

CHAPTER 294—H.F.No. 2690

An act relating to financing of state and local government; making changes to individual income, corporate franchise, property, sales and use, and other taxes and tax-related provisions; providing a supplemental targeting refund; modifying city aid payments and exempting certain cities from 2011 aid payment penalties; making technical, minor, and clarifying changes in enterprise zone and economic development powers and eliminating obsolete provisions; requiring a funds transfer; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 16C.16, subdivision 7; 41A.036, subdivision 2; 117.025, subdivision 10; 270B.14, subdivision 3; 272.02, subdivision 77; 273.13, subdivision 24; 273.1398, subdivision 4; 276A.01, subdivision 3; 290.01, subdivision 29; 290.067, subdivision 1; 290.0921, subdivision 3; 469.015, subdivision 4; 469.033, subdivision 7; 469.166, subdivisions 3, 5, 6; 469.167, subdivision 2; 469.171, subdivisions 1, 4, 6a, 7, 9, 11; 469.172; 469.173, subdivisions 5, 6; 469.174, subdivisions 20, 25; 469.176, subdivision 7; 469.1763, subdivision 6; 469.1764, subdivision 1; 469.177, subdivision 1; 469.1793; 469.1813, subdivision 6b; 473F.02, subdivision 3; 477A.011, subdivision 36; 477A.013, by adding a subdivision; Minnesota Statutes 2011 Supplement, sections 290.01, subdivision 19b; 290.06, subdivision 2c; 290.0671, subdivision 1; 290.091, subdivision 2; 290.0922, subdivisions 2, 3; 297A.75, subdivision 1; 477A.013, subdivision 9; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 272.02, subdivision 83; 290.06, subdivisions 24, 32; 297A.68, subdivision 41; 469.042, subdivisions 2, 3, 4; 469.043; 469.059, subdivision 13; 469.129; 469.134; 469.162, subdivision 2; 469.1651; 469.166, subdivisions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12; 469.167, subdivisions 1, 3; 469.168; 469.169, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 469.170, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 6, 7, 8; 469.171, subdivisions 2, 5, 6b; 469.173, subdivisions 1, 3; 469.1765; 469.1791; 469.1799, subdivision 2; 469.301, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; 469.302; 469.303; 469.304; 469.321; 469.3215; 469.322; 469.323; 469.324; 469.325; 469.326; 469.327; 469.328; 469.329; 473.680.

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

ARTICLE 1

PROPERTY TAX

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 477A.011, subdivision 36, is amended to read:

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

(b) The city aid base for any city with a population less than 500 is increased by \$40,000 for aids payable in calendar year 1995 and thereafter, and the maximum amount

of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$40,000 for aids payable in calendar year 1995 only, provided that:

- (i) the average total tax capacity rate for taxes payable in 1995 exceeds 200 percent;
- (ii) the city portion of the tax capacity rate exceeds 100 percent; and
- (iii) its city aid base is less than \$60 per capita.

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

- (i) the city has a population in 1994 of 2,500 or more;
- (ii) the city is located in a county, outside of the metropolitan area, which contains a city of the first class;
- (iii) the city's net tax capacity used in calculating its 1996 aid under section 477A.013 is less than \$400 per capita; and
- (iv) at least four percent of the total net tax capacity, for taxes payable in 1996, of property located in the city is classified as railroad property.

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

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

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

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

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

- (1) the city had a population in 1997 of 2,500 or more;
- (2) the net tax capacity of the city used in calculating its 1999 aid under section 477A.013 is less than \$650 per capita;
- (3) the pre-1940 housing percentage of the city used in calculating 1999 aid under section 477A.013 is greater than 12 percent;

(4) the 1999 local government aid of the city under section 477A.013 is less than 20 percent of the amount that the formula aid of the city would have been if the need increase percentage was 100 percent; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

increased by \$45,000 in calendar year 2001 only, and by \$50,000 in calendar year 2002 only, provided that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) \$2,500,000.

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

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

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

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

(m) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$150,000 in calendar years 2002 to 2011 and by an additional \$75,000 in calendar years 2009 to 2014 and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, paragraph (c), is also increased by \$150,000 in calendar year 2002 only and by \$75,000 in calendar year 2009 only, provided that:

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

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

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

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

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

(o) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$200,000 in 2004 only and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is

also increased by \$200,000 in calendar year 2004 only, if the city is the site of a nuclear dry cask storage facility.

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

(q) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$30,000 in 2009 and thereafter and the maximum total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$25,000 in calendar year 2006 only if the city had a population in 2003 of at least 1,000 and has a state park for which the city provides rescue services and which comprised at least 14 percent of the total geographic area included within the city boundaries in 2000.

(r) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$80,000 in 2009 and thereafter and the minimum and maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$80,000 in calendar year 2009 only, if:

(1) as of May 1, 2006, at least 25 percent of the tax capacity of the city is proposed to be placed in trust status as tax-exempt Indian land;

(2) the placement of the land is being challenged administratively or in court; and

(3) due to the challenge, the land proposed to be placed in trust is still on the tax rolls as of May 1, 2006.

(s) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$100,000 in 2007 and thereafter and the minimum and maximum total amount of aid it may receive under this section is also increased in calendar year 2007 only, provided that:

(1) the city has a 2004 estimated population greater than 200 but less than 2,000;

(2) its city net tax capacity for aids payable in 2006 was less than \$300 per capita;

(3) the ratio of its pay 2005 tax levy compared to its city net tax capacity for aids payable in 2006 was greater than 110 percent; and

(4) it is located in a county where at least 15,000 acres of land are classified as tax-exempt Indian reservations according to the 2004 abstract of tax-exempt property.

(t) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$30,000 in 2009 only, and the maximum total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$30,000 in calendar year 2009, only if the city had a population in 2005 of less than 3,000 and the city's boundaries as of 2007 were formed by the consolidation of two cities and one township in 2002.

(u) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$100,000 in 2009 and thereafter, and the maximum total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$100,000 in calendar year 2009 only, if the city had a city net tax capacity for aids payable in 2007 of less than \$150 per capita and the city experienced flooding on March 14, 2007, that resulted in evacuation of at least 40 homes.

(v) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$100,000 in 2009 to 2013, and the maximum total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$100,000 in calendar year 2009 only, if the city:

(1) is located outside of the Minneapolis-St. Paul standard metropolitan statistical area;

(2) has a 2005 population greater than 7,000 but less than 8,000; and

(3) has a 2005 net tax capacity per capita of less than \$500.

(w) The city aid base is increased by \$25,000 in calendar years 2009 to 2013 and the maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is increased by \$25,000 in calendar year 2009 only, provided that:

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

(2) its population in 2006 is less than 200; and

(3) the percentage of its housing stock built before 1940, according to the 2000 United States Census, is greater than 40 percent.

(x) The city aid base is increased by \$90,000 in calendar year 2009 only and the minimum and maximum total amount of aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$90,000 in calendar year 2009 only, provided that the city is located in the seven-county metropolitan area, has a 2006 population between 5,000 and 7,000 and has a 1997 population of over 7,000.

(y) In calendar year 2010 only, the city aid base for a city is increased by \$225,000 if it was eligible for a \$450,000 payment in calendar year 2008 under Minnesota Statutes 2006, section 477A.011, subdivision 36, paragraph (e), and the second half of the payment under that paragraph in December 2008 was canceled due to the governor's unallotment. The payment under this paragraph is not subject to any aid reductions under section 477A.0134 or any future unallotment of the city aid under section 16A.152.

~~(z) The city aid base and the maximum total aid the city may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is increased by \$25,000 in calendar year 2010 only if:~~

~~(1) the city is a first class city in the seven-county metropolitan area with a population below 300,000; and~~

~~(2) the city has made an equivalent grant to its local growers' association to reimburse up to \$1,000 each for membership fees and retail leases for members of the association who farm in and around Dakota County and who incurred crop damage as a result of the hail storm in that area on July 10, 2008;~~

~~The payment under this paragraph is not subject to any aid reductions under section 477A.0134 or any future unallotment of the city aid under section 16A.152.~~

~~(aa) The city aid base for a city is increased by \$106,964 in 2011 only and the minimum and maximum amount of total aid it may receive under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is also increased by \$106,964 in calendar year 2011 only, if the city had a population as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.011, subdivision 3, that was in excess of 1,000 in 2007 and that was less than 1,000 in 2008.~~

~~(z) In calendar year 2013 only, the total aid the city may receive under section 477A.013 is increased by \$12,000 if:~~

~~(1) the city's 2010 population is less than 100 and its population growth between 2000 and 2010 was more than 55 percent; and~~

(2) its commercial industrial percentage as defined in subdivision 32, based on assessments for calendar year 2010, payable in 2011, is greater than 15 percent.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2013 and thereafter.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2011 Supplement, section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **City aid distribution.** (a) In calendar year ~~2009~~ 2013 and thereafter, each city shall receive an aid distribution equal to the sum of (1) the city formula aid under subdivision 8, and (2) its city aid base.

(b) For aids payable in 2013 and 2014 only, the total aid in the previous year for any city shall mean the amount of aid it was certified to receive for aids payable in 2012 under this section. For aids payable in ~~2014~~ 2015 and thereafter, the total aid in the previous year for any city means the amount of aid it was certified to receive under this section in the previous payable year.

(c) For aids payable in 2010 and thereafter, the total aid for any city shall 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 total aid in the previous year. For aids payable in 2009 and thereafter, the total aid for any city with a population of 2,500 or more may not be less than its total aid under this section in the previous year minus the lesser of \$10 multiplied by its population, or ten percent of its net levy in the year prior to the aid distribution.

(d) For aids payable in 2010 and thereafter, the total aid for a city with a population less than 2,500 must not be less than the amount it was certified to receive in the previous year minus the lesser of \$10 multiplied by its population, or five percent of its 2003 certified aid amount. For aids payable in 2009 only, the total aid for a city with a population less than 2,500 must not be less than what it received under this section in the previous year unless its total aid in calendar year 2008 was aid under section 477A.011, subdivision 36, paragraph (s), in which case its minimum aid is zero.

(e) A city's aid loss under this section may not exceed \$300,000 in any year in which the total city aid appropriation under section 477A.03, subdivision 2a, is equal or greater than the appropriation under that subdivision in the previous year, unless the city has an adjustment in its city net tax capacity under the process described in section 469.174, subdivision 28.

(f) If a city's net tax capacity used in calculating aid under this section has decreased in any year by more than 25 percent from its net tax capacity in the previous year due to property becoming tax-exempt Indian land, the city's maximum allowed aid increase under paragraph (c) shall be increased by an amount equal to (1) the city's tax rate in the year of the aid calculation, multiplied by (2) the amount of its net tax capacity decrease resulting from the property becoming tax exempt.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2013 and thereafter.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 477A.013, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 12. Aid payments in 2013. (a) Notwithstanding aids calculated for 2013 under subdivision 9, for 2013, each city with a population of 5,000 or more shall receive an aid distribution under this section equal to its aid distribution under this section in 2012.

(b) Notwithstanding aids calculated for 2013 under subdivision 9, each city with a population under 5,000 shall receive an aid distribution under this section equal to any additional city aid base authorized in calendar year 2013 under section 477A.011, subdivision 36, paragraph (z), plus the greater of (1) its aid distribution under this section in 2012 or (2) its amount that it is calculated to receive under subdivision 9.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2013.

Sec. 4. 2011 CITY AID PENALTIES.

(a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, any city that did not meet the requirements for filing calendar year 2010 financial reports with the state auditor imposed under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.017, subdivision 2, shall receive its 2011 aid payment as calculated pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.013, subdivision 11, provided that the forms are submitted to the state auditor by May 31, 2012. The commissioner shall make payment to each qualifying city no later than June 30, 2012.

(b) Up to \$794,579 of the fiscal year 2012 appropriation for local government aid in Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.013, subdivision 11, is available for the payment under this section.

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

Sec. 5. ADDITIONAL AID PAYMENT IN 2012 FOR CERTAIN CITIES.

For calendar year 2012 only, a city shall receive a onetime payment of \$12,000 if: (1) the city's 2010 population is less than 100 and its population growth between 2000 and 2010 was more than 55 percent; and (2) its commercial industrial percentage as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.011, subdivision 32, based on assessments for calendar year 2010, payable 2011, is greater than 15 percent. The aid paid under this section shall be paid on the same schedule as aid paid under Minnesota Statutes, sections 477A.011 to 477A.03. The amount necessary to make the payment under this section shall be appropriated from the general fund in fiscal year 2013.

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

Sec. 6. SUPPLEMENTAL TARGETING REFUND FOR TAXES PAYABLE IN 2012 ONLY.

Subdivision 1. Determination of supplemental refund. (a) For property tax refund claims under Minnesota Statutes, section 290A.04, subdivision 2h, based upon property taxes payable in 2012, the state must pay a supplemental refund such that the combined amount of the regular refund under Minnesota Statutes, section 290A.04, subdivision 2h, and the supplemental refund is equal to 90 percent of the increase over the greater of (1) 12 percent of the payable 2011 property taxes, or (2) \$100. The maximum combined refund under Minnesota Statutes, section 290A.04, subdivision 2h, and this section is \$1,000.

(b) The supplemental refund amount must be determined by the commissioner of revenue based upon the information submitted with the claim for the regular refund and must be combined with the regular refund for payment.

(c) Any supplemental refund paid under this section must be subtracted from "property taxes payable" for the purposes of determining any refund amount under Minnesota Statutes, section 290A.04, subdivision 2, based upon property taxes payable in 2012.

(d) Any supplemental refund paid under this section must be subtracted from "property taxes payable" for taxes payable in 2012 for the purposes of determining any refund amount under Minnesota Statutes, section 290A.04, subdivision 2h, based upon property taxes payable in 2013.

Subd. 2. **Appropriation.** The amount necessary to make the payments required under this section is appropriated to the commissioner of revenue from the general fund for fiscal years 2013 and 2014.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refund claims based on taxes payable in 2012 only.

ARTICLE 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROVISIONS CLEANUP

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 16C.16, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Economically disadvantaged areas.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), the commissioner may award up to a six percent preference in the amount bid on state procurement to small businesses located in an economically disadvantaged area.

(b) The commissioner may award up to a four percent preference in the amount bid on state construction to small businesses located in an economically disadvantaged area.

(c) A business is located in an economically disadvantaged area if:

(1) the owner resides in or the business is located in a county in which the median income for married couples is less than 70 percent of the state median income for married couples;

(2) the owner resides in or the business is located in an area designated a labor surplus area by the United States Department of Labor; or

(3) the business is a certified rehabilitation facility or extended employment provider as described in chapter 268A.

(d) The commissioner may designate one or more areas designated as targeted neighborhoods under section 469.202 or as border city enterprise zones under section ~~469.167~~ 469.166 as economically disadvantaged areas for purposes of this subdivision if the commissioner determines that this designation would further the purposes of this section. If the owner of a small business resides or is employed in a designated area, the small business is eligible for any preference provided under this subdivision.

(e) The Department of Revenue shall gather data necessary to make the determinations required by paragraph (c), clause (1), and shall annually certify counties

that qualify under paragraph (c), clause (1). An area designated a labor surplus area retains that status for 120 days after certified small businesses in the area are notified of the termination of the designation by the United States Department of Labor.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 41A.036, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Small business development loans; preferences.** The following eligible small businesses have preference among all business applicants for small business development loans:

(1) businesses located in rural areas of the state that are experiencing the most severe unemployment rates in the state;

(2) businesses that are likely to expand and provide additional permanent employment in rural areas of the state, or enhance the quality of existing jobs in those areas;

(3) businesses located in border communities that experience a competitive disadvantage due to location;

(4) businesses that have been unable to obtain traditional financial assistance due to a disadvantageous location, minority ownership, or other factors rather than due to the business having been considered a poor financial risk;

(5) businesses that utilize state resources and reduce state dependence on outside resources, and that produce products or services consistent with the long-term social and economic needs of the state; and

(6) businesses located in ~~designated~~ border city enterprise zones, as described in section ~~469.168~~ 469.166.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 117.025, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **Public service corporation.** "Public service corporation" means a utility, as defined by section 216E.01, subdivision 10; gas, electric, telephone, or cable communications company; cooperative association; natural gas pipeline company; crude oil or petroleum products pipeline company; municipal utility; municipality when operating its municipally owned utilities; joint venture created pursuant to section 452.25 or 452.26; or municipal power or gas agency. Public service corporation also means a municipality or public corporation when operating an airport under chapter 360 or 473, a common carrier, a watershed district, or a drainage authority. ~~Public service corporation also means an entity operating a regional distribution center within an international economic development zone designated under section 469.322.~~

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 270B.14, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Administration of enterprise, job opportunity, and biotechnology and health sciences industry zone programs.** The commissioner may disclose return information relating to the taxes imposed by chapters 290 and 297A to the Department of Employment and Economic Development or a municipality receiving an with a border city enterprise zone designation as defined under section ~~469.169~~ 469.166, but only as necessary to administer the funding limitations under section 469.169, ~~subdivision 7~~, or to the Department of Employment and Economic Development and appropriate officials from the local government units in which a qualified business is located but only as

necessary to enforce the job opportunity building zone benefits under section 469.315, or biotechnology and health sciences industry zone benefits under section 469.336.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 272.02, subdivision 77, is amended to read:

Subd. 77. **Property of housing and redevelopment authorities.** Property of projects of housing and redevelopment authorities are exempt to the extent permitted by ~~sections section~~ 469.042, subdivision 1, ~~and 469.043, subdivisions 2 and 5.~~

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.13, subdivision 24, is amended to read:

Subd. 24. **Class 3.** ~~(a)~~ Commercial and industrial property and utility real and personal property is class 3a.

(1) Except as otherwise provided, each parcel of commercial, industrial, or utility real property has a class rate of 1.5 percent of the first tier of market value, and 2.0 percent of the remaining market value. In the case of contiguous parcels of property owned by the same person or entity, only the value equal to the first-tier value of the contiguous parcels qualifies for the reduced class rate, except that contiguous parcels owned by the same person or entity shall be eligible for the first-tier value class rate on each separate business operated by the owner of the property, provided the business is housed in a separate structure. For the purposes of this subdivision, the first tier means the first \$150,000 of market value. Real property owned in fee by a utility for transmission line right-of-way shall be classified at the class rate for the higher tier.

For purposes of this subdivision, parcels are considered to be contiguous even if they are separated from each other by a road, street, waterway, or other similar intervening type of property. Connections between parcels that consist of power lines or pipelines do not cause the parcels to be contiguous. Property owners who have contiguous parcels of property that constitute separate businesses that may qualify for the first-tier class rate shall notify the assessor by July 1, for treatment beginning in the following taxes payable year.

(2) All personal property that is: (i) part of an electric generation, transmission, or distribution system; or (ii) part of a pipeline system transporting or distributing water, gas, crude oil, or petroleum products; and (iii) not described in clause (3), and all railroad operating property has a class rate as provided under clause (1) for the first tier of market value and the remaining market value. In the case of multiple parcels in one county that are owned by one person or entity, only one first tier amount is eligible for the reduced rate.

(3) The entire market value of personal property that is: (i) tools, implements, and machinery of an electric generation, transmission, or distribution system; (ii) tools, implements, and machinery of a pipeline system transporting or distributing water, gas, crude oil, or petroleum products; or (iii) the mains and pipes used in the distribution of steam or hot or chilled water for heating or cooling buildings, has a class rate as provided under clause (1) for the remaining market value in excess of the first tier.

~~(b) Employment property defined in section 469.166, during the period provided in section 469.170, shall constitute class 3b. The class rates for class 3b property are determined under paragraph (a).~~

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 273.1398, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Disparity reduction credit.** (a) Beginning with taxes payable in 1989, class 4a, and class 3a, ~~and class 3b~~ property qualifies for a disparity reduction credit if: (1)

the property is located in a border city that has an enterprise zone ~~designated pursuant to section 469.168, subdivision 4,~~ as defined in section 469.166; (2) the property is located in a city with a population greater than 2,500 and less than 35,000 according to the 1980 decennial census; (3) the city is adjacent to a city in another state or immediately adjacent to a city adjacent to a city in another state; and (4) the adjacent city in the other state has a population of greater than 5,000 and less than 75,000 according to the 1980 decennial census.

(b) The credit is an amount sufficient to reduce (i) the taxes levied on class 4a property to 2.3 percent of the property's market value and (ii) the tax on class 3a ~~and class 3b~~ property to 2.3 percent of market value.

(c) The county auditor shall annually certify the costs of the credits to the Department of Revenue. The department shall reimburse local governments for the property taxes forgone as the result of the credits in proportion to their total levies.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 276A.01, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Commercial-industrial property.** "Commercial-industrial property" means the following categories of property, as defined in section 273.13, excluding that portion of the property (i) that may, by law, constitute the tax base for a tax increment pledged pursuant to ~~section 469.042 or 469.162 or~~ sections 469.174 to 469.178, certification of which was requested prior to May 1, 1996, to the extent and while the tax increment is so pledged; or (ii) that is exempt from taxation under section 272.02:

(1) that portion of class 5 property consisting of unmined iron ore and low-grade iron-bearing formations as defined in section 273.14, tools, implements, and machinery, except the portion of high voltage transmission lines, the value of which is deducted from net tax capacity under section 273.425; and

(2) that portion of class 3 and class 5 property which is either used or zoned for use for any commercial or industrial purpose, including property that becomes taxable under section 298.25, except for such property which is, or, in the case of property under construction, will when completed be used exclusively for residential occupancy and the provision of services to residential occupants thereof. Property must be considered as used exclusively for residential occupancy only if each of not less than 80 percent of its occupied residential units is, or, in the case of property under construction, will when completed be occupied under an oral or written agreement for occupancy over a continuous period of not less than 30 days.

If the classification of property prescribed by section 273.13 is modified by legislative amendment, the references in this subdivision are to the successor class or classes of property, or portions thereof, that include the kinds of property designated in this subdivision.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2011 Supplement, section 290.01, subdivision 19b, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

(4) income as provided under section 290.0802;

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

(6) to the extent not deducted or not deductible pursuant to section 408(d)(8)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining federal taxable income by an individual who does not itemize deductions for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, an amount equal to 50 percent of the excess of charitable contributions over \$500 allowable as a deduction for the taxable year under section 170(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, under the provisions of Public Law 109-1 and Public Law 111-126;

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

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

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

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

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

(11) to the extent included in federal taxable income, the amount of compensation paid to Minnesota residents who are members of the armed forces of the United States or United Nations for active duty performed under United States Code, title 10; or the authority of the United Nations;

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

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

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

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

~~(16)~~ to the extent included in federal taxable income, the amount of national service educational awards received from the National Service Trust under United States Code,

title 42, sections 12601 to 12604, for service in an approved Americorps National Service program;

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

~~(18)~~ (17) the amount of the net operating loss allowed under section 290.095, subdivision 11, paragraph (c).

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.01, subdivision 29, is amended to read:

Subd. 29. **Taxable income.** The term "taxable income" means:

- (1) for individuals, estates, and trusts, the same as taxable net income;
- (2) for corporations, the taxable net income less
 - (i) the net operating loss deduction under section 290.095;
 - (ii) the dividends received deduction under section 290.21, subdivision 4;
 - (iii) the exemption for operating in a job opportunity building zone under section 469.317; and
 - (iv) the exemption for operating in a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone under section 469.337; ~~and~~
 - ~~(v) the exemption for operating in an international economic development zone under section 469.326.~~

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2011 Supplement, section 290.06, subdivision 2c, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.067, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

(b) If a child who has not attained the age of six years at the close of the taxable year is cared for at a licensed family day care home operated by the child's parent, the taxpayer is deemed to have paid employment-related expenses. If the child is 16 months old or younger at the close of the taxable year, the amount of expenses deemed to have been paid

equals the maximum limit for one qualified individual under section 21(c) and (d) of the Internal Revenue Code. If the child is older than 16 months of age but has not attained the age of six years at the close of the taxable year, the amount of expenses deemed to have been paid equals the amount the licensee would charge for the care of a child of the same age for the same number of hours of care.

(c) If a married couple:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the case of a nonresident, part-year resident, or a person who has earned income not subject to tax under this chapter including earned income excluded pursuant to section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (9) ~~or (15)~~, the credit determined under section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code must be allocated based on the ratio by which the earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse from Minnesota sources bears to the total earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse.

For residents of Minnesota, the subtractions for military pay under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (10) and (11), are not considered "earned income not subject to tax under this chapter."

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

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2011 Supplement, section 290.0671, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

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

(f) For a person who was a resident for the entire tax year and has earned income not subject to tax under this chapter, including income excluded under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (9) ~~or (15)~~, the credit must be allocated based on the ratio of federal adjusted gross income reduced by the earned income not subject to tax under this chapter over federal adjusted gross income. For purposes of this paragraph, the subtractions for military pay under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (10) and (11), are not considered "earned income not subject to tax under this chapter."

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

(g) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2007, and before December 31, 2010, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$3,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns. For tax years beginning after December 31, 2008, the commissioner shall annually adjust the \$3,000 by the percentage determined pursuant to the provisions of section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that in section 1(f)(3)(B), the word "2007" shall be substituted for the word "1992." For 2009, the commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2007, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2008, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2007, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year. The earned income thresholds as adjusted for inflation must be rounded to the nearest \$10. If the amount ends in \$5, the amount is rounded up to the nearest \$10. The determination of the commissioner under this subdivision is not a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act.

(h) For tax years beginning after December 31, 2010, and before January 1, 2012, the \$5,770 in paragraph (b), the \$15,080 in paragraph (c), and the \$17,890 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by \$5,000 for married taxpayers filing joint returns. For tax years beginning after December 31,

2010, and before January 1, 2012, the commissioner shall annually adjust the \$5,000 by the percentage determined pursuant to the provisions of section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that in section 1(f)(3)(B), the word "2008" shall be substituted for the word "1992." For 2011, the commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2008, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2010. The earned income thresholds as adjusted for inflation must be rounded to the nearest \$10. If the amount ends in \$5, the amount is rounded up to the nearest \$10. The determination of the commissioner under this subdivision is not a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act.

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

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2011 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:

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

(ii) the medical expense deduction;

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

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

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

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

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

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

less the sum of the amounts determined under the following:

- (1) interest income as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (1);
- (2) an overpayment of state income tax as provided by section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (2), to the extent included in federal alternative minimum taxable income;
- (3) the amount of investment interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness to the extent that the amount does not exceed net investment income, as defined in section 163(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code. Interest does not include amounts deducted in computing federal adjusted gross income;
- (4) amounts subtracted from federal taxable income as provided by section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clauses (6), (8) to ~~(15)~~ (14), and ~~(17)~~ (16); and
- (5) the amount of the net operating loss allowed under section 290.095, subdivision 11, paragraph (c).

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 290.0921, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Alternative minimum taxable income.** "Alternative minimum taxable income" is Minnesota net income as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 19, and includes the adjustments and tax preference items in sections 56, 57, 58, and 59(d), (e), (f), and (h) of the Internal Revenue Code. If a corporation files a separate company Minnesota tax return, the minimum tax must be computed on a separate company basis. If a corporation is part of a tax group filing a unitary return, the minimum tax must be computed on a unitary basis. The following adjustments must be made.

(1) For purposes of the depreciation adjustments under section 56(a)(1) and 56(g)(4)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, the basis for depreciable property placed in service in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1990, is the adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, including any modification made in a taxable year under section 290.01, subdivision 19e, or Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7, paragraph (c).

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the amount of any remaining modification made under section 290.01, subdivision 19e, or Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7, paragraph (c), not previously deducted is a depreciation allowance in the first taxable year after December 31, 2000.

(2) The portion of the depreciation deduction allowed for federal income tax purposes under section 168(k) of the Internal Revenue Code that is required as an addition under section 290.01, subdivision 19c, clause (15), is disallowed in determining alternative minimum taxable income.

(3) The subtraction for depreciation allowed under section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (17), is allowed as a depreciation deduction in determining alternative minimum taxable income.

(4) The alternative tax net operating loss deduction under sections 56(a)(4) and 56(d) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(5) The special rule for certain dividends under section 56(g)(4)(C)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(6) The special rule for dividends from section 936 companies under section 56(g)(4)(C)(iii) does not apply.

(7) The tax preference for depletion under section 57(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(8) The tax preference for intangible drilling costs under section 57(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code must be calculated without regard to subparagraph (E) and the subtraction under section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (4).

(9) The tax preference for tax exempt interest under section 57(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(10) The tax preference for charitable contributions of appreciated property under section 57(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply.

(11) For purposes of calculating the tax preference for accelerated depreciation or amortization on certain property placed in service before January 1, 1987, under section 57(a)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code, the deduction allowable for the taxable year is the deduction allowed under section 290.01, subdivision 19e.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000, the amount of any remaining modification made under section 290.01, subdivision 19e, not previously deducted is a depreciation or amortization allowance in the first taxable year after December 31, 2004.

(12) For purposes of calculating the adjustment for adjusted current earnings in section 56(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, the term "alternative minimum taxable income" as it is used in section 56(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, means alternative minimum taxable income as defined in this subdivision, determined without regard to the adjustment for adjusted current earnings in section 56(g) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(13) For purposes of determining the amount of adjusted current earnings under section 56(g)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, no adjustment shall be made under section 56(g)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to (i) the amount of foreign dividend gross-up subtracted as provided in section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (1), (ii) the amount of refunds of income, excise, or franchise taxes subtracted as provided in section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (9), or (iii) the amount of royalties, fees or other like income subtracted as provided in section 290.01, subdivision 19d, clause (10).

(14) Alternative minimum taxable income excludes the income from operating in a job opportunity building zone as provided under section 469.317.

(15) Alternative minimum taxable income excludes the income from operating in a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone as provided under section 469.337.

~~(16) Alternative minimum taxable income excludes the income from operating in an international economic development zone as provided under section 469.326.~~

Items of tax preference must not be reduced below zero as a result of the modifications in this subdivision.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2011 Supplement, section 290.0922, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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

- (1) corporations exempt from tax under section 290.05;
- (2) real estate investment trusts;
- (3) regulated investment companies or a fund thereof; and
- (4) entities having a valid election in effect under section 860D(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (5) town and farmers' mutual insurance companies;
- (6) cooperatives organized under chapter 308A or 308B that provide housing exclusively to persons age 55 and over and are classified as homesteads under section 273.124, subdivision 3; and
- (7) a qualified business as defined under section 469.310, subdivision 11, if for the taxable year all of its property is located in a job opportunity building zone designated under section 469.314 and all of its payroll is a job opportunity building zone payroll under section 469.310; and

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

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

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2011 Supplement, section 290.0922, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

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

(b) "Minnesota property" means total Minnesota tangible property as provided in section 290.191, subdivisions 9 to 11, any other tangible property located in Minnesota, but does not include: (1) the property of a qualified business as defined under section 469.310, subdivision 11, that is located in a job opportunity building zone designated under section 469.314; and (2) property of a qualified business located in a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone designated under section 469.334; ~~or (3) for taxable years beginning during the duration of the zone, property of a qualified business located in the international economic development zone designated under section 469.322.~~ Intangible property shall not be included in Minnesota property for purposes of this section.

Taxpayers who do not utilize tangible property to apportion income shall nevertheless include Minnesota property for purposes of this section. On a return for a short taxable year, the amount of Minnesota property owned, as determined under section 290.191, shall be included in Minnesota property based on a fraction in which the numerator is the number of days in the short taxable year and the denominator is 365.

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

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2011 Supplement, section 297A.75, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Tax collected.** The tax on the gross receipts from the sale of the following exempt items must be imposed and collected as if the sale were taxable and the rate under section 297A.62, subdivision 1, applied. The exempt items include:

- (1) capital equipment exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 5;
- (2) building materials for an agricultural processing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 13;
- (3) building materials for mineral production facilities exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 14;
- (4) building materials for correctional facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 3;
- (5) building materials used in a residence for disabled veterans exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 11;
- (6) elevators and building materials exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 12;
- (7) building materials for the Long Lake Conservation Center exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 17;
- (8) materials and supplies for qualified low-income housing under section 297A.71, subdivision 23;
- (9) materials, supplies, and equipment for municipal electric utility facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 35;
- (10) equipment and materials used for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy and an aerial camera package exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 37;
- (11) ~~tangible personal property and taxable services and construction materials, supplies, and equipment exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 41,~~
- ~~(12)~~ commuter rail vehicle and repair parts under section 297A.70, subdivision 3, clause (11);

~~(13)~~ (12) materials, supplies, and equipment for construction or improvement of projects and facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 40;

~~(14)~~ (13) materials, supplies, and equipment for construction or improvement of a meat processing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 41;

~~(15)~~ (14) materials, supplies, and equipment for construction, improvement, or expansion of an aerospace defense manufacturing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 42; and

~~(16)~~ (15) enterprise information technology equipment and computer software for use in a qualified data center exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 42.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.015, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Exceptions.** (a) An authority need not require competitive bidding in the following circumstances:

(1) in the case of a contract for the acquisition of a low-rent housing project:

(i) for which financial assistance is provided by the federal government;

(ii) which does not require any direct loan or grant of money from the municipality as a condition of the federal financial assistance; and

(iii) for which the contract provides for the construction of the project upon land that is either owned by the authority for redevelopment purposes or not owned by the authority at the time of the contract but the contract provides for the conveyance or lease to the authority of the project or improvements upon completion of construction;

(2) with respect to a structured parking facility:

(i) constructed in conjunction with, and directly above or below, a development; and

(ii) financed with the proceeds of tax increment or parking ramp general obligation or revenue bonds; and

~~(3) until August 1, 2009, with respect to a facility built for the purpose of facilitating the operation of public transit or encouraging its use:~~

~~(i) constructed in conjunction with, and directly above or below, a development; and~~

~~(ii) financed with the proceeds of parking ramp general obligation or revenue bonds or with at least 60 percent of the construction cost being financed with funding provided by the federal government; and~~

~~(4)~~ in the case of any building in which at least 75 percent of the usable square footage constitutes a housing development project if:

(i) the project is financed with the proceeds of bonds issued under section 469.034 or from nongovernmental sources;

(ii) the project is either located on land that is owned or is being acquired by the authority only for development purposes, or is not owned by the authority at the time the contract is entered into but the contract provides for conveyance or lease to the authority of the project or improvements upon completion of construction; and

(iii) the authority finds and determines that elimination of the public bidding requirements is necessary in order for the housing development project to be economical and feasible.

(b) An authority need not require a performance bond for the following projects:

- (1) a contract described in paragraph (a), clause (1);
- (2) a construction change order for a housing project in which 30 percent of the construction has been completed;
- (3) a construction contract for a single-family housing project in which the authority acts as the general construction contractor; or
- (4) a services or materials contract for a housing project.

For purposes of this paragraph, "services or materials contract" does not include construction contracts.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.033, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Inactive authorities; transfer of funds; dissolution.** The authority may transfer to the city in and for which it was created all property, assets, cash or other funds held or used by the authority ~~which were derived from the special benefit tax for redevelopment levied pursuant to subdivision 6 prior to March 6, 1953, whenever collected.~~ Upon any such transfer, an authority shall not thereafter levy the tax or exercise the redevelopment powers of sections 469.001 to 469.047. All cash or other funds transferred to the city shall be used exclusively for permanent improvements in the city or the retirement of debts or bonds incurred for permanent improvements in the city. An authority which transfers its property, assets, cash, or other funds ~~derived from the special benefit tax for redevelopment and which has not entered into a contract with the federal government with respect to any low-rent public housing project prior to March 6, 1953,~~ shall be dissolved as herein provided in this subdivision. After a public hearing after ten days' published notice thereof in a newspaper of general circulation in the city, the governing body of a city in and for which an authority has been created may dissolve the authority if the authority has not entered into any contract with the federal government or any agency or instrumentality thereof for a loan or a grant with respect to any urban redevelopment or low-rent public housing project that remains in effect. The resolution or ordinance dissolving the authority shall be published in the same manner in which ordinances are published in the city and the authority shall be dissolved when the resolution or ordinance becomes finally effective. The clerk of the governing body of the municipality shall furnish to the commissioner of employment and economic development a certified copy of the resolution or ordinance of the governing body dissolving the authority. All property, records, assets, cash, or other funds held or used by an authority shall be transferred to and become the property of the municipality and cash or other funds shall be used as herein provided. Upon dissolution of an authority, all rights of an authority against any person, firm, or corporation shall accrue to and be enforced by the municipality.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.166, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Border city enterprise zone.** "Border city enterprise zone" means an area in the state designated as ~~such an enterprise zone~~ by the commissioner in the cities of Breckenridge, Dilworth, East Grand Forks, Moorhead, or Ortonville.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.166, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Municipality.** ~~"Municipality" means a city, or a county for an area located outside the boundaries of a city. If an area lies in two or more cities or in both incorporated and unincorporated areas, "municipality" shall include an entity formed pursuant to section 471.59 by the governing bodies of the cities with jurisdiction over the incorporated area and the counties with jurisdiction over the unincorporated area.~~

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.166, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Governing body.** ~~"Governing body" means the county board in the case of a county, the city council or other body designated by its the charter in the case of a of the city, or the tribal or federal agency recognized as the governing body of an Indian reservation by the United States Secretary of the Interior.~~

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.167, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Duration.** ~~The designation of an area as an a border city enterprise zone shall be effective for seven years after the date of designation, except that enterprise zones in border cities eligible to receive allocations for tax reductions under section 469.169, subdivisions 7 and 8, and under section 469.171, subdivision 6a or 6b, shall be is effective until terminated by resolution adopted by the city in which the border city enterprise zone is located.~~

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.171, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Authorized types.** (a) The following types of tax reductions may be approved by the commissioner for businesses located in an a border city enterprise zone, after the governing body of the border city has designated an area or areas, each consisting of at least 100 acres, of the city not in excess of a total of 400 acres in which the tax reductions may be provided:

(1) an exemption from the general sales tax imposed by chapter 297A for purchases of construction materials or equipment for use in the zone if the purchase was made after the date of application for the zone;

(2) a credit against the income tax of an employer for additional workers employed in the zone, other than workers employed in construction, up to a maximum of \$3,000 per employee per year;

(3) an income tax credit for a percentage of the cost of debt financing to construct new or expanded facilities in the zone; and

(4) a state paid property tax credit for a portion of the property taxes paid by a new commercial or industrial facility or the additional property taxes paid by an expansion of an existing commercial or industrial facility in the zone.

(b) An application for a tax reduction under this subdivision may not be approved unless the governing body finds that the construction or improvement of the facility is not likely to have the effect of transferring existing employment from a location outside of the municipality but within the state.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.171, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Restriction.** The tax reductions provided by this section shall not apply to (1) a facility the primary purpose of which is one of the following: retail food and beverage services, automobile sales or service, or the provision of recreation or entertainment, or a private or commercial golf course, country club, massage parlor, tennis club, skating facility including roller skating, skateboard, and ice skating, racquet sports facility, including any handball or racquetball court, hot tub facility, suntan facility, or racetrack; (2) property of a public utility; (3) property used in the operation of a financial institution; (4) property owned by a fraternal or veterans' organization; or (5) property of a business operating under a franchise agreement that requires the business to be located in the state; except that, ~~in an enterprise zone designated under section 469.168, subdivision 4, paragraph (c), that is not in a city of the first class,~~ tax reductions may be provided to a retail food or beverage facility or an automobile sales or service facility, or a business operating under a franchise agreement that requires the business to be located in this state except for such a franchised retail food or beverage facility.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.171, subdivision 6a, is amended to read:

Subd. 6a. **Additional border city allocations.** ~~In addition to tax reductions authorized in section 469.169, subdivisions 7 and 8,~~ The commissioner may allocate \$2,000,000 for tax reductions pursuant to subdivision 9 to border city enterprise zones ~~designated under section 469.168, subdivision 4, paragraph (c), except for zones located in cities of the first class.~~ This money shall be allocated among the zones on a per capita basis. ~~Limits on the maximum allocation to a zone imposed by section 469.169, subdivision 7, do not apply to allocations made under this subdivision.~~ Tax reductions authorized by this subdivision may not be allocated to any property which is:

(1) a facility the primary purpose of which is one of the following: the provision of recreation or entertainment, or a private or commercial golf course, country club, massage parlor, tennis club, skating facility including roller skating, skateboard, and ice skating, racquet sports facility, including any handball or racquetball court, hot tub facility, suntan facility, or racetrack;

(2) property of a public utility;

(3) property used in the operation of a financial institution;

(4) property owned by a fraternal or veterans' organization;

(5) property of a retail food or beverage service business operating under a franchise agreement that requires the business to be located in the state.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.171, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Duration.** ~~Each tax reduction provided to a business pursuant to this subdivision shall terminate not longer than five years after the effective date of the tax reduction for the business unless the business is located in a border city enterprise zone designated under section 469.168, subdivision 4, paragraph (c), that is not a city of the first class.~~ Each tax reduction provided to a business that is located in a border city enterprise zone ~~designated under section 469.168, subdivision 4, paragraph (c), that is not located in a city of the first class,~~ may be provided until the allocations provided under subdivision 6a, and under section 469.169, ~~subdivisions 7 and 8,~~ have been expended. Subject to the limitation in this subdivision, the tax reductions may be provided after expiration of the zone's designation.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.171, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **Recapture.** Any business that (1) receives tax reductions authorized by subdivisions 1 to 8, ~~classification as employment property pursuant to section 469.170, or an alternative local contribution under section 469.169, subdivision 5;~~ and (2) ceases to operate its facility located within the border city enterprise zone shall repay the amount of the tax reduction or local contribution received during the two years immediately before it ceased to operate in the zone.

The repayment must be paid to the state to the extent it represents a tax reduction under subdivisions 1 to 8 and to the municipality to the extent it represents a property tax reduction or other local contribution. Any amount repaid to the state must be credited to the amount certified as available for tax reductions in the zone pursuant to ~~section 469.169, subdivision 7~~ the city's allocation. Any amount repaid to the municipality must be used by the municipality for economic development purposes. The commissioner of revenue may seek repayment of tax credits from a business ceasing to operate within an enterprise zone by utilizing any remedies available for the collection of tax.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.171, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

Subd. 11. **Limitations; last eight months of duration.** This subdivision applies only to state tax reductions first authorized by the municipality to be provided to a business within eight months of the expiration of the border city enterprise zone's designation.

Before agreeing with a business to provide tax reductions, the municipality must submit the proposed tax reductions to the commissioner for approval. The commissioner shall review and analyze the proposal in light of, at least: (1) the proposed investment that the business will make in the zone, (2) the number and quality of new jobs that will be created in the zone, (3) the overall positive impact on economic activity in the zone, and (4) the extent to which the impacts in clauses (1) to (3) are dependent upon providing the state tax reductions to the business. The commissioner shall disapprove the proposal if the commissioner determines the public benefits of increased investment and employment resulting from the tax reductions is disproportionately small relative to the cost of the state tax reductions. If the commissioner disapproves of the proposal, the tax reductions are not allowed to the business.

If the municipality submits the proposal to the commissioner before expiration of the zone designation, the authority to grant the tax reductions continues until the commissioner acts on the proposal.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.172, is amended to read:

469.172 DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT POWERS.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law or charter, any city ~~of the first or second class~~ that contains an a border city enterprise zone ~~or that has been designated as an enterprise zone~~ may, in addition to its other powers, exercise the powers granted to a governmental subdivision by sections 469.001 to 469.047, 469.048 to 469.068, and 469.109 to 469.113. Section 469.059, subdivision 15, ~~shall apply~~ applies to the city in the exercise of the powers granted pursuant to this section. It may exercise the powers assigned to redevelopment agencies pursuant to sections 469.152 to 469.165, without limitation to further the purposes of sections 469.001 to 469.047, 469.048 to 469.068, and 469.109 to 469.134. It may exercise the powers set forth in sections 469.001 to 469.047,

469.048 to 469.068, and 469.109 to 469.164 without limitation to further the purposes and policies set forth in sections 469.152 to 469.165. It may exercise the powers granted by this subdivision and any other development or redevelopment powers authorized by other laws, including sections 469.124 to 469.134 and 469.152 to 469.165, independently or in conjunction with each other as though all the powers had been granted to a single entity. Any project undertaken to accomplish the purposes of sections 469.001 to 469.047 that qualifies as single-family housing under section 462C.02, subdivision 4, ~~shall be~~ is subject to the provisions of chapter 462C.

Upon expiration of the designation of the enterprise zone, the powers granted by this subdivision may be exercised only with respect to any project, program, or activity commenced or established prior to that date. The powers granted by this subdivision may only be exercised within the zone.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.173, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Information sharing.** Pursuant to section 270B.14, subdivision 3, the commissioner of revenue may share information with the commissioner or with a municipality receiving an enterprise zone designation, insofar as necessary to administer the funding limitations provided by section 469.169, ~~subdivision 7.~~

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.173, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Zone boundary realignment.** The commissioner may approve specific applications by a municipality to amend the boundaries of a border city enterprise zone ~~or of an area or areas designated pursuant to section 469.171, subdivision 5,~~ at any time. Boundaries of a zone may not be amended to create noncontiguous subdivisions. If the commissioner approves the amended boundaries, the change is effective on the date of approval. ~~Notwithstanding the area limitation under section 469.168, subdivision 3, the commissioner may approve a specific application to amend the boundaries of an enterprise zone which is located within five municipalities and was designated in 1984, to increase its area to not more than 800 acres, and may approve an additional specific application to amend the boundaries of that enterprise zone to include a sixth municipality or to further increase its area to include all or part of the territory of a town that surrounds one of the five municipalities, or both.~~

~~Notwithstanding the area limitation under section 469.168, subdivision 3, the commissioner may approve a specific application to amend the boundaries of an enterprise zone that is located within four municipalities to include a fifth municipality. The addition of the fifth municipality may only be approved after the existing municipalities, by adoption of a resolution by each municipality's governing board, agree to the addition of the fifth municipality.~~

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.174, subdivision 20, is amended to read:

Subd. 20. **Internal Revenue Code.** "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ~~through December 31, 1993.~~

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.174, subdivision 25, is amended to read:

Subd. 25. **Increment.** "Increment," "tax increment," "tax increment revenues," "revenues derived from tax increment," and other similar terms for a district include:

(1) taxes paid by the captured net tax capacity, but excluding any excess taxes, as computed under section 469.177;

(2) the proceeds from the sale or lease of property, tangible or intangible, to the extent the property was purchased by the authority with tax increments;

(3) principal and interest received on loans or other advances made by the authority with tax increments;

(4) interest or other investment earnings on or from tax increments; and

(5) repayments or return of tax increments made to the authority under agreements for districts for which the request for certification was made after August 1, 1993; ~~and~~

~~(6) the market value homestead credit paid to the authority under section 273.1384.~~

Sec. 36. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.176, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Parcels not includable in districts.** (a) The authority may request inclusion in a tax increment financing district and the county auditor may certify the original tax capacity of a parcel or a part of a parcel that qualified under the provisions of section 273.111 ~~or~~, 273.112, 273.114, or chapter 473H for taxes payable in any of the five calendar years before the filing of the request for certification only for:

(1) a district in which 85 percent or more of the planned buildings and facilities (determined on the basis of square footage) are a qualified manufacturing facility or a qualified distribution facility or a combination of both; or

(2) a housing district.

(b)(1) A distribution facility means buildings and other improvements to real property that are used to conduct activities in at least each of the following categories:

(i) to store or warehouse tangible personal property;

(ii) to take orders for shipment, mailing, or delivery;

(iii) to prepare personal property for shipment, mailing, or delivery; and

(iv) to ship, mail, or deliver property.

(2) A manufacturing facility includes space used for manufacturing or producing tangible personal property, including processing resulting in the change in condition of the property, and space necessary for and related to the manufacturing activities.

(3) To be a qualified facility, the owner or operator of a manufacturing or distribution facility must agree to pay and pay 90 percent or more of the employees of the facility at a rate equal to or greater than 160 percent of the federal minimum wage for individuals over the age of 20.

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.1763, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Pooling permitted for deficits.** (a) This subdivision applies only to districts for which the request for certification was made before August 1, 2001, and without regard to whether the request for certification was made prior to August 1, 1979.

(b) The municipality for the district may transfer available increments from another tax increment financing district located in the municipality, if the transfer is necessary to eliminate a deficit in the district to which the increments are transferred. The municipality

may transfer increments as provided by this subdivision without regard to whether the transfer or expenditure is authorized by the tax increment financing plan for the district from which the transfer is made. A deficit in the district for purposes of this subdivision means the lesser of the following two amounts:

(1)(i) the amount due during the calendar year to pay preexisting obligations of the district; minus

(ii) the total increments collected or to be collected from properties located within the district that are available for the calendar year including amounts collected in prior years that are currently available; plus

(iii) total increments from properties located in other districts in the municipality including amounts collected in prior years that are available to be used to meet the district's obligations under this section, excluding this subdivision, or other provisions of law ~~(but excluding a special tax under section 469.1791 and the grant program under Laws 1997, chapter 231, article 1, section 19, or Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5);~~ or

(2) the reduction in increments collected from properties located in the district for the calendar year as a result of the changes in class rates in Laws 1997, chapter 231, article 1; Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 2; and Laws 1999, chapter 243, and Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5, or the elimination of the general education tax levy under Laws 2001, First Special Session chapter 5.

The authority may compute the deficit amount under clause (1) only (without regard to the limit under clause (2)) if the authority makes an irrevocable commitment, by resolution, to use increments from the district to which increments are to be transferred and any transferred increments are only used to pay preexisting obligations and administrative expenses for the district that are required to be paid under section 469.176, subdivision 4h, paragraph (a).

(c) A preexisting obligation means:

(1) bonds issued and sold before August 1, 2001, or bonds issued pursuant to a binding contract requiring the issuance of bonds entered into before July 1, 2001, and bonds issued to refund such bonds or to reimburse expenditures made in conjunction with a signed contractual agreement entered into before August 1, 2001, to the extent that the bonds are secured by a pledge of increments from the tax increment financing district; and

(2) binding contracts entered into before August 1, 2001, to the extent that the contracts require payments secured by a pledge of increments from the tax increment financing district.

(d) The municipality may require a development authority, other than a seaway port authority, to transfer available increments including amounts collected in prior years that are currently available for any of its tax increment financing districts in the municipality to make up an insufficiency in another district in the municipality, regardless of whether the district was established by the development authority or another development authority. This authority applies notwithstanding any law to the contrary, but applies only to a development authority that:

(1) was established by the municipality; or

(2) the governing body of which is appointed, in whole or part, by the municipality or an officer of the municipality or which consists, in whole or part, of members of

the governing body of the municipality. The municipality may use this authority only after it has first used all available increments of the receiving development authority to eliminate the insufficiency and exercised any permitted action under section 469.1792, subdivision 3, for preexisting districts of the receiving development authority to eliminate the insufficiency.

(e) The authority under this subdivision to spend tax increments outside of the area of the district from which the tax increments were collected:

(1) is an exception to the restrictions under section 469.176, subdivisions 4b, 4c, 4d, 4e, 4i, and 4j; the expenditure limits under section 469.176, subdivision 1c; and the other provisions of this section; and the percentage restrictions under subdivision 2 must be calculated after deducting increments spent under this subdivision from the total increments for the district; and

(2) applies notwithstanding the provisions of the Tax Increment Financing Act in effect for districts for which the request for certification was made before June 30, 1982, or any other law to the contrary.

(f) If a preexisting obligation requires the development authority to pay an amount that is limited to the increment from the district or a specific development within the district and if the obligation requires paying a higher amount to the extent that increments are available, the municipality may determine that the amount due under the preexisting obligation equals the higher amount and may authorize the transfer of increments under this subdivision to pay up to the higher amount. The existence of a guarantee of obligations by the individual or entity that would receive the payment under this paragraph is disregarded in the determination of eligibility to pool under this subdivision. The authority to transfer increments under this paragraph may only be used to the extent that the payment of all other preexisting obligations in the municipality due during the calendar year have been satisfied.

(g) For transfers of increments made in calendar year 2005 and later, the reduction in increments as a result of the elimination of the general education tax levy for purposes of paragraph (b), clause (2), for a taxes payable year equals the general education tax rate for the school district under Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 273.1382, subdivision 1, for taxes payable in 2001, multiplied by the captured tax capacity of the district for the current taxes payable year.

Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.1764, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Scope; application.** (a) This section applies to a tax increment financing district or area added to a district, if the request for certification of the district or the area added to the district was made after July 31, 1979, and before July 1, 1982.

(b) This section, section 469.1763, subdivision 6, and any special law applying to the district are the exclusive authority to spend tax increments on activities located outside of the geographic area of a tax increment financing district that is subject to this section.

(c) This section does not apply to increments from a district that is subject to the provisions of this section, if:

(1) the district was decertified before the enactment of this section and all increments spent on activities located outside of the geographic area of the district were repaid and distributed as excess increments under section 469.176, subdivision 2; or

(2) the use of increments on activities located outside of the geographic area of the district consists solely of payment of debt service on bonds under section 469.129, subdivision 2, before its repeal, and any bonds issued to refund bonds issued under that subdivision.

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.177, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Original net tax capacity.** (a) Upon or after adoption of a tax increment financing plan, the auditor of any county in which the district is situated shall, upon request of the authority, certify the original net tax capacity of the tax increment financing district and that portion of the district overlying any subdistrict as described in the tax increment financing plan and shall certify in each year thereafter the amount by which the original net tax capacity has increased or decreased as a result of a change in tax exempt status of property within the district and any subdistrict, reduction or enlargement of the district or changes pursuant to subdivision 4. The auditor shall certify the amount within 30 days after receipt of the request and sufficient information to identify the parcels included in the district. The certification relates to the taxes payable year as provided in subdivision 6.

(b) If the classification under section 273.13 of property located in a district changes to a classification that has a different assessment ratio, the original net tax capacity of that property must be redetermined at the time when its use is changed as if the property had originally been classified in the same class in which it is classified after its use is changed.

(c) The amount to be added to the original net tax capacity of the district as a result of previously tax exempt real property within the district becoming taxable equals the net tax capacity of the real property as most recently assessed pursuant to section 273.18 or, if that assessment was made more than one year prior to the date of title transfer rendering the property taxable, the net tax capacity assessed by the assessor at the time of the transfer. If improvements are made to tax exempt property after the municipality approves the district and before the parcel becomes taxable, the assessor shall, at the request of the authority, separately assess the estimated market value of the improvements. If the property becomes taxable, the county auditor shall add to original net tax capacity, the net tax capacity of the parcel, excluding the separately assessed improvements. If substantial taxable improvements were made to a parcel after certification of the district and if the property later becomes tax exempt, in whole or part, as a result of the authority acquiring the property through foreclosure or exercise of remedies under a lease or other revenue agreement or as a result of tax forfeiture, the amount to be added to the original net tax capacity of the district as a result of the property again becoming taxable is the amount of the parcel's value that was included in original net tax capacity when the parcel was first certified. The amount to be added to the original net tax capacity of the district as a result of enlargements equals the net tax capacity of the added real property as most recently certified by the commissioner of revenue as of the date of modification of the tax increment financing plan pursuant to section 469.175, subdivision 4.

(d) If the net tax capacity of a property increases because the property no longer qualifies under the Minnesota Agricultural Property Tax Law, section 273.111; the Minnesota Open Space Property Tax Law, section 273.112; or the Metropolitan Agricultural Preserves Act, chapter 473H, the Rural Preserve Property Tax Program under section 273.114, or because platted, unimproved property is improved or market value is increased after approval of the plat under section 273.11, subdivision ~~14~~, 14a; or 14b, the increase in net tax capacity must be added to the original net tax capacity. If the

net tax capacity of a property increases because the property no longer qualifies for the homestead market value exclusion under section 273.13, subdivision 35, the increase in net tax capacity must be added to original net tax capacity if the original construction of the affected home was completed before the date the assessor certified the original net tax capacity of the district.

(e) The amount to be subtracted from the original net tax capacity of the district as a result of previously taxable real property within the district becoming tax exempt or qualifying in whole or part for an exclusion from taxable market value, or a reduction in the geographic area of the district, shall be the amount of original net tax capacity initially attributed to the property becoming tax exempt, being excluded from taxable market value, or being removed from the district. If the net tax capacity of property located within the tax increment financing district is reduced by reason of a court-ordered abatement, stipulation agreement, voluntary abatement made by the assessor or auditor or by order of the commissioner of revenue, the reduction shall be applied to the original net tax capacity of the district when the property upon which the abatement is made has not been improved since the date of certification of the district and to the captured net tax capacity of the district in each year thereafter when the abatement relates to improvements made after the date of certification. The county auditor may specify reasonable form and content of the request for certification of the authority and any modification thereof pursuant to section 469.175, subdivision 4.

(f) If a parcel of property contained a substandard building or improvements described in section 469.174, subdivision 10, paragraph (e), that were demolished or removed and if the authority elects to treat the parcel as occupied by a substandard building under section 469.174, subdivision 10, paragraph (b), or by improvements under section 469.174, subdivision 10, paragraph (e), the auditor shall certify the original net tax capacity of the parcel using the greater of (1) the current net tax capacity of the parcel, or (2) the estimated market value of the parcel for the year in which the building or other improvements were demolished or removed, but applying the class rates for the current year.

(g) For a redevelopment district qualifying under section 469.174, subdivision 10, paragraph (a), clause (4), as a qualified disaster area, the auditor shall certify the value of the land as the original tax capacity for any parcel in the district that contains a building that suffered substantial damage as a result of the disaster or emergency.

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.1793, is amended to read:

469.1793 DEVELOPER OBLIGATIONS CONTINUED.

If a developer or other private entity agreed to make payments to the authority or municipality to reimburse the municipality for the state aid offset under Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 273.1399, the obligation continues in effect, notwithstanding the repeal of section 273.1399. ~~Payments received by the development authority are increments for purposes of the state grant program under section 469.1799.~~

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 469.1813, subdivision 6b, is amended to read:

Subd. 6b. **Extended duration limit.** ~~(a)~~ Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision 6, a political subdivision may grant an abatement for a period of up to 20 years, if the abatement is for ~~a qualified business.~~

~~(b) To be a qualified business for purposes of this subdivision, at least 50 percent of the payroll of the operations of the business that qualify for the abatement must be for employees engaged in one of the following lines of business or any combination of them:~~

- ~~(1) manufacturing;~~
- ~~(2) agricultural processing;~~
- ~~(3) mining;~~
- ~~(4) research and development;~~
- ~~(5) warehousing; or~~
- ~~(6) qualified high technology.~~

~~Alternatively, a qualified business also includes a taxpayer whose real and personal property is subject to valuation under Minnesota Rules, chapter 8100.~~

~~(c)(1) "Manufacturing" means the material staging and production of tangible personal property by procedures commonly regarded as manufacturing, processing, fabrication, or assembling which changes some existing material into new shapes, new qualities, or new combinations.~~

~~(2) "Mining" has the meaning given in section 613(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.~~

~~(3) "Agricultural processing" means transforming, packaging, sorting, or grading livestock or livestock products, agricultural commodities, or plants or plant products into goods that are used for intermediate or final consumption including goods for nonfood use.~~

~~(4) "Research and development" means qualified research as defined in section 41(d) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.~~

~~(5) "Qualified high technology" means one or more of the following activities:~~

~~(i) advanced computing, which is any technology used in the design and development of any of the following:~~

- ~~(A) computer hardware and software;~~
- ~~(B) data communications, and~~
- ~~(C) information technologies;~~

~~(ii) advanced materials, which are materials with engineered properties created through the development of specialized process and synthesis technology;~~

~~(iii) biotechnology, which is any technology that uses living organisms, cells, macromolecules, microorganisms, or substances from living organisms to make or modify a product, improve plants or animals, or develop microorganisms for useful purposes;~~

~~(iv) electronic device technology, which is any technology that involves microelectronics, semiconductors, electronic equipment, and instrumentation, radio frequency, microwave, and millimeter electronics, and optical and opto-electrical devices, or data and digital communications and imaging devices;~~

~~(v) engineering or laboratory testing related to the development of a product;~~

~~(vi) technology that assists in the assessment or prevention of threats or damage to human health or the environment, including, but not limited to, environmental cleanup technology, pollution prevention technology, or development of alternative energy sources,~~

~~(vii) medical device technology, which is any technology that involves medical equipment or products other than a pharmaceutical product that has therapeutic or diagnostic value and is regulated; or~~

~~(viii) advanced vehicles technology which is any technology that involves electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, or alternative fuel vehicles, or components used in the construction of electric vehicles, hybrid vehicles, or alternative fuel vehicles. An electric vehicle is a road vehicle that draws propulsion energy only from an onboard source of electrical energy. A hybrid vehicle is a road vehicle that can draw propulsion energy from both a consumable fuel and a rechargeable energy storage system.~~

~~(d) The authority to grant new abatements under this subdivision expires on July 1, 2004, except that the authority to grant new abatements for real and personal property subject to valuation under Minnesota Rules, chapter 8100, does not expire.~~

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 2010, section 473F.02, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Commercial-industrial property.** "Commercial-industrial property" means the following categories of property, as defined in section 273.13, excluding that portion of such property ~~(1) which may, by law, constitute the tax base for a tax increment pledged under section 469.042 or 469.162, certification of which was requested prior to August 1, 1979, to the extent and while such tax increment is so pledged, or (2) which is exempt from taxation under section 272.02:~~

(a) That portion of class 3 property defined in Minnesota Statutes 1971, section 273.13, consisting of stocks of merchandise and furniture and fixtures used therewith; manufacturers' materials and manufactured articles; and tools, implements and machinery, whether fixtures or otherwise.

(b) That portion of class 4 property defined in Minnesota Statutes 1971, section 273.13, which is either used or zoned for use for any commercial or industrial purpose, except for such property which is, or, in the case of property under construction, will when completed be used exclusively for residential occupancy and the provision of services to residential occupants thereof. Property shall be considered as used exclusively for residential occupancy only if each of not less than 80 percent of its occupied residential units is, or, in the case of property under construction, will when completed be occupied under an oral or written agreement for occupancy over a continuous period of not less than 30 days.

If the classification of property prescribed by section 273.13 is modified by legislative amendment, the references in this subdivision shall be to such successor class or classes of property, or portions thereof, as embrace the kinds of property designated in this subdivision.

Sec. 43. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 2010, sections 272.02, subdivision 83; 290.06, subdivisions 24 and 32; 297A.68, subdivision 41; 469.042, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4; 469.043; 469.059, subdivision 13; 469.129; 469.134; 469.162, subdivision 2; 469.1651; 469.166, subdivisions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12; 469.167, subdivisions 1 and 3; 469.168; 469.169,

subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13; 469.170, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 6, 7, and 8; 469.171, subdivisions 2, 5, and 6b; 469.173, subdivisions 1 and 3; 469.1765; 469.1791; 469.1799, subdivision 2; 469.301, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; 469.302; 469.303; 469.304; 469.321; 469.3215; 469.322; 469.323; 469.324; 469.325; 469.326; 469.327; 469.328; 469.329; and 473.680, are repealed.

Sec. 44. **EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This article is effective August 1, 2012, and the tax increment financing provisions apply to all districts, regardless of when the request for certification was made, provided that the adjustments to original tax capacity required under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.177, subdivision 1, apply only to exclusions that reduced taxable market value beginning with taxes payable in 2012 or thereafter, regardless of when the law authorizing the exclusion became effective.

ARTICLE 3

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. **SPECIAL RECOVERY FUND; CANCELLATION.**

\$4,112,000 of the balance in the Revenue Department service and recovery special revenue fund under Minnesota Statutes, section 270C.15, is transferred in fiscal year 2012 to the general fund.

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

Presented to the governor May 11, 2012

Signed by the governor May 14, 2012, 2:52 p.m.