and thereafter. Sections 3, 4 to 7, and 13 are effective for taxes levied in 1992, payable in 1993, and thereafter. Section 8 is effective for aids payable after June 30, 1992. Section 9 is effective for school year 1992-1993 and for homestead and agricultural credit aid and local government aids for taxes payable in 1992, and thereafter. Sections 10 and 11 are effective for aids payable in 1992 and thereafter. Sections 16 ~~to~~ and 18 are effective for taxes becoming delinquent after December 31, 1991. Section 17 is effective for taxes becoming delinquent after December 31, 1991, and for confessions of judgment entered into after May 31, 1994, when the judgment includes taxes which become delinquent prior to January 1, 1992. Section 19 is effective for costs incurred after June 30, 1992. Section 20 is effective July 1, 1982, and thereafter. Section 21 is effective June 1, 1990, and thereafter, provided further that no refunds of overpayments and no collection of underpayments will be made for fees paid prior to June 1, 1990. Section 22 is effective for abatements granted in 1992 and thereafter. Section 23 is effective for supplementary amortization state aid payable after June 30, 1991. Section 24 is effective for new tax increment financing districts for which the certification request is, or has been, filed with the county auditor after May 1, 1988, but does not apply to amendments adding geographic area to an existing district.

**Sec. 65. REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1992, sections 16A.70; 16A.71; and 273.22; Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 273.1398, subdivision 2a; Laws 1993, First Special Session chapter 1, article 2, section 6, are repealed.

**Sec. 66. EFFECTIVE DATES.**

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Sections 5, 6, 8, 13, 36, 37, 39, 42, 58, and 65 are effective the day following final enactment. Section 64 is effective June 1, 1994. Sections 35 and 38 are effective July 1, 1994. Section 4 is effective for assessment year 1992 and thereafter. Sections 9 and 14 are effective for taxes payable in 1992 and thereafter. Sections 12, 15, 23, and 50 are effective for taxes payable in 1994 and thereafter. Sections 21, 22, 24, 57, 61, and 62 are effective for aids payable in 1994 and thereafter. Section 28 is effective for taxes and aids payable in 1994 and thereafter. Section 16 is effective for assessment year 1994 and thereafter. Sections 1 to 3, 7, 10, 18 to 20, 25, 27, 29 to 34, 43 to 49, 51 to 56, and 63 are effective for taxes payable in 1995 and thereafter. Section 40 is effective for refunds payable for rents paid in 1993 and property taxes payable in 1994, and thereafter.

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## ARTICLE 2

### INCOME TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, 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 ~~five or more~~ nonresident partners to file a composite return and to pay the tax on behalf of nonresident partners who have no other Minnesota source income. This composite return must include the names, addresses, social security numbers, income allocation, and tax liability for the nonresident partners electing to be covered by the composite return.

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

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

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

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

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

(g) The election provided in this subdivision is not available to any partner other than a full-year nonresident individual who has no other Minnesota source income.

(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.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 289A.25, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **AMOUNT OF REQUIRED INSTALLMENT.** The amount of any installment required to be paid shall be 25 percent of the required annual payment except as provided in clause (3). The term "required annual payment" means the lesser of

(1) 90 percent of the tax shown on the return for the taxable year or 90 percent of the tax for the year if no return is filed, or

(2) the total tax liability shown on the return of the ~~individual taxpayer~~ for the preceding taxable year, if a return showing a liability for the taxes was filed by the ~~individual taxpayer~~ for the preceding taxable year of 12 months, or

(3) an amount equal to the applicable percentage of the tax for the taxable year computed by placing on an annualized basis the taxable income and alternative minimum taxable income for the months in the taxable year ending before the month in which the installment is required to be paid. The applicable percentage of the tax is 22.5 percent in the case of the first installment, 45 percent for the second installment, 67.5 percent for the third installment, and 90 percent for the fourth installment. For purposes of this clause, the taxable income and alternative minimum taxable income shall be placed on an annualized basis by

(i) multiplying by 12 (or in the case of a taxable year of less than 12 months,

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the number of months in the taxable year) the taxable income and alternative minimum taxable income computed for the months in the taxable year ending before the month in which the installment is required to be paid; and

(ii) dividing the resulting amount by the number of months in the taxable year ending before the month in which the installment date falls.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, 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 the Minnesota charitable contribution deduction and non-Minnesota charitable deductions to the extent they are included in federal alternative minimum taxable income under section 57(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, and excluding the medical expense deduction;

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

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

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

less the sum of the amounts determined under the following clauses (1) to (3)

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

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

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

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

(b) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1992.

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

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

(e) "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.

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

(g) "Minnesota charitable contribution deduction" means a charitable contribution deduction under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code to or for the use of an entity described in section 290.21, subdivision 3, clauses (a) to (e).

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 290.17, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

**Subd. 2. INCOME NOT DERIVED FROM CONDUCT OF A TRADE OR BUSINESS.** The income of a taxpayer subject to the allocation rules that is not derived from the conduct of a trade or business must be assigned in accordance with paragraphs (a) to (f):

(a)(1) Subject to paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3), income from labor or personal or professional services is assigned to this state if, and to the extent that, the labor or services are performed within it; all other income from such sources is treated as income from sources without this state.

Severance pay shall be considered income from labor or personal or professional services.

(2) In the case of an individual who is a nonresident of Minnesota and who is an athlete or entertainer, income from compensation for labor or personal services performed within this state shall be determined in the following manner:

(i) The amount of income to be assigned to Minnesota for an individual

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who is a nonresident salaried athletic team employee shall be determined by using a fraction in which the denominator contains the total number of days in which the individual is under a duty to perform for the employer, and the numerator is the total number of those days spent in Minnesota; and

(ii) The amount of income to be assigned to Minnesota for an individual who is a nonresident, and who is an athlete or entertainer not listed in clause (i), for that person's athletic or entertainment performance in Minnesota shall be determined by assigning to this state all income from performances or athletic contests in this state.

(3) For purposes of this section, amounts received by a nonresident from the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, the Federal Reserve Bank, the state of Minnesota or any of its political or governmental subdivisions, or a Minnesota volunteer firefighters' relief association, by way of payment as a pension, public employee retirement benefit, or any combination of these, or as a retirement or survivor's benefit made from a plan qualifying under section 401, 403, 408, or 409, or as defined in section 403(b) or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1991, are not considered income derived from carrying on a trade or business or from performing personal or professional services in Minnesota, and are not taxable under this chapter.

(b) Income or gains from tangible property located in this state that is not employed in the business of the recipient of the income or gains must be assigned to this state.

(c) ~~Except upon the sale of a partnership interest or the sale of stock of an S corporation,~~ Income or gains from intangible personal property not employed in the business of the recipient of the income or gains must be assigned to this state if the recipient of the income or gains is a resident of this state or is a resident trust or estate.

Gain on the sale of a partnership interest is allocable to this state in the ratio of the original cost of partnership tangible property in this state to the original cost of partnership tangible property everywhere, determined at the time of the sale. If more than 50 percent of the value of the partnership's assets consists of intangibles, gain or loss from the sale of the partnership interest is allocated to this state in accordance with the sales factor of the partnership for its first full tax period immediately preceding the tax period of the partnership during which the partnership interest was sold.

Gain on the sale of goodwill or income from a covenant not to compete that is connected with a business operating all or partially in Minnesota is allocated to this state to the extent that the income from the business in the year preceding the year of sale was assignable to Minnesota under subdivision 3.

(d) Income from the operation of a farm shall be assigned to this state if the farm is located within this state and to other states only if the farm is not located in this state.

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(e) Income from winnings on Minnesota pari-mutuel betting tickets, the Minnesota state lottery, and lawful gambling as defined in section 349.12, subdivision 24, conducted within the boundaries of the state of Minnesota shall be assigned to this state.

(f) All items of gross income not covered in paragraphs (a) to (e) and not part of the taxpayer's income from a trade or business shall be assigned to the taxpayer's domicile.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 290.371, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **EXEMPTIONS.** A corporation is not required to file a notice of business activities report if:

(1) by the end of an accounting period for which it was otherwise required to file a notice of business activities report under this section, it had received a certificate of authority to do business in this state;

(2) a timely return ~~or report~~ has been filed under section ~~290.05, subdivision 4; or~~ 289A.08;

(3) the corporation is exempt from taxation under this chapter pursuant to section 290.05; ~~subdivision 4;~~

(4) the corporation's activities in Minnesota, or the interests in property which it owns, consist solely of activities or property exempted from jurisdiction to tax under section 290.015, subdivision 3, paragraph (b); or

(5) the corporation has a valid election in effect under section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1991.

Sec. 6. Laws 1993, chapter 375, article 2, section 37, is amended to read:

Sec. 37. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Section 1 is effective for property taxes payable in 1993 and thereafter.

Sections 2 to 8, 10, 19, 27, 32, 34, and 36 are effective the day following final enactment.

Sections 9, 11 to 18, and 20 are effective for tax returns due after December 31, 1992.

Section 21 is effective for tax returns due for the calendar year 1993, and thereafter.

Sections 22 to 26 and 28 to 31 are effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 1992.

Section 33 is effective beginning with refunds based on gross property taxes payable in 1989, and thereafter.

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Section 35 is effective for overpayments of taxes or other payments first becoming due on or after August 1, 1993, and for claims for refund arising before that date, the running of the time in which to make a claim will commence August 1, 1993.

Sec. 7. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 to 4 are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1993. Section 5 is effective the day following final enactment. Section 6 is effective for property taxes payable in 1994 and thereafter.

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**ARTICLE 3**

**SALES TAXES**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 297A.01, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. A "sale" and a "purchase" includes, but is not limited to, each of the following transactions:

(a) Any transfer of title or possession, or both, of tangible personal property, whether absolutely or conditionally, and the leasing of or the granting of a license to use or consume tangible personal property other than manufactured homes used for residential purposes for a continuous period of 30 days or more, for a consideration in money or by exchange or barter;

(b) The production, fabrication, printing, or processing of tangible personal property for a consideration for consumers who furnish either directly or indirectly the materials used in the production, fabrication, printing, or processing;

(c) The furnishing, preparing, or serving for a consideration of food, meals, or drinks. "Sale" does not include:

(1) meals or drinks served to patients, inmates, or persons residing at hospitals, sanitariums, nursing homes, senior citizens homes, and correctional, detention, and detoxification facilities;

(2) meals or drinks purchased for and served exclusively to individuals who are 60 years of age or over and their spouses or to the handicapped and their spouses by governmental agencies, nonprofit organizations, agencies, or churches or pursuant to any program funded in whole or part through 42 USCA sections 3001 through 3045, wherever delivered, prepared or served; or

(3) meals and lunches served at public and private schools, universities, or colleges. Notwithstanding section 297A.25, subdivision 2, taxable food or meals include, but are not limited to, the following:

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- (i) heated food or drinks;
- (ii) sandwiches prepared by the retailer;
- (iii) single sales of prepackaged ice cream or ice milk novelties prepared by the retailer;
- (iv) hand-prepared or dispensed ice cream or ice milk products including cones, sundaes, and snow cones;
- (v) soft drinks and other beverages prepared or served by the retailer;
- (vi) gum;
- (vii) ice;
- (viii) all food sold in vending machines;
- (ix) party trays prepared by the retailers; and
- (x) all meals and single servings of packaged snack food, single cans or bottles of pop, sold in restaurants and bars;

(d) The granting of the privilege of admission to places of amusement, recreational areas, or athletic events, except a world championship football game sponsored by the national football league, and the privilege of having access to and the use of amusement devices, tanning facilities, reducing salons, steam baths, turkish baths, health clubs, and spas or athletic facilities;

(e) The furnishing for a consideration of lodging and related services by a hotel, rooming house, tourist court, motel or trailer camp and of the granting of any similar license to use real property other than the renting or leasing thereof for a continuous period of 30 days or more;

(f) The furnishing for a consideration of electricity, gas, water, or steam for use or consumption within this state, or local exchange telephone service, intrastate toll service, and interstate toll service, if that service originates from and is charged to a telephone located in this state. Telephone service includes paging services and private communication service, as defined in United States Code, title 26, section 4252(d), except for private communication service purchased by an agent acting on behalf of the state lottery. The furnishing for a consideration of access to telephone services by a hotel to its guests is a sale under this clause. Sales by municipal corporations in a proprietary capacity are included in the provisions of this clause. The furnishing of water and sewer services for residential use shall not be considered a sale. The sale of natural gas to be used as a fuel in vehicles propelled by natural gas shall not be considered a sale for the purposes of this section;

(g) The furnishing for a consideration of cable television services, including charges for basic service, charges for premium service, and any other charges for any other pay-per-view, monthly, or similar television services;

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(h) Notwithstanding section 297A.25, subdivisions 9 and 12, the sales of racehorses including claiming sales and fees paid for breeding racehorses or horses previously used for racing shall be considered a "sale" and a "purchase." "Racehorse" means a horse that is or is intended to be used for racing and whose birth has been recorded by the Jockey Club or the United States Trotting Association or the American Quarter Horse Association. "Sale" does not include fees paid for breeding horses that are not racehorses;

(i) The furnishing for a consideration of parking services, whether on a contractual, hourly, or other periodic basis, except for parking at a meter;

(j) The furnishing for a consideration of services listed in this paragraph:

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

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

(iii) building and residential cleaning, maintenance, and disinfecting and exterminating services;

(iv) services provided by detective agencies, security services, burglar, fire alarm, and armored car services not including services performed within the jurisdiction they serve by off-duty licensed peace officers as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1;

(v) pet grooming services;

(vi) lawn care, fertilizing, mowing, spraying and sprigging services; garden planting and maintenance; ~~arborist services~~; tree, bush, and shrub pruning, bracing, spraying, and surgery; tree, bush, shrub and stump removal; and tree trimming for public utility lines. Services performed under a construction contract for the installation of shrubbery, plants, sod, trees, bushes, and similar items are not taxable;

(vii) solid waste collection and disposal services as described in section 297A.45;

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

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

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The services listed in this paragraph are taxable under section 297A.02 if the service is performed wholly within Minnesota or if the service is performed partly within and partly without Minnesota and the greater proportion of the service is performed in Minnesota, based on the cost of performance. In applying the provisions of this chapter, the terms "tangible personal property" and "sales at retail" include taxable services and the provision of taxable services, unless specifically provided otherwise. Services performed by an employee for an employer are not taxable under this paragraph. Services performed by a partnership or association for another partnership or association are not taxable under this paragraph if one of the entities owns or controls more than 80 percent of the voting power of the equity interest in the other entity. Services performed between members of an affiliated group of corporations are not taxable. For purposes of this section, "affiliated group of corporations" includes those entities that would be classified as a member of an affiliated group under United States Code, title 26, section 1504, and who are eligible to file a consolidated tax return for federal income tax purposes;

(k) A "sale" and a "purchase" includes the transfer of computer software, meaning information and directions that dictate the function performed by data processing equipment. A "sale" and a "purchase" does not include the design, development, writing, translation, fabrication, lease, or transfer for a consideration of title or possession of a custom computer program; and

(l) The granting of membership in a club, association, or other organization if:

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

(2) use of the sports and athletic facilities is not made available to the general public on the same basis as it is made available to members.

Granting of membership includes both one-time initiation fees and periodic membership dues. Sports and athletic facilities include golf courses, tennis, racquetball, handball and squash courts, basketball and volleyball facilities, running tracks, exercise equipment, swimming pools, and other similar athletic or sports facilities. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to camps or other recreation facilities owned and operated by an exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1986, for educational and social activities for young people primarily age 18 and under.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 297A.021, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **PUBLICATION IN STATE REGISTER.** The commissioner of revenue shall publish in the State Register by November 1 ~~of each year~~ a list of the counties imposing the local option sales tax under this section, if the com-

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missioner has received notification by August 1 that a county or counties will be imposing or rescinding the local option sales tax under this section.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1993 Supplement, section 297A.07, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **HEARINGS.** If any person fails to comply with this chapter or the sales and use tax provisions of chapter 289A or the rules adopted ~~under this chapter thereunder~~, without reasonable cause, the commissioner may schedule a hearing requiring the person to show cause why the permit should not be revoked. The commissioner must give the person 15 days' notice in writing, specifying the time and place of the hearing and the reason for the proposed revocation. The notice shall also advise the person of the person's right to contest the revocation under this subdivision, the general procedures for a contested case hearing under chapter 14, and the notice requirement under subdivision 2. The notice may be served personally or by mail in the manner prescribed for service of an order of assessment.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 297B.11, is amended to read:

**297B.11 REGISTRAR AS AGENT OF COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE; POWERS.**

The state commissioner of revenue is charged with the administration of the motor vehicle excise tax. The commissioner may prescribe all rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, necessary and advisable for the proper and efficient administration of the law. The collection of this motor vehicle excise tax shall be carried out by the motor vehicle registrar who shall act as the agent of the commissioner and who shall be subject to all rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, that may be prescribed by the commissioner.

The provisions of ~~chapter~~ chapters 289A and 297A relating to the commissioner's authority to audit, assess, and collect the tax are applicable to the motor vehicle excise tax. The commissioner may impose civil penalties as provided in ~~chapter~~ chapters 289A and 297A, and the additional tax and penalties are subject to interest at the rate provided in section 270.75.

Sec. 5. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

Sections 1 to 4 are effective the day following final enactment.

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**ARTICLE 4**  
**SPECIAL TAXES**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 115A.923, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **AMOUNT OF FEE.** (a) The operator of a mixed municipal solid waste disposal facility outside of the metropolitan area shall charge a fee on solid waste accepted and disposed of at the facility as follows:

(1) a facility that weighs the waste that it accepts must charge a fee of \$2 per cubic yard based on equivalent cubic yards of waste accepted at the entrance of the facility;

(2) a facility that does not weigh the waste but that measures the volume of the waste that it accepts must charge a fee of \$2 per cubic yard of waste accepted at the entrance of the facility; and

(3) waste residue from recycling facilities at which recyclable materials are separated or processed for the purpose of recycling, or from energy and resource recovery facilities at which solid waste is processed for the purpose of extracting, reducing, converting to energy, or otherwise separating and preparing solid waste for reuse is exempt from the fee imposed by this subdivision if there is at least an 85 percent volume reduction in the solid waste processed.

(b) To qualify for exemption under paragraph (a), clause (3), waste residue must be brought to a disposal facility separately. The commissioner of revenue, with the advice and assistance of the agency, shall prescribe procedures for determining the amount of waste residue qualifying for exemption.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 297.01, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. "Subjobber" means any person who acquires stamped cigarettes or other state's stamped cigarettes for the primary purpose of resale to retailers, and any licensed distributor who delivers to and sells or distributes stamped cigarettes from a place of business other than that licensed in the distributor's license. ~~The definition of subjobber does not include the occasional sale of stamped cigarettes from one retailer to another.~~ Notwithstanding the foregoing, "subjobber" shall also mean any person who is a vending machine operator. A vending machine operator is any person whose principal business is operating, or owning and leasing to operators, machines for the vending of merchandise or service.

For the purpose of this section, any subjobber that sells at retail must maintain a separate inventory, substantiated with invoices, that reflect the cigarettes were acquired for retail sale.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 297.11, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

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Subd. 5. **TRANSPORTING UNSTAMPED PACKAGES.** No person shall transport into, or receive, carry, or move from place to place in this state, any packages of cigarettes not stamped in accordance with the provisions of ~~Laws 1951, this~~ chapter 569, except in the course of interstate commerce, unless the cigarettes are moving from a public warehouse to a distributor upon orders from the manufacturer or distributor. This subdivision shall not apply to a person carrying for personal use not more than 200 cigarettes when those cigarettes have had the individual packages or seals thereof broken and are intended for personal use by that person and not to be sold or offered for sale.

Common carriers and contract carriers transporting cigarettes into this state shall file with the commissioner reports of all such shipments other than those which are delivered to public warehouses of first destination in this state which are licensed under the provisions of chapter 231. Such reports shall be filed monthly on or before the 10th day of each month and shall show with respect to deliveries made in the preceding month: the date, point of origin, point of delivery, name of consignee, the quantity of cigarettes delivered, and such other information as the commissioner may require.

All common carriers and contract carriers transporting cigarettes into Minnesota shall permit examination by the commissioner of their records relating to the shipment of cigarettes.

Any person who fails or refuses to transmit to the commissioner the required reports or whoever refuses to permit the examination of the records by the commissioner shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 297C.01, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **COMMEMORATIVE BOTTLES.** "Commemorative bottles" are ceramic commemorative bottles or other specially designed decanters which have value as collectors items and which ~~have unbroken federal tax stamps thereon~~ contain alcoholic beverage.

Sec. 5. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 1992, section 115A.923, subdivision 6, is repealed.

Presented to the governor April 11, 1994

Signed by the governor April 13, 1994, 1:15 p.m.

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