

CHAPTER 172--H.F.No. 4385

An act relating to taxation; making changes to conform with certain federal tax law changes; making policy and technical changes to individual income taxes, corporate franchise taxes, estate taxes, sales and use taxes, property taxes, tobacco taxes, minerals taxes, local taxes, and other miscellaneous taxes and tax-related provisions; modifying provisions related to local government aids and credits; appropriating money; amending Minnesota Statutes 2016, sections 103E.611, subdivision 2; 116J.8737, subdivisions 5, 12; 138.053; 162.145, subdivision 3; 197.603, subdivision 2; 270.41, subdivision 3; 270B.08, subdivision 2; 270C.85, subdivision 2; 270C.89, subdivision 2; 270C.91; 272.02, subdivisions 27, 81, by adding a subdivision; 273.032; 273.061, subdivision 9; 273.113, subdivision 3; 273.119, subdivision 2; 273.1231, subdivision 3; 273.124, subdivisions 3a, 8, 14, 21, by adding a subdivision; 273.1245, subdivision 2; 273.13, subdivision 35; 273.136, subdivision 2; 273.1384, subdivision 3; 273.18; 274.14; 274.16; 275.025, by adding subdivisions; 282.01, subdivision 6; 287.21, subdivision 1; 289A.08, subdivisions 1, 6, 7; 289A.20, by adding a subdivision; 289A.25, subdivision 1; 289A.31, subdivision 2; 289A.37, subdivision 6; 289A.38, subdivision 10; 289A.42; 289A.60, subdivision 24; 290.01, subdivision 29a, by adding subdivisions; 290.0131, subdivisions 1, 3, 12, 13, by adding subdivisions; 290.0132, subdivisions 1, 7, 20, by adding subdivisions; 290.0133, subdivision 6; 290.0134, by adding subdivisions; 290.0136; 290.032, subdivision 2; 290.05, subdivision 3; 290.06, subdivisions 1, 2c, 2d; 290.0671, subdivision 7; 290.0672, subdivision 2; 290.0681, subdivisions 3, 4; 290.0685, subdivision 1, by adding a subdivision; 290.0802, subdivisions 2, 3; 290.091, subdivision 3; 290.0921, subdivision 8; 290.0922, subdivision 1; 290.095, subdivision 4; 290.21, subdivision 4, by adding a subdivision; 290.34, by adding subdivisions; 290.92, subdivisions 1, 28; 290A.03, subdivisions 4, 12; 290A.04, subdivisions 2, 2a, 4; 290A.05; 290A.08; 290A.09; 290B.04, subdivision 1; 290B.09, subdivision 1; 291.03, subdivisions 8, 10; 297A.61, subdivision 18; 297A.67, subdivision 12; 297A.68, subdivisions 17, 25, 44; 297A.70, subdivisions 3, 7, 16, by adding a subdivision; 297A.71, subdivisions 22, 45, by adding subdivisions; 297A.77, by adding a subdivision; 297A.84; 297A.85; 297B.01, subdivision 14; 297B.03; 297F.01, subdivisions 19, 23, by adding a subdivision; 297F.17, subdivision 6; 297G.16, subdivision 7; 298.225, subdivision 1; 298.28, subdivision 9a; 469.171, subdivision 4; 469.177, subdivision 1; 469.1812, subdivision 1, by adding subdivisions; 469.316, subdivision 1; 469.317; 471.831; 473H.08, subdivisions 1, 4, by adding a subdivision; 474A.02, subdivision 22b; 475.521, subdivision 1; 477A.013, subdivision 13; 477A.016; Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, sections 270A.03, subdivision 5; 270C.445, subdivision 6; 270C.89, subdivision 1; 272.115, subdivision 1; 273.0755; 273.13, subdivisions 22, 23, 25, 34; 273.1384, subdivision 2; 273.1387, subdivision 3; 275.025, subdivision 1; 289A.02, subdivision 7; 289A.12, subdivision 14; 289A.35; 289A.37, subdivision 2; 290.01, subdivisions 4a, 19, 31; 290.0131, subdivision 10; 290.0132, subdivisions 21, 26; 290.0133, subdivision 12; 290.0137; 290.05, subdivision 1; 290.067, subdivisions 1, 2b; 290.0671, subdivision 1; 290.0672, subdivision 1; 290.0681, subdivisions 1, 2; 290.0684, subdivision 2; 290.091, subdivision 2; 290.17, subdivisions 2, 4; 290A.03, subdivisions 3, 8, 13, 15; 291.005, subdivision 1; 291.03, subdivisions 9, 11; 297A.67, subdivisions 6, 34; 297A.70, subdivisions 4, 20; 297A.75, subdivision 1; 297B.01, subdivision 16; 298.17; 298.227; 462D.03, subdivision 2; 462D.06, subdivisions 1, 2; Laws 1986, chapter 379, sections 1, subdivisions 1, 3; 2, subdivision 1; Laws 1986, chapter 462, section 31, as amended; Laws 2008, chapter 366, article 5, sections 26, as amended; 33, as amended; Laws 2009, chapter 88, article 2, section 46, subdivisions 1, as amended, 2, 3, as amended, 4, 5; Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 7, article 4, section 10, subdivision 3; Laws 2017, First Special Session chapter 1, article 3, section 32; article 4, section 31; article 8, section 3; article 10, section 4; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 289A; 290; 469; repealing Minnesota Statutes 2016, sections 275.29; 289A.38, subdivisions 7, 8, 9; 290.0131, subdivisions 7, 11; 290.0133, subdivisions 13, 14; 290.067, subdivision 2a; 290.0921, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 3a, 4, 6; 290.10, subdivision 2.

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

ARTICLE 1**FEDERAL TAX CONFORMITY**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 270A.03, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Debt.** (a) "Debt" means a legal obligation of a natural person to pay a fixed and certain amount of money, which equals or exceeds \$25 and which is due and payable to a claimant agency. The term includes criminal fines imposed under section 609.10 or 609.125, fines imposed for petty misdemeanors as defined in section 609.02, subdivision 4a, and restitution. A debt may arise under a contractual or statutory obligation, a court order, or other legal obligation, but need not have been reduced to judgment.

A debt includes any legal obligation of a current recipient of assistance which is based on overpayment of an assistance grant where that payment is based on a client waiver or an administrative or judicial finding of an intentional program violation; or where the debt is owed to a program wherein the debtor is not a client at the time notification is provided to initiate recovery under this chapter and the debtor is not a current recipient of food support, transitional child care, or transitional medical assistance.

(b) A debt does not include any legal obligation to pay a claimant agency for medical care, including hospitalization if the income of the debtor at the time when the medical care was rendered does not exceed the following amount:

- (1) for an unmarried debtor, an income of ~~\$12,560~~ \$13,180 or less;
- (2) for a debtor with one dependent, an income of ~~\$16,080~~ \$16,878 or less;
- (3) for a debtor with two dependents, an income of ~~\$19,020~~ \$19,959 or less;
- (4) for a debtor with three dependents, an income of ~~\$21,580~~ \$22,643 or less;
- (5) for a debtor with four dependents, an income of ~~\$22,760~~ \$23,887 or less; and
- (6) for a debtor with five or more dependents, an income of ~~\$23,730~~ \$24,900 or less.

For purposes of this paragraph, "debtor" means the individual whose income, together with the income of the individual's spouse, other than a separated spouse, brings the individual within the income provisions of this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph, a spouse, other than a separated spouse, shall be considered a dependent.

(c) The commissioner shall adjust the income amounts in paragraph (b) 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 "2014" "2017" shall be substituted for the word "1992." ~~For 2016, the commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2014, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2015, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2014, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year.~~ "2016." The determination of the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision shall not be considered a "rule" and shall not be subject to the Administrative Procedure Act contained in chapter 14. The income amount as adjusted must be rounded to the nearest \$10 amount. If the amount ends in \$5, the amount is rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount.

(d) Debt also includes an agreement to pay a MinnesotaCare premium, regardless of the dollar amount of the premium authorized under section 256L.15, subdivision 1a.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 289A.02, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Internal Revenue Code.** Unless specifically defined otherwise, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through ~~December 16, 2016~~ March 31, 2018.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.08, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Generally; individuals.** (a) A taxpayer must file a return for each taxable year the taxpayer is required to file a return under section 6012 of the Internal Revenue Code or meets the requirements under paragraph (d) to file a return, except that:

(1) an individual who is not a Minnesota resident for any part of the year is not required to file a Minnesota income tax return if the individual's gross income derived from Minnesota sources as determined under sections 290.081, paragraph (a), and 290.17, is less than the filing requirements for a single individual who is a full year resident of Minnesota; ~~and~~

(2) an individual who is a Minnesota resident is not required to file a Minnesota income tax return if the individual's gross income derived from Minnesota sources as determined under section 290.17, less the subtractions allowed under section 290.0132, subdivisions 12 and 15, is less than the filing requirements for a single individual who is a full-year resident of Minnesota.

(b) The decedent's final income tax return, and other income tax returns for prior years where the decedent had gross income in excess of the minimum amount at which an individual is required to file and did not file, must be filed by the decedent's personal representative, if any. If there is no personal representative, the return or returns must be filed by the transferees, as defined in section 270C.58, subdivision 3, who receive property of the decedent.

(c) The term "gross income," as it is used in this section, has the same meaning given it in section 290.01, subdivision 20.

(d) The commissioner of revenue shall annually determine the gross income levels at which individuals are required to file a return for each taxable year based on the amounts that may be deducted under section 290.0803 and the personal and dependent exemptions under section 290.0138.

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

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.08, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Composite income tax returns for nonresident partners, shareholders, and beneficiaries.**

(a) The commissioner may allow a partnership with nonresident partners to file a composite return and to pay the tax on behalf of nonresident partners who have no other Minnesota source income. This composite return must include the names, addresses, Social Security numbers, income allocation, and tax liability for the nonresident partners electing to be covered by the composite return.

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

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

(d) The electing partner must not have any Minnesota source income other than the income from the partnership and other electing partnerships. If it is determined that the electing partner has other Minnesota

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

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

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

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

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

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

(j) For the purposes of this subdivision, "income" means the partner's share of federal adjusted gross income from the partnership modified by the additions provided in section 290.0131, subdivisions 8 to ~~11~~ 10 and 17, and the subtractions provided in: (1) section 290.0132, subdivision 9, to the extent the amount is assignable or allocable to Minnesota under section 290.17; and (2) section 290.0132, subdivision 14. The subtraction allowed under section 290.0132, subdivision 9, is only allowed on the composite tax computation to the extent the electing partner would have been allowed the subtraction.

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

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 289A.12, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. **Reporting exempt interest and exempt-interest dividends.** (a) A regulated investment company paying \$10 or more in exempt-interest dividends to an individual who is a resident of Minnesota, or any person receiving \$10 or more of exempt interest or exempt-interest dividends and paying as nominee to an individual who is a resident of Minnesota, must make a return indicating the amount of the exempt interest or exempt-interest dividends, the name, address, and Social Security number of the recipient, and any other information that the commissioner specifies. The return must be provided to the recipient by February 15 of the year following the year of the payment. The return provided to the recipient must include a clear statement, in the form prescribed by the commissioner, that the exempt interest or exempt-interest dividends must be included in the computation of Minnesota taxable income. By June 1 of each year, the payer must file a copy of the return with the commissioner.

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

(1) "Exempt-interest dividends" mean exempt-interest dividends as defined in section 852(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, but does not include the portion of exempt-interest dividends that are not required to be added to federal ~~taxable~~ adjusted gross income under section 290.0131, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

(2) "Regulated investment company" means regulated investment company as defined in section 851(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or a fund of the regulated investment company as defined in section 851(g) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

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

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.20, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. Tax on deferred foreign income; election to pay in installments. (a) A taxpayer subject to tax under section 290.06, subdivision 1, may elect to pay the net tax liability on the deferred foreign income in installments in the same percentages of the net tax liability for each taxable year as provided in section 965(h)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code. Payment of an installment for a taxable year is due on the due date, determined without regard to any extensions of time for filing the return, for the tax return for that taxable year.

(b) If an acceleration of payment applies for federal income tax purposes under section 965(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, the unpaid portion of the remaining installments due under chapter 290 must be paid on the same date as the federal tax is due. Assessment of deficiencies must be prorated as provided under section 965(h)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "net tax liability" means the excess of:

(1) the tax liability, determined under chapter 290, for the taxable year in which the deferred foreign income was includible in federal taxable income; over

(2) the tax liability, determined under chapter 290, for that taxable year computed after excluding the deferred foreign income under section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 289A.35, is amended to read:

289A.35 ASSESSMENTS ON RETURNS.

(a) The commissioner may audit and adjust the taxpayer's computation of federal adjusted gross income, federal taxable income, items of federal tax preferences, or federal credit amounts to make them conform with the provisions of chapter 290 or section 298.01. If a return has been filed, the commissioner shall enter the liability reported on the return and may make any audit or investigation that is considered necessary.

(b) Upon petition by a taxpayer, and when the commissioner determines that it is in the best interest of the state, the commissioner may allow S corporations and partnerships to receive orders of assessment issued under section 270C.33, subdivision 4, on behalf of their owners, and to pay liabilities shown on such orders. In such cases, the owners' liability must be calculated using the method provided in section 289A.08, subdivision 7, paragraph (b).

(c) A taxpayer may petition the commissioner for the use of the method described in paragraph (b) after the taxpayer is notified that an audit has been initiated and before an order of assessment has been issued.

(d) A determination of the commissioner under paragraph (b) to grant or deny the petition of a taxpayer cannot be appealed to the Tax Court or any other court.

(e) The commissioner may audit and adjust the taxpayer's computation of tax under chapter 291. In the case of a return filed pursuant to section 289A.10, the commissioner shall notify the estate no later than nine months after the filing date, as provided by section 289A.38, subdivision 2, whether the return is under examination or the return has been processed as filed.

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

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 14a. **Surviving spouse.** The term "surviving spouse" means an individual who is a surviving spouse under section 2(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year.

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

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.01, subdivision 19, is amended to read:

Subd. 19. **Net income.** (a) For a corporation taxable under section 290.02, and an estate or a trust taxable under section 290.03, the term "net income" means the federal taxable income, as defined in section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through the date named in this subdivision, incorporating the federal effective dates of changes to the Internal Revenue Code and any elections made by the taxpayer in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code in determining federal taxable income for federal income tax purposes, and with the modifications provided in sections 290.0131 to 290.0136.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through ~~December 16, 2016~~ March 31, 2018, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1996.

(g) Except as otherwise provided, references to the Internal Revenue Code in this subdivision and sections 290.0131 to 290.0136 mean the code in effect for purposes of determining net income for the applicable year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment, except the changes incorporated by federal changes are effective retroactively at the same time as the changes were effective for federal purposes and the changes amending the new paragraph (a) and adding paragraph (b) are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 19i. **Deferred foreign income.** "Deferred foreign income" means the income of a domestic corporation that is included in net income under section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code, inclusive of the deduction allowed under section 965(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 21a. **Adjusted gross income; federal adjusted gross income.** The terms "adjusted gross income" and "federal adjusted gross income" mean adjusted gross income, as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through the date named in subdivision 19, incorporating the federal effective date of changes to the Internal Revenue Code and any elections made by the taxpayer under the Internal Revenue Code in determining federal adjusted gross income for federal income tax purposes.

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

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.01, subdivision 29a, is amended to read:

Subd. 29a. **State itemized deduction.** (a) "State itemized deduction" means federal itemized deductions, as defined in section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, disregarding ~~any limitation under section 68 of the Internal Revenue Code, and reduced by the amount of the addition required under section 290.0131, subdivision 13.~~

(1) changes to itemized deductions made by Public Law 115-97, but including the changes made by sections 11027, 13704, and 13705 of that public law; and

(2) the federal itemized deduction of income or sales taxes under section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) For an individual who is not a resident of this state for the entire taxable year, the itemized deductions allowable under paragraph (a) are further limited as follows:

(1) the taxes paid deduction under section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code applies only to real and personal property taxes imposed by this state or its political subdivisions;

(2) the charitable contribution deduction under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply;

(3) the interest deduction under section 163 of the Internal Revenue Code is limited to:

(i) interest paid on loans secured by a mortgage or lien on a residence located in this state; and

(ii) interest paid or accrued on indebtedness properly allocable to property held for investment located in this state;

(4) allowable miscellaneous deductions are limited to expenses related to:

(i) the production of income in this state;

(ii) property located in this state; or

(iii) taxes paid to this state or its political subdivisions; and

(5) the deduction for losses under section 165 of the Internal Revenue Code is limited to losses attributable to property located in this state.

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

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 29b. **State standard deduction.** "State standard deduction" means the federal standard deduction computed under section 63(c) and (f) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 16, 2016, except that for purposes of adjusting the amounts under this subdivision, the provisions of section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through March 31, 2018, apply.

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

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.01, subdivision 31, is amended to read:

Subd. 31. **Internal Revenue Code.** Unless specifically defined otherwise, "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through ~~December 16, 2016~~ March 31, 2018. Internal Revenue Code also includes any uncodified provision in federal law that relates to provisions of the Internal Revenue Code that are incorporated into Minnesota law. When used in this chapter, the reference to "subtitle A, chapter 1, subchapter N, part 1, of the Internal Revenue Code" is to the Internal Revenue Code as amended through March 18, 2010.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to the same taxable years as the changes incorporated by federal changes are effective for federal purposes, including any provisions that are retroactive to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0131, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Definition; scope.** (a) For the purposes of this section, "addition" means an amount that must be added to federal ~~taxable~~ adjusted gross income, or for estates and trusts, federal taxable income, in computing net income for the taxable year to which the amounts relate.

(b) The additions in this section apply to individuals, estates, and trusts.

(c) Unless specifically indicated or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, only amounts that were deducted or excluded in computing federal ~~taxable~~ adjusted gross income, or for estates and trusts, federal taxable income, are an addition under this section.

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

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0131, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Income, sales and use, motor vehicle sales, or excise taxes paid.** ~~(a) For trusts and estates, the amount of income, sales and use, motor vehicle sales, or excise taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year under this chapter and the amount of taxes based on net income, sales and use, motor vehicle sales, or excise taxes paid to any other state or to any province or territory of Canada is an addition to the extent deducted under section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.~~

~~(b) The addition under paragraph (a) may not be more than the amount by which the state itemized deduction exceeds the amount of the standard deduction as defined in section 63(c) of the Internal Revenue~~

~~Code. For the purpose of this subdivision, income, sales and use, motor vehicle sales, or excise taxes are the last itemized deductions disallowed under subdivision 12.~~

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

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0131, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **Section 179 expensing.** Effective for property placed in service in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018, 80 percent of the amount by which the deduction allowed under the dollar limits of section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code exceeds the deduction allowable by section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 2003, is an addition.

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

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0131, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. **Disallowed itemized deductions.** (a) The amount of disallowed itemized deductions is an addition. The amount of disallowed itemized deductions, ~~plus the addition required under subdivision 3,~~ may not be more than the amount by which the state itemized deductions, ~~as allowed under section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code,~~ exceeds the amount of the state standard deduction ~~as defined in section 63(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.~~

(b) The amount of disallowed itemized deductions is equal to the lesser of:

(1) three percent of the excess of the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income over the applicable amount;
or

(2) 80 percent of the amount of the state itemized deductions otherwise allowable to the taxpayer under the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year.

(c) "Applicable amount" means \$100,000, or \$50,000 for a married individual filing a separate return. Each dollar amount is increased by an amount equal to:

(1) that dollar amount, multiplied by

(2) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, by substituting ~~"calendar year 1990" for "calendar year 1992"~~ in subparagraph (B) of section 1(f)(3) "1990" for "2016" in section 1(f)(3)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) "Itemized deductions" excludes:

(1) the deduction for medical expenses under section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(2) any deduction for investment interest as defined in section 163(d) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(3) the deduction under section 165(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for casualty or theft losses described in paragraph (2) or (3) of section 165(c) of the Internal Revenue Code or for losses described in section 165(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0131, subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. **Disallowed personal exemption amount.** (a) The amount of disallowed personal exemptions for taxpayers with federal adjusted gross income over the threshold amount is an addition.

(b) The disallowed personal exemption amount is equal to the ~~number of personal exemptions and dependent exemption subtraction~~ allowed under section ~~151(b) and (c) of the Internal Revenue Code 290.0132, subdivision 20,~~ multiplied by the ~~dollar amount for personal exemptions under section 151(d)(1) and (2) of the Internal Revenue Code, as adjusted for inflation by section 151(d)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, and by the applicable percentage.~~

(c) For a married individual filing a separate return, "applicable percentage" means two percentage points for each \$1,250, or fraction of that amount, by which the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds the threshold amount. For all other filers, applicable percentage means two percentage points for each \$2,500, or fraction of that amount, by which the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income for the taxable year exceeds the threshold amount. The applicable percentage must not exceed 100 percent.

(d) "Threshold amount" means:

(1) \$150,000 for a joint return or a surviving spouse;

(2) \$125,000 for a head of a household;

(3) \$100,000 for an individual who is not married and who is not a surviving spouse or head of a household; and

(4) \$75,000 for a married individual filing a separate return.

(e) The thresholds must be increased by an amount equal to:

(1) the threshold dollar amount, multiplied by

(2) the cost-of-living adjustment determined under section 1(f)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code for the calendar year in which the taxable year begins, by substituting "~~calendar year 1990~~" for "~~calendar year 1992~~" ~~in subparagraph (B) of section 1(f)(3)~~ "1990" for "2016" in section 1(f)(3)(A)(ii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0131, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 15. **Qualified business income addition.** For a trust or estate, the amount deducted under section 199A of the Internal Revenue Code in computing the federal taxable income of the trust or estate is an addition.

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

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0131, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 16. **Foreign-derived intangible income.** The amount of foreign-derived intangible income deducted under section 250 of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year is an addition.

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

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0131, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 17. **529 plan distributions for K-12 expenses.** The lesser of the following amounts is an addition:

(1) the total distributions for the taxable year from a qualified plan under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code, owned by the taxpayer, that are expended for qualified higher education expenses under

section 529(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code (expenses for tuition for elementary or secondary public, private, or religious school); or

(2) the total amount required to be reported to the taxpayer by any trustee of a qualified tuition plan under section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code as earnings on Internal Revenue Service Form 1099Q for the taxable year.

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

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0132, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Definition; scope.** (a) For the purposes of this section, "subtraction" means an amount that ~~shall~~ is allowed to be subtracted from federal taxable adjusted gross income, or for estates and trusts, federal taxable income, in computing net income for the taxable year to which the amounts relate.

(b) The subtractions in this section apply to individuals, estates, and trusts.

(c) Unless specifically indicated or unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, no amount deducted, subtracted, or otherwise excluded in computing federal ~~taxable~~ adjusted gross income, or for estates and trusts, federal taxable income, is a subtraction under this section.

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

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0132, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Charitable contributions for taxpayers who do not itemize.** ~~To the extent not deducted or not deductible under section 408(d)(8)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code in determining federal taxable income by~~ For an a resident individual who does not itemize deductions ~~for federal income tax purposes~~ under section 290.0803 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~~ 290.0803, subdivision 5, is a subtraction. The subtraction under this subdivision must not include a distribution that is excluded from federal adjusted gross income and that is not deductible under section 408(d)(8)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0132, subdivision 20, is amended to read:

Subd. 20. **Disallowed Personal and dependent exemption.** ~~The amount of the phaseout of personal exemptions under section 151(d) of the Internal Revenue Code is a subtraction.~~ The amount of personal and dependent exemptions calculated under section 290.0138 is a subtraction.

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

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0132, subdivision 21, is amended to read:

Subd. 21. **Military service pension; retirement pay.** To the extent included in federal ~~taxable~~ adjusted gross income, compensation received from a pension or other retirement pay from the federal government for service in the military, as computed under United States Code, title 10, sections 1401 to 1414, 1447 to 1455, and 12733, is a subtraction. The subtraction is limited to individuals who do not claim the credit under section 290.0677.

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

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0132, subdivision 26, is amended to read:

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

(b) For married taxpayers filing a joint return and surviving spouses, the maximum subtraction equals ~~\$4,500~~ \$4,590. The maximum subtraction is reduced by 20 percent of provisional income over ~~\$77,000~~ \$78,530. In no case is the subtraction less than zero.

(c) For single or head-of-household taxpayers, the maximum subtraction equals ~~\$3,500~~ \$3,570. The maximum subtraction is reduced by 20 percent of provisional income over ~~\$60,200~~ \$61,400. In no case is the subtraction less than zero.

(d) For married taxpayers filing separate returns, the maximum subtraction equals ~~\$2,250~~ one-half the maximum subtraction for joint returns under paragraph (b). The maximum subtraction is reduced by 20 percent of provisional income over ~~\$38,500~~ one-half the maximum subtraction for joint returns under paragraph (b). In no case is the subtraction less than zero.

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

(f) The commissioner shall adjust the maximum subtraction and threshold amounts in paragraphs (b) to (d) 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) of the Internal Revenue Code the word "~~2016~~" "2017" shall be substituted for the word "~~1992~~." ~~For 2018, the commissioner shall then determine the percentage change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2016, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2017, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2016, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year.~~ "2016." The determination of the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision must not be considered a rule and is not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act contained in chapter 14, including section 14.386. The maximum subtraction and threshold amounts as adjusted must be rounded to the nearest \$10 amount. If the amount ends in \$5, the amount is rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount.

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

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0132, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 27. **Moving expenses.** Expenses that qualify as a deduction under section 217(a) through (f) of the Internal Revenue Code, disregarding paragraph (k), are a subtraction.

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

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0132, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 28. **Global intangible low-taxed income.** The taxpayer's global intangible low-taxed income included under section 951A of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year is a subtraction.

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

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0132, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 29. **Deferred foreign income of nonresidents.** For a nonresident individual, the amount of deferred foreign income recognized because of section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code is a subtraction.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0132, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 30. Standard or itemized deduction. The amount allowed under section 290.0803 is a subtraction.

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

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0133, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Special deductions. (a) The amount of any special deductions under sections 241 to 247 of the Internal Revenue Code and ~~965~~ the amount of foreign derived intangible income deducted under section 250 of the Internal Revenue Code is an addition.

(b) The addition under this subdivision is reduced by the amount of the deduction under section 245A of the Internal Revenue Code that represents amounts included in federal taxable income in a prior taxable year under section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0133, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. Section 179 expensing. Effective for property placed in service in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2018, 80 percent of the amount by which the deduction allowed under the dollar limits of section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code exceeds the deduction allowable by section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 2003, is an addition.

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

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0134, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 17. Global intangible low-taxed income. The taxpayer's global intangible low-taxed income included under section 951A of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year is a subtraction.

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

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0136, is amended to read:

290.0136 CERTAIN PREFERRED STOCK LOSSES.

A taxpayer must compute net income by treating losses from the sale or transfer of certain preferred stock, which the taxpayer treated as ordinary losses pursuant to Division A, title III, section 301 of Public Law 110-343, as capital losses. The amount of net income under section 290.01, subdivision 19; taxable net income under section 290.01, subdivision 22; taxable income under section 290.01, subdivision 29; the numerator and denominator in section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (e); individual alternative minimum taxable income under section 290.091, subdivision 2; ~~corporate alternative minimum taxable income under section 290.0921, subdivision 3;~~ and net operating losses under section 290.095 must be computed for each taxable year as if those losses had been treated by the taxpayer as capital losses under the Internal Revenue Code, including the limitations under section 1211 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 36. **[290.0138] PERSONAL AND DEPENDENT EXEMPTIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Personal and dependent exemptions.** (a) A taxpayer is allowed (1) a personal exemption in the amount of \$4,150, and in the case of a married couple filing a joint return an additional personal exemption of \$4,150; plus (2) a dependent exemption of \$4,150 multiplied by the number of dependents of the taxpayer, as defined under sections 151 and 152 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) The personal and dependent exemptions are not allowed to an individual who is eligible to be claimed as a dependent, as defined in sections 151 or 152 of the Internal Revenue Code, by another taxpayer.

Subd. 2. **Cost-of-living adjustment.** For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2018, the commissioner shall annually adjust the amounts in subdivision 1 by the percentage determined pursuant to the provisions of section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code as amended through March 31, 2018. The exemption amount as adjusted for inflation must be rounded to the nearest \$50. If the amount is not a multiple of \$50, the commissioner shall round down to the next lowest multiple of \$50. The determination of the commissioner under this subdivision is not a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act.

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

Sec. 37. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.032, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

Sec. 38. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.05, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Taxes imposed on exempt entities.** (a) An organization exempt from taxation under subdivision 2 shall, nevertheless, be subject to tax under this chapter to the extent provided in the following provisions of the Internal Revenue Code:

(1) section 527 (dealing with political organizations);

(2) section 528 (dealing with certain homeowners associations);

(3) sections 511 to 515 (dealing with unrelated business income);

(4) section 521 (dealing with farmers' cooperatives); and

(5) section 6033(e)(2) (dealing with lobbying expense); but notwithstanding this subdivision, shall be considered an organization exempt from income tax for the purposes of any law which refers to organizations exempt from income taxes.

(b) The tax shall be imposed on the taxable income of political organizations or homeowner associations or the unrelated business taxable income, as defined in section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code, of organizations defined in section 511 of the Internal Revenue Code, provided that the tax is not imposed on:

(1) advertising revenues from a newspaper published by an organization described in section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code; or

(2) revenues from lawful gambling authorized under chapter 349 that are expended for purposes that qualify for the deduction for charitable contributions under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code, disregarding the limitation under section 170(b)(2), but only to the extent the contributions are not deductible in computing federal taxable income.

The tax shall be at the corporate rates. The tax shall only be imposed on income and deductions assignable to this state under sections 290.17 to 290.20. To the extent deducted in computing federal taxable income, the deductions contained in section 290.21 shall not be allowed in computing Minnesota taxable net income.

(c) The tax shall be imposed on organizations subject to federal tax under section 6033(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, in an amount equal to the corporate tax rate multiplied by the amount of lobbying expenses taxed under section 6033(e)(2) which are attributable to lobbying the Minnesota state government.

(d) In calculating unrelated business taxable income under section 512 of the Internal Revenue Code, the amount of any net operating loss deduction claimed under section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code is an addition. Taxpayers making an addition under this paragraph may deduct a net operating loss for the taxable year in the same manner as a corporation under section 290.095, in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, and may calculate the loss without the application of the limitation provided for under section 512(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 39. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.06, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Computation, corporations.** (a) The franchise tax imposed upon corporations shall be computed by applying to their taxable income the rate of ~~9.8~~ 9.1 percent.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the rate for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2020, is 9.65 percent.

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

Sec. 40. Minnesota Statutes 2016, 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 ~~\$35,480~~ \$37,850, ~~5.35~~ 5.25 percent;
- (2) On all over ~~\$35,480~~ \$37,850, but not over ~~\$140,960~~ \$150,380, ~~7.05~~ 6.85 percent;
- (3) On all over ~~\$140,960~~ \$150,380, but not over ~~\$250,000~~ \$266,700, 7.85 percent;
- (4) On all over ~~\$250,000~~ \$266,700, 9.85 percent.

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

(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 ~~\$24,270~~ \$25,890, ~~5.35~~ 5.25 percent;

(2) On all over ~~\$24,270~~ \$25,890, but not over ~~\$79,730~~ \$85,060, ~~7.05~~ 6.85 percent;

(3) On all over ~~\$79,730~~ \$85,060, but not over ~~\$150,000~~ \$160,020, 7.85 percent;

(4) On all over ~~\$150,000~~ \$160,020, 9.85 percent.

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

(1) On the first ~~\$29,880~~ \$31,880, ~~5.35~~ 5.25 percent;

(2) On all over ~~\$29,880~~ \$31,880, but not over ~~\$120,070~~ \$128,090, ~~7.05~~ 6.85 percent;

(3) On all over ~~\$120,070~~ \$128,090, but not over ~~\$200,000~~ \$213,360, 7.85 percent;

(4) On all over ~~\$200,000~~ \$213,360, 9.85 percent.

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

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

(1) the numerator is the individual's Minnesota source federal adjusted gross income ~~as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code~~ and increased by the additions required under section 290.0131, subdivisions 2 and 2, 6 to 44 10, 16, and 17, and reduced by the Minnesota assignable portion of the subtraction for United States government interest under section 290.0132, subdivision 2, and the subtractions under section 290.0132, subdivisions 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, ~~and 18, and 27 to 29~~, after applying the allocation and assignability provisions of section 290.081, clause (a), or 290.17; and

(2) the denominator is the individual's federal adjusted gross income ~~as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code~~, increased by the amounts specified in section 290.0131, subdivisions 2 and 2, 6 to 44 10, 16, and 17, and reduced by the amounts specified in section 290.0132, subdivisions 2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, ~~and 18, and 27 to 29~~.

(f) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, and before January 1, 2020, a rate of 5.3 percent applies instead of the 5.25 percent rate in paragraphs (a) to (c), and a rate of 6.95 percent applies instead of the 6.85 percent rate in paragraphs (a) to (c).

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

Sec. 41. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.06, subdivision 2d, is amended to read:

Subd. 2d. **Inflation adjustment of brackets.** (a) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013, the minimum and maximum dollar amounts for each rate bracket for which a tax is imposed in subdivision 2c shall be adjusted for inflation by the percentage determined under paragraph (b). ~~For the purpose of making the adjustment as provided in this subdivision all of the rate brackets provided in subdivision 2c shall be the rate brackets as they existed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, and before January 1, 2014.~~ The rate applicable to any rate bracket must not be changed. The dollar amounts setting forth the tax shall be adjusted to reflect the changes in the rate brackets. The rate brackets as adjusted must

be rounded to the nearest \$10 amount. If the rate bracket ends in \$5, it must be rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount.

(b) The commissioner shall adjust the rate brackets and 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 "2012" "2017" shall be substituted for the word "1992." ~~For 2014, the commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2012, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2013, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2012, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year.~~ "2016." The determination of the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision shall not be considered a "rule" and shall not be subject to the Administrative Procedure Act contained in chapter 14.

No later than December 15 of each year, the commissioner shall announce the specific percentage that will be used to adjust the tax rate brackets.

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

Sec. 42. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.067, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

(e) In the case of a nonresident, part-year resident, or a person who has earned income not subject to tax under this chapter including earned income excluded pursuant to section 290.0132, subdivision 10, the credit determined under section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code must be allocated based on the ratio by which the earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse from Minnesota sources bears to the total earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse.

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

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

(h) For taxpayers with federal adjusted gross income in excess of ~~\$50,000~~ \$50,990, the credit is equal to the lesser of the credit otherwise calculated under this subdivision, or the amount equal to \$600 minus five percent of federal adjusted gross income in excess of ~~\$50,000~~ \$50,990 for taxpayers with one qualified individual, or \$1,200 minus five percent of federal adjusted gross income in excess of ~~\$50,000~~ \$50,990 for taxpayers with two or more qualified individuals, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

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

Sec. 43. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.067, subdivision 2b, is amended to read:

Subd. 2b. **Inflation adjustment.** The commissioner shall adjust the dollar amount of the income threshold at which the maximum credit begins to be reduced under subdivision 1 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 "~~2016~~" "2017" shall be substituted for the word "~~1992~~." ~~For 2018, the commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2016, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2017, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2016, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year.~~ "2016." The determination of the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision must not be considered a "rule" and is not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act contained in chapter 14. The threshold amount as adjusted must be rounded to the nearest \$10 amount. If the amount ends in \$5, the amount is rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount.

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

Sec. 44. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0671, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Credit allowed.** (a) An individual who is a resident of Minnesota 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, except that a taxpayer with no qualifying children who has attained the age of 21, but not attained age 65 before the close of the taxable year and is otherwise eligible for a credit under section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code may also receive a credit.

(b) For individuals with no qualifying children, the credit equals 2.10 percent of the first ~~\$6,480~~ \$6,480 of earned income. The credit is reduced by 2.01 percent of earned income or adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of ~~\$8,130~~ \$8,530, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(c) For individuals with one qualifying child, the credit equals 9.35 percent of the first ~~\$11,120~~ \$11,670 of earned income. The credit is reduced by 6.02 percent of earned income or adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of ~~\$21,190~~ \$22,340, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(d) For individuals with two or more qualifying children, the credit equals 11 percent of the first ~~\$18,240~~ \$19,130 of earned income. The credit is reduced by 10.82 percent of earned income or adjusted gross income, whichever is greater, in excess of ~~\$25,130~~ \$26,360, but in no case is the credit less than zero.

(e) For a 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 290.0132, subdivision 10, the credit must be allocated based on the ratio of federal adjusted gross income reduced by the earned income not subject to tax under this chapter over federal adjusted gross income. For purposes of this paragraph, the following clauses are not considered "earned income not subject to tax under this chapter":

(1) the subtractions for military pay under section 290.0132, subdivisions 11 and 12;

(2) the exclusion of combat pay under section 112 of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(3) income derived from an Indian reservation by an enrolled member of the reservation while living on the reservation.

(g) For tax years beginning after December 31, ~~2013~~ 2018, the ~~\$8,130~~ \$8,530 in paragraph (b), the ~~\$21,190~~ \$22,340 in paragraph (c), and the ~~\$25,130~~ \$26,360 in paragraph (d), after being adjusted for inflation under subdivision 7, are each increased by ~~\$5,000~~ \$5,700 for married taxpayers filing joint returns. For tax years beginning after December 31, ~~2013~~ 2018, the commissioner shall annually adjust the ~~\$5,000~~ \$5,700 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" "2017" shall be substituted for the word "1992." ~~For 2014, 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, 2013, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2008, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year.~~ "2016." 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) The commissioner shall construct tables showing the amount of the credit at various income levels and make them available to taxpayers. The tables shall follow the schedule contained in this subdivision, except that the commissioner may graduate the transition between income brackets.

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

Sec. 45. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0671, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Inflation adjustment.** The earned income amounts used to calculate the credit and the income thresholds at which the maximum credit begins to be reduced in subdivision 1 must be adjusted for inflation. The commissioner shall adjust 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 "~~2013~~" "2017" shall be substituted for the word "~~1992~~." ~~For 2015, the commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2013, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2014, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2013, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year.~~ "2016." The earned income thresholds as adjusted for inflation must be rounded to the nearest \$10 amount. If the amount ends in \$5, the amount is rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount. The determination of the commissioner under this subdivision is not a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act.

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

Sec. 46. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0672, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

(b) "Long-term care insurance" means a policy that:

(1) qualifies for a deduction under section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code, disregarding the adjusted gross income test; or meets the requirements given in section 62A.46; or provides similar coverage issued under the laws of another jurisdiction; and

(2) has a lifetime long-term care benefit limit of not less than \$100,000; and

(3) has been offered in compliance with the inflation protection requirements of section 62S.23.

(c) "Qualified beneficiary" means the taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse.

(d) "Premiums deducted in determining ~~federal~~ taxable net income" means the lesser of (1) long-term care insurance premiums that qualify as deductions under section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code; and (2) the total amount deductible for medical ~~care~~ expenses under section 213 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 47. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0672, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Credit.** A taxpayer is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for long-term care insurance policy premiums paid during the tax year. The credit for each policy equals 25 percent of premiums paid to the extent not deducted in determining ~~federal~~ taxable net income. A taxpayer may claim a credit for only one policy for each qualified beneficiary. A maximum of \$100 applies to each qualified beneficiary. The maximum total credit allowed per year is \$200 for married couples filing joint returns and \$100 for all other filers. For a nonresident or part-year resident, the credit determined under this section must be allocated based on the percentage calculated under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (e).

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

Sec. 48. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0681, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

(b) "Account" means the historic credit administration account in the special revenue fund.

(c) "Office" means the State Historic Preservation Office of the Department of Administration.

(d) "Project" means rehabilitation of a certified historic structure, as defined in section 47(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, that is located in Minnesota and is allowed a federal credit.

(e) "Federal credit" means the credit allowed under section ~~47(a)(2)~~ 47(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that the amount allowed is deemed to be allocated in the taxable year that the project is placed in service.

(f) "Placed in service" has the meaning used in section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(g) "Qualified rehabilitation expenditures" has the meaning given in section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for applications for allocation certificates submitted after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 49. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0681, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Credit or grant allowed; certified historic structure.** (a) A credit is allowed against the tax imposed under this chapter equal to not more than 100 percent of the credit allowed under section ~~47(a)(2)~~ 47(a) of the Internal Revenue Code for a project. The credit is payable in an amount equal to one-fifth of the total credit amount allowed in the five taxable years beginning with the year the project is placed in service. To qualify for the credit:

(1) the project must receive Part 3 certification and be placed in service during the taxable year; and

(2) the taxpayer must be allowed the federal credit and be issued a credit certificate for the taxable year as provided in subdivision 4.

(b) The commissioner of administration may pay a grant in lieu of the credit. The grant equals 90 percent of the credit that would be allowed for the project. The grant is payable in an amount equal to one-fifth of 90 percent of the credit that would be allowed for the project in the five taxable years beginning with the year the project is placed in service.

(c) In lieu of the credit under paragraph (a), an insurance company may claim a credit against the insurance premiums tax imposed under chapter 297I.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for applications for allocation certificates submitted after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 50. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0681, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Applications; allocations.** (a) To qualify for a credit or grant under this section, the developer of a project must apply to the office before the rehabilitation begins. The application must contain the information and be in the form prescribed by the office. The office may collect a fee for application of up to 0.5 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenditures, up to \$40,000, based on estimated qualified rehabilitation expenditures, to offset costs associated with personnel and administrative expenses related to administering the credit and preparing the economic impact report in subdivision 9. Application fees are deposited in the account. The application must indicate if the application is for a credit or a grant in lieu of the credit or a combination of the two and designate the taxpayer qualifying for the credit or the recipient of the grant.

(b) Upon approving an application for credit, the office shall issue allocation certificates that:

(1) verify eligibility for the credit or grant;

(2) state the amount of credit or grant anticipated with the project, with the credit amount equal to 100 percent and the grant amount equal to 90 percent of the federal credit anticipated in the application;

(3) state that the credit or grant allowed may increase or decrease if the federal credit the project receives at the time it is placed in service is different than the amount anticipated at the time the allocation certificate is issued; and

(4) state the fiscal year in which the credit or grant is allocated, and that the taxpayer or grant recipient is entitled to receive one-fifth of the total amount of either the credit or the grant at the time the project is placed in service, provided that date is within three calendar years following the issuance of the allocation certificate.

(c) The office, in consultation with the commissioner, shall determine if the project is eligible for a credit or a grant under this section and must notify the developer in writing of its determination. Eligibility for the credit is subject to review and audit by the commissioner.

(d) The federal credit recapture and repayment requirements under section 50 of the Internal Revenue Code do not apply to the credit allowed under this section.

(e) Any decision of the office under paragraph (c) may be challenged as a contested case under chapter 14. The contested case proceeding must be initiated within 45 days of the date of written notification by the office.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for applications for allocation certificates submitted after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 51. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0681, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

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

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

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

(b) The recipient of a credit certificate may assign the certificate to another taxpayer before the first one-fifth payment is claimed, which is then allowed the credit under this section or section 297I.20, subdivision 3. An assignment is not valid unless the assignee notifies the commissioner within 30 days of the date that the assignment is made. The commissioner shall prescribe the forms necessary for notifying the commissioner of the assignment of a credit certificate and for claiming a credit by assignment.

(c) Credits passed through to partners, members, shareholders, or owners pursuant to subdivision 5 are not an assignment of a credit certificate under this subdivision.

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

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for applications for allocation certificates submitted after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 52. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0684, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Credit allowed.** (a) An individual who is a resident of Minnesota is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter. The credit is not allowed to an individual who is eligible to be claimed as a dependent, as defined in sections 151 and 152 of the Internal Revenue Code. The credit may not exceed the liability for tax under this chapter.

(b) The amount of the credit allowed equals 50 percent of contributions for the taxable year. The maximum credit is \$500, subject to the phaseout in paragraphs (c) and (d). In no case is the credit less than zero.

(c) For individual filers, the maximum credit is reduced by two percent of adjusted gross income in excess of ~~\$75,000~~ \$76,490.

(d) For married couples filing a joint return, the maximum credit is phased out as follows:

(1) for married couples with adjusted gross income in excess of ~~\$75,000~~ \$76,490, but not more than ~~\$100,000~~ \$101,990, the maximum credit is reduced by one percent of adjusted gross income in excess of ~~\$75,000~~ \$76,490;

(2) for married couples with adjusted gross income in excess of ~~\$100,000~~ \$101,990, but not more than ~~\$135,000~~ \$137,680, the maximum credit is \$250; and

(3) for married couples with adjusted gross income in excess of ~~\$135,000~~ \$137,680, the maximum credit is \$250, reduced by one percent of adjusted gross income in excess of ~~\$135,000~~ \$137,680.

(e) The income thresholds in paragraphs (c) and (d) used to calculate the maximum credit must be adjusted for inflation. The commissioner shall adjust the income thresholds by the percentage determined under the provisions of section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that in section 1(f)(3)(B) the word "2016" "2017" is substituted for the word "1992." ~~For 2018, the commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2016, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2017, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2016, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year. "2016."~~ The income thresholds as adjusted for inflation must be rounded to the nearest \$10 amount. If the amount ends in \$5, the amount is rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount. The determination of the commissioner under this subdivision is not subject to chapter 14, including section 14.386.

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

Sec. 53. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0802, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Subtraction.** (a) A qualified individual is allowed a subtraction from federal ~~taxable~~ adjusted gross income of the individual's subtraction base amount. The excess of the subtraction base amount over the taxable net income computed without regard to the subtraction for the elderly or disabled under section 290.0132, subdivision 5, may be used to reduce the amount of a lump sum distribution subject to tax under section 290.032.

(b)(1) The initial subtraction base amount equals

(i) \$12,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return if a spouse is a qualified individual,

(ii) \$9,600 for a single taxpayer, and

(iii) \$6,000 for a married taxpayer filing a separate federal return.

(2) The qualified individual's initial subtraction base amount, then, must be reduced by the sum of nontaxable retirement and disability benefits and one-half of the amount of adjusted gross income in excess of the following thresholds:

(i) \$18,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return if both spouses are qualified individuals,

(ii) \$14,500 for a single taxpayer or for a married couple filing a joint return if only one spouse is a qualified individual, and

(iii) \$9,000 for a married taxpayer filing a separate federal return.

(3) In the case of a qualified individual who is under the age of 65, the maximum amount of the subtraction base may not exceed the taxpayer's disability income.

(4) The resulting amount is the subtraction base amount.

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

Sec. 54. **[290.0803] STANDARD OR ITEMIZED DEDUCTION.**

Subdivision 1. Election. An individual may elect to claim a state standard deduction in lieu of state itemized deductions. In the case of a married individual filing a separate return, if one spouse elects to claim state itemized deductions, the other spouse is not allowed a state standard deduction.

Subd. 2. Subtraction. Based on the election under subdivision 1, individuals are allowed to subtract from federal adjusted gross income the state standard deduction or the state itemized deduction.

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

Sec. 55. Minnesota Statutes 2017 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; and

(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 290.0131, subdivision 2; and

(6) the amount of addition required by section 290.0131, subdivisions ~~9 to 14~~, 10, 16, and 17;

(7) the deduction allowed under section 199A of the Internal Revenue Code;

less the sum of the amounts determined under the following:

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) the amount which would have been an allowable deduction under section 165(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 16, 2016, and which was taken as a Minnesota itemized deduction under section 290.01, subdivision 29.

In the case of an estate or trust, alternative minimum taxable income must be computed as provided in section 59(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that alternative minimum taxable income must be increased by the amount of the addition under section 290.0131, subdivision 15.

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 56. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.091, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Exemption amount.** (a) For purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax, the exemption amount is, ~~for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2005, \$60,000~~ \$75,760 for married couples filing joint returns, ~~\$30,000~~ \$37,880 for married individuals filing separate returns, estates, and trusts, and ~~\$45,000~~ \$56,820 for unmarried individuals.

(b) The exemption amount determined under this subdivision is subject to the phase out under section ~~55(d)(3)~~ 55(d)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that alternative minimum taxable income as determined under this section must be substituted in the computation of the phase out.

(c) For taxable years beginning after December 31, ~~2006~~ 2018, the exemption amount under paragraph (a) must be adjusted for inflation. The commissioner shall adjust the exemption amount 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 "~~2005~~" "2017" shall be substituted for the word "~~1992~~." ~~For 2007, the commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2005, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2006, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2005, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year.~~ "2016." The exemption amount as adjusted must be rounded to the nearest \$10. If the amount ends in \$5, it must be rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount. The determination of the commissioner under this subdivision is not a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act.

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

Sec. 57. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0921, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Carryover credit.** (a) A corporation is allowed a credit against qualified regular tax for qualified alternative minimum tax previously paid. The credit is allowable only ~~if the corporation has no tax liability~~

~~under this section for the taxable year and~~ if the corporation has an alternative minimum tax credit carryover from a previous year. The credit allowable in a taxable year equals the lesser of

(1) ~~the excess of the qualified regular tax for the taxable year over the amount computed under subdivision 1, clause (1), for the taxable year;~~ or

(2) the carryover credit to the taxable year.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given.

(1) "Qualified alternative minimum tax" equals the amount determined under subdivision 1 for ~~the~~ a taxable year beginning before December 31, 2017.

(2) "Qualified regular tax" means the tax imposed under section 290.06, subdivision 1.

(c) The qualified alternative minimum tax for a taxable year is an alternative minimum tax credit carryover to each of the taxable years succeeding the taxable year. The entire amount of the credit must be carried to the earliest taxable year to which the amount may be carried. Any unused portion of the credit must be carried to the following taxable year. No credit may be carried to a taxable year in which alternative minimum tax was paid.

(d) An acquiring corporation may carry over this credit from a transferor or distributor corporation in a corporate acquisition. The provisions of section 381 of the Internal Revenue Code apply in determining the amount of the carryover, if any.

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

Sec. 58. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0922, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Imposition.** (a) In addition to the tax imposed by this chapter without regard to this section, the franchise tax imposed on a corporation required to file under section 289A.08, subdivision 3, other than a corporation treated as an "S" corporation under section 290.9725 for the taxable year includes a tax equal to the following amounts:

If the sum of the corporation's Minnesota property,
payrolls, and sales or receipts is:

the tax equals:

			930,000		
	less than	\$	<u>990,000</u>		\$ 0
			930,000		190
\$	<u>990,000</u>	to	\$ <u>1,989,999</u>		\$ <u>200</u>
			1,870,000		560
\$	<u>1,990,000</u>	to	\$ <u>9,959,999</u>		\$ <u>600</u>
			9,340,000		1,870
\$	<u>9,960,000</u>	to	\$ <u>19,929,999</u>		\$ <u>1,990</u>
			18,680,000		3,740
\$	<u>19,930,000</u>	to	\$ <u>39,859,999</u>		\$ <u>3,990</u>
			37,360,000		9,340
\$	<u>39,860,000</u>	or more			\$ <u>9,960</u>

(b) A tax is imposed for each taxable year on a corporation required to file a return under section 289A.12, subdivision 3, that is treated as an "S" corporation under section 290.9725 and on a partnership required to file a return under section 289A.12, subdivision 3, other than a partnership that derives over 80 percent of

its income from farming. The tax imposed under this paragraph is due on or before the due date of the return for the taxpayer due under section 289A.18, subdivision 1. The commissioner shall prescribe the return to be used for payment of this tax. The tax under this paragraph is equal to the following amounts:

If the sum of the S corporation's or partnership's Minnesota property, payrolls, and sales or receipts is:

the tax equals:

			930,000		
	less than	\$	<u>990,000</u>		\$ 0
			930,000		190
\$	<u>990,000</u>	to	\$ <u>1,989,999</u>		\$ <u>200</u>
			1,870,000		560
\$	<u>1,990,000</u>	to	\$ <u>9,959,999</u>		\$ <u>600</u>
			9,340,000		1,870
\$	<u>9,960,000</u>	to	\$ <u>19,929,999</u>		\$ <u>1,990</u>
			18,680,000		3,740
\$	<u>19,930,000</u>	to	\$ <u>39,859,999</u>		\$ <u>3,990</u>
			37,360,000		9,340
\$	<u>39,860,000</u>	or more			\$ <u>9,960</u>

(c) The commissioner shall adjust the dollar amounts of both the tax and the property, payrolls, and sales or receipts thresholds in paragraphs (a) and (b) 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 "~~2012~~" "2017" must be substituted for the word "~~1992~~." ~~For 2014, the commissioner shall determine the percentage change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2012, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2013, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2012, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year.~~ "2016." The determination of the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision is not a "rule" subject to the Administrative Procedure Act contained in chapter 14. The tax amounts as adjusted must be rounded to the nearest \$10 amount and the threshold amounts must be adjusted to the nearest \$10,000 amount. For tax amounts that end in \$5, the amount is rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount and for the threshold amounts that end in \$5,000, the amount is rounded up to the nearest \$10,000.

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

Sec. 59. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.095, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Computation and modifications.** The following modifications shall be made in computing a net operating loss in any taxable year and also in computing the taxable net income for any taxable year before a net operating loss deduction shall be allowed:

(a) No deduction shall be allowed for or with respect to losses connected with income producing activities if the income therefrom would not be required to be either assignable to this state or included in computing the taxpayer's taxable net income.

(b) A net operating loss deduction shall not be allowed.

(c) The amount deductible on account of losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall not exceed the amount includable on account of gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets.

(d) Renegotiation of profits for a prior taxable year under the renegotiation laws of the United States of America, including renegotiation of the profits with a subcontractor, shall not enter into the computation.

(e) Federal income and excess profits taxes shall not be allowed as a deduction.

(f) The 80-percent limitation under section 172(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code does not apply to the computations for corporate taxpayers under this section.

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

Sec. 60. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.17, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Income not derived from conduct of a trade or business.** The income of a taxpayer subject to the allocation rules that is not derived from the conduct of a trade or business must be assigned in accordance with paragraphs (a) to (f):

(a)(1) Subject to paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3), income from wages as defined in section 3401(a) ~~and~~ (f), and (i) of the Internal Revenue Code is assigned to this state if, and to the extent that, the work of the employee is performed within it; all other income from such sources is treated as income from sources without this state.

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

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

(i) the amount of income to be assigned to Minnesota for an individual who is a nonresident salaried athletic team employee shall be determined by using a fraction in which the denominator contains the total number of days in which the individual is under a duty to perform for the employer, and the numerator is the total number of those days spent in Minnesota. For purposes of this paragraph, off-season training activities, unless conducted at the team's facilities as part of a team imposed program, are not included in the total number of duty days. Bonuses earned as a result of play during the regular season or for participation in championship, play-off, or all-star games must be allocated under the formula. Signing bonuses are not subject to allocation under the formula if they are not conditional on playing any games for the team, are payable separately from any other compensation, and are nonrefundable; and

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

(3) For purposes of this section, amounts received by a nonresident as "retirement income" as defined in section (b)(1) of the State Income Taxation of Pension Income Act, Public Law 104-95, are not considered income derived from carrying on a trade or business or from wages or other compensation for work an employee performed in Minnesota, and are not taxable under this chapter.

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

(c) Income or gains from intangible personal property not employed in the business of the recipient of the income or gains must be assigned to this state if the recipient of the income or gains is a resident of this state or is a resident trust or estate.

Gain on the sale of a partnership interest is allocable to this state in the ratio of the original cost of partnership tangible property in this state to the original cost of partnership tangible property everywhere, determined at the time of the sale. If more than 50 percent of the value of the partnership's assets consists of intangibles, gain or loss from the sale of the partnership interest is allocated to this state in accordance

with the sales factor of the partnership for its first full tax period immediately preceding the tax period of the partnership during which the partnership interest was sold.

Gain on the sale of an interest in a single member limited liability company that is disregarded for federal income tax purposes is allocable to this state as if the single member limited liability company did not exist and the assets of the limited liability company are personally owned by the sole member.

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

When an employer pays an employee for a covenant not to compete, the income allocated to this state is in the ratio of the employee's service in Minnesota in the calendar year preceding leaving the employment of the employer over the total services performed by the employee for the employer in that year.

(d) Income from winnings on a bet made by an individual while in Minnesota is assigned to this state. In this paragraph, "bet" has the meaning given in section 609.75, subdivision 2, as limited by section 609.75, subdivision 3, clauses (1), (2), and (3).

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

(f) For the purposes of this section, working as an employee shall not be considered to be conducting a trade or business.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for wages paid after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 61. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.21, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Dividends received from another corporation.** (a)(1) Eighty percent of dividends received by a corporation during the taxable year from another corporation, in which the recipient owns 20 percent or more of the stock, by vote and value, not including stock described in section 1504(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code when the corporate stock with respect to which dividends are paid does not constitute the stock in trade of the taxpayer or would not be included in the inventory of the taxpayer, or does not constitute property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's trade or business, or when the trade or business of the taxpayer does not consist principally of the holding of the stocks and the collection of the income and gains therefrom; and

(2)(i) the remaining 20 percent of dividends if the dividends received are the stock in an affiliated company transferred in an overall plan of reorganization and the dividend is eliminated in consolidation under Treasury Department Regulation 1.1502-14(a), as amended through December 31, 1989;

(ii) the remaining 20 percent of dividends if the dividends are received from a corporation which is subject to tax under section 290.36 and which is a member of an affiliated group of corporations as defined by the Internal Revenue Code and the dividend is eliminated in consolidation under Treasury Department Regulation 1.1502-14(a), as amended through December 31, 1989, or is deducted under an election under section 243(b) of the Internal Revenue Code; or

(iii) the remaining 20 percent of the dividends if the dividends are received from a property and casualty insurer as defined under section 60A.60, subdivision 8, which is a member of an affiliated group of corporations as defined by the Internal Revenue Code and either: (A) the dividend is eliminated in consolidation under Treasury Regulation 1.1502-14(a), as amended through December 31, 1989; or (B) the dividend is deducted under an election under section 243(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) Seventy percent of dividends received by a corporation during the taxable year from another corporation in which the recipient owns less than 20 percent of the stock, by vote or value, not including

stock described in section 1504(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code when the corporate stock with respect to which dividends are paid does not constitute the stock in trade of the taxpayer, or does not constitute property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's trade or business, or when the trade or business of the taxpayer does not consist principally of the holding of the stocks and the collection of income and gain therefrom.

(c) The dividend deduction provided in this subdivision shall be allowed only with respect to dividends that are included in a corporation's Minnesota taxable net income for the taxable year.

The dividend deduction provided in this subdivision does not apply to a dividend from a corporation which, for the taxable year of the corporation in which the distribution is made or for the next preceding taxable year of the corporation, is a corporation exempt from tax under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The dividend deduction provided in this subdivision does not apply to a dividend received from a real estate investment trust as defined in section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The dividend deduction provided in this subdivision applies to the amount of regulated investment company dividends only to the extent determined under section 854(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The dividend deduction provided in this subdivision shall not be allowed with respect to any dividend for which a deduction is not allowed under the provisions of section 246(c) or 246A of the Internal Revenue Code.

(d) If dividends received by a corporation that does not have nexus with Minnesota under the provisions of Public Law 86-272 are included as income on the return of an affiliated corporation permitted or required to file a combined report under section 290.17, subdivision 4, or 290.34, subdivision 2, then for purposes of this subdivision the determination as to whether the trade or business of the corporation consists principally of the holding of stocks and the collection of income and gains therefrom shall be made with reference to the trade or business of the affiliated corporation having a nexus with Minnesota.

(e) The deduction provided by this subdivision does not apply if the dividends are paid by a FSC as defined in section 922 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(f) If one or more of the members of the unitary group whose income is included on the combined report received a dividend, the deduction under this subdivision for each member of the unitary business required to file a return under this chapter is the product of: (1) 100 percent of the dividends received by members of the group; (2) the percentage allowed pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b); and (3) the percentage of the taxpayer's business income apportionable to this state for the taxable year under section 290.191 or 290.20.

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

Sec. 62. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.21, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9. Controlled foreign corporations. The income of a domestic corporation that is included in net income under section 965 or other provisions of subchapter N, part III, subpart F, of the Internal Revenue Code is dividend income.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016, with regard to income section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code and confirms the treatment of income under subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code as dividend income for any open taxable year.

Sec. 63. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.34, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. Insurance companies; interest expense limitation. To be consistent with the federal treatment of the interest expense limitation under section 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code for an affiliated group

that includes an insurance company taxable under chapter 297I and exempt from taxation under section 290.05, subdivision 1, clause (c), the rules under this subdivision apply. In that case, the interest expense limitation under section 163(j) must be computed for the corporation subject to tax under this chapter using the adjusted taxable income of the insurance companies that are part of the affiliated group and taxed under chapter 297I.

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

Sec. 64. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.34, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6. Affiliated corporations filing a combined report; interest expense limitation. Section 163(j) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be applied to affiliated corporations permitted or required to file a combined report under section 290.17, subdivision 4, consistent with its application to a consolidated group of corporations for federal income tax purposes.

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

Sec. 65. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.92, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (1) **Wages.** For purposes of this section, the term "wages" means the same as that term is defined in section 3401(a) ~~and~~ ² (f), ² and (i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) **Payroll period.** For purposes of this section the term "payroll period" means a period for which a payment of wages is ordinarily made to the employee by the employee's employer, and the term "miscellaneous payroll period" means a payroll period other than a daily, weekly, biweekly, semimonthly, monthly, quarterly, semiannual, or annual payroll period.

(3) **Employee.** For purposes of this section the term "employee" means any resident individual performing services for an employer, either within or without, or both within and without the state of Minnesota, and every nonresident individual performing services within the state of Minnesota, the performance of which services constitute, establish, and determine the relationship between the parties as that of employer and employee. As used in the preceding sentence, the term "employee" includes an officer of a corporation, and an officer, employee, or elected official of the United States, a state, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing.

(4) **Employer.** For purposes of this section the term "employer" means any person, including individuals, fiduciaries, estates, trusts, partnerships, limited liability companies, and corporations transacting business in or deriving any income from sources within the state of Minnesota for whom an individual performs or performed any service, of whatever nature, as the employee of such person, except that if the person for whom the individual performs or performed the services does not have control of the payment of the wages for such services, the term "employer," except for purposes of paragraph (1), means the person having control of the payment of such wages. As used in the preceding sentence, the term "employer" includes any corporation, individual, estate, trust, or organization which is exempt from taxation under section 290.05 and further includes, but is not limited to, officers of corporations who have control, either individually or jointly with another or others, of the payment of the wages.

(5) **Number of withholding exemptions claimed.** For purposes of this section, the term "number of withholding exemptions claimed" means the number of withholding exemptions claimed in a withholding exemption certificate in effect under subdivision 5, except that if no such certificate is in effect, the number of withholding exemptions claimed shall be considered to be zero.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for wages paid after July 1, 2018.

Sec. 66. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290A.03, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

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

- (1) federal adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code; and
- (2) the sum of the following amounts to the extent not included in clause (1):
 - (i) all nontaxable income;
 - (ii) the amount of a passive activity loss that is not disallowed as a result of section 469, paragraph (i) or (m) of the Internal Revenue Code and the amount of passive activity loss carryover allowed under section 469(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (iii) an amount equal to the total of any discharge of qualified farm indebtedness of a solvent individual excluded from gross income under section 108(g) of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (iv) cash public assistance and relief;
 - (v) any pension or annuity (including railroad retirement benefits, all payments received under the federal Social Security Act, Supplemental Security Income, and veterans benefits), which was not exclusively funded by the claimant or spouse, or which was funded exclusively by the claimant or spouse and which funding payments were excluded from federal adjusted gross income in the years when the payments were made;
 - (vi) interest received from the federal or a state government or any instrumentality or political subdivision thereof;
 - (vii) workers' compensation;
 - (viii) nontaxable strike benefits;
 - (ix) the gross amounts of payments received in the nature of disability income or sick pay as a result of accident, sickness, or other disability, whether funded through insurance or otherwise;
 - (x) a lump-sum distribution under section 402(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1995;
 - (xi) contributions made by the claimant to an individual retirement account, including a qualified voluntary employee contribution; simplified employee pension plan; self-employed retirement plan; cash or deferred arrangement plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code; or deferred compensation plan under section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent the sum of amounts exceeds the retirement base amount for the claimant and spouse;
 - (xii) to the extent not included in federal adjusted gross income, distributions received by the claimant or spouse from a traditional or Roth style retirement account or plan;
 - (xiii) nontaxable scholarship or fellowship grants;
 - (xiv) ~~the amount of deduction allowed under section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code~~ alimony received to the extent not included in the recipient's income;
 - (xv) the amount of deduction allowed under section 220 or 223 of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (xvi) the amount deducted for tuition expenses under section 222 of the Internal Revenue Code; ~~and~~
 - (xvii) the amount deducted for certain expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers under section 62(a)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(xviii) the amount excluded from federal adjusted gross income for qualified moving expense reimbursements under section 132(a)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 16, 2016; and

(xix) the amount deducted from federal adjusted gross income for moving expenses under section 217 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 16, 2016.

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

(b) "Income" does not include:

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

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

(3) to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, amounts contributed by the claimant or spouse to a traditional or Roth style retirement account or plan, but not to exceed the retirement base amount reduced by the amount of contributions excluded from federal adjusted gross income, but not less than zero;

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

(5) relief granted under this chapter;

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

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

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

(1) for the claimant's first dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.4;

(2) for the claimant's second dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.3;

(3) for the claimant's third dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.2;

(4) for the claimant's fourth dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.1;

(5) for the claimant's fifth dependent, the exemption amount; and

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

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, ~~the~~:

(1) "exemption amount" means the exemption amount under section 151(d) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year for which the income is reported; "retirement base amount" means the deductible amount for the taxable year for the claimant and spouse under section 219(b)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted for inflation as provided in section 219(b)(5)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code, without regard to whether the claimant or spouse claimed a deduction; and "traditional or Roth style retirement account or plan" means retirement plans under sections 401, 403, 408, 408A, and 457 of the Internal Revenue Code. \$4,150. For refunds payable after December 31, 2018, the commissioner shall annually adjust the \$4,150 by the percentage determined pursuant to the provisions of section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, as

amended through March 31, 2018. The exemption amount as adjusted for inflation must be rounded to the nearest \$50. If the amount is not a multiple of \$50, the commissioner shall round down to the next lowest multiple of \$50. The determination of the commissioner under this subdivision is not a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act, including section 14.386; and

(2) "retirement base amount" means the deductible amount for the taxable year for the claimant and spouse under section 219(b)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted for inflation as provided in section 219(b)(5)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code, without regard to whether the claimant or spouse claimed a deduction, and "traditional or Roth-style retirement account or plan" means retirement plans under sections 401, 403, 408, 408A, and 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refunds based on property taxes payable after December 31, 2018, and rent paid after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 67. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290A.03, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. **Gross rent.** (a) "Gross rent" means rental paid for the right of occupancy, at arm's length, of a homestead, exclusive of charges for any medical services furnished by the landlord as a part of the rental agreement, whether expressly set out in the rental agreement or not.

(b) The gross rent of a resident of a nursing home or intermediate care facility is ~~\$350~~ \$490 per month. The gross rent of a resident of an adult foster care home is ~~\$550~~ \$760 per month. Beginning for rent paid in ~~2002~~ 2019, the commissioner shall annually adjust for inflation the gross rent amounts stated in this paragraph. The adjustment must be made in accordance with section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for purposes of this paragraph the percentage increase shall be determined from the year ending on June 30, ~~2004~~ 2017, to the year ending on June 30 of the year in which the rent is paid. The commissioner shall round the gross rents to the nearest \$10 amount. If the amount ends in \$5, the commissioner shall round it up to the next \$10 amount. The determination of the commissioner under this paragraph is not a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act.

(c) If the landlord and tenant have not dealt with each other at arm's length and the commissioner determines that the gross rent charged was excessive, the commissioner may adjust the gross rent to a reasonable amount for purposes of this chapter.

(d) Any amount paid by a claimant residing in property assessed pursuant to section 273.124, subdivision 3, 4, 5, or 6 for occupancy in that property shall be excluded from gross rent for purposes of this chapter. However, property taxes imputed to the homestead of the claimant or the dwelling unit occupied by the claimant that qualifies for homestead treatment pursuant to section 273.124, subdivision 3, 4, 5, or 6 shall be included within the term "property taxes payable" as defined in subdivision 13, notwithstanding the fact that ownership is not in the name of the claimant.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refunds based on rent paid after December 31, 2017, and property taxes payable after December 31, 2018.

Sec. 68. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290A.03, subdivision 15, is amended to read:

Subd. 15. **Internal Revenue Code.** "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through ~~December 16, 2016~~ March 31, 2018.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refunds based on property taxes payable after December 31, 2018, and rent paid after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 69. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290A.04, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Homeowners; homestead credit refund.** A claimant whose property taxes payable are in excess of the percentage of the household income stated below shall pay an amount equal to the percent of income shown for the appropriate household income level along with the percent to be paid by the claimant of the remaining amount of property taxes payable. The state refund equals the amount of property taxes payable that remain, up to the state refund amount shown below.

Household Income	Percent of Income	Percent Paid by Claimant	Maximum State Refund
\$0 to 1,619 <u>\$0 to 1,729</u>	1.0 percent	15 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
1,620 1,730 to 3,229 <u>1,730 to 3,449</u>	1.1 percent	15 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
3,230 3,450 to 4,889 <u>3,450 to 5,229</u>	1.2 percent	15 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
4,890 5,230 to 6,519 <u>5,230 to 6,969</u>	1.3 percent	20 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
6,520 6,970 to 8,129 <u>6,970 to 8,689</u>	1.4 percent	20 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
8,130 8,690 to 11,389 <u>8,690 to 12,169</u>	1.5 percent	20 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
11,390 12,170 to 13,009 <u>12,170 to 13,899</u>	1.6 percent	20 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
13,010 13,900 to 14,649 <u>13,900 to 15,659</u>	1.7 percent	20 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
14,650 15,660 to 16,269 <u>15,660 to 17,389</u>	1.8 percent	20 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
16,270 17,390 to 17,879 <u>17,390 to 19,109</u>	1.9 percent	25 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
17,880 19,110 to 22,779 <u>19,110 to 24,349</u>	2.0 percent	25 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
22,780 24,350 to 24,399 <u>24,350 to 26,079</u>	2.0 percent	30 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
24,400 26,080 to 27,659 <u>26,080 to 29,559</u>	2.0 percent	30 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
27,660 29,560 to 39,029 <u>29,560 to 41,709</u>	2.0 percent	35 percent	2,580 \$ <u>2,760</u>
39,030 41,710 to 56,919 <u>41,710 to 60,829</u>	2.0 percent	35 percent	2,090 \$ <u>2,230</u>
56,920 60,830 to 65,049 <u>60,830 to 69,519</u>	2.0 percent	40 percent	1,830 \$ <u>1,960</u>

65,050 <u>69,520</u> to 73,189 <u>78,219</u>	2.1 percent	40 percent	\$ 1,510 <u>1,610</u>
73,190 <u>78,220</u> to 81,319 <u>86,909</u>	2.2 percent	40 percent	\$ 1,350 <u>1,440</u>
81,320 <u>86,910</u> to 89,449 <u>95,599</u>	2.3 percent	40 percent	\$ 1,180 <u>1,260</u>
89,450 <u>95,600</u> to 94,339 <u>100,819</u>	2.4 percent	45 percent	\$ 1,000 <u>1,070</u>
94,340 <u>100,820</u> to 97,609 <u>104,319</u>	2.5 percent	45 percent	\$ 830 <u>890</u>
97,610 <u>104,320</u> to 101,559 <u>108,539</u>	2.5 percent	50 percent	\$ 680 <u>730</u>
101,560 <u>108,540</u> to 105,499 <u>112,749</u>	2.5 percent	50 percent	\$ 500 <u>530</u>

The payment made to a claimant shall be the amount of the state refund calculated under this subdivision. No payment is allowed if the claimant's household income is ~~\$105,500~~ \$112,750 or more.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refunds based on property taxes payable after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 70. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290A.04, subdivision 2a, is amended to read:

Subd. 2a. **Renters.** A claimant whose rent constituting property taxes exceeds the percentage of the household income stated below must pay an amount equal to the percent of income shown for the appropriate household income level along with the percent to be paid by the claimant of the remaining amount of rent constituting property taxes. The state refund equals the amount of rent constituting property taxes that remain, up to the maximum state refund amount shown below.

Household Income	Percent of Income	Percent Paid by Claimant	Maximum State Refund
\$0 to 4,909 <u>5,249</u>	1.0 percent	5 percent	\$ 2,000 <u>2,140</u>
4,910 <u>5,250</u> to 6,529 <u>6,979</u>	1.0 percent	10 percent	\$ 2,000 <u>2,140</u>
6,530 <u>6,980</u> to 8,159 <u>8,719</u>	1.1 percent	10 percent	\$ 1,950 <u>2,080</u>
8,160 <u>8,720</u> to 11,439 <u>12,229</u>	1.2 percent	10 percent	\$ 1,900 <u>2,030</u>
11,440 <u>12,230</u> to 14,709 <u>15,719</u>	1.3 percent	15 percent	\$ 1,850 <u>1,980</u>
14,710 <u>15,720</u> to 16,339 <u>17,459</u>	1.4 percent	15 percent	\$ 1,800 <u>1,920</u>

16,340 <u>17,460</u> to 17,959 <u>19,189</u>	1.4 percent	20 percent	\$ 1,750 <u>1,870</u>
17,960 <u>19,190</u> to 21,239 <u>22,699</u>	1.5 percent	20 percent	\$ 1,700 <u>1,820</u>
21,240 <u>22,700</u> to 22,869 <u>24,439</u>	1.6 percent	20 percent	\$ 1,650 <u>1,760</u>
22,870 <u>24,440</u> to 24,499 <u>26,179</u>	1.7 percent	25 percent	\$ 1,650 <u>1,760</u>
24,500 <u>26,180</u> to 27,779 <u>29,689</u>	1.8 percent	25 percent	\$ 1,650 <u>1,760</u>
27,780 <u>29,690</u> to 29,399 <u>31,419</u>	1.9 percent	30 percent	\$ 1,650 <u>1,760</u>
29,400 <u>31,420</u> to 34,299 <u>36,659</u>	2.0 percent	30 percent	\$ 1,650 <u>1,760</u>
34,300 <u>36,660</u> to 39,199 <u>41,889</u>	2.0 percent	35 percent	\$ 1,650 <u>1,760</u>
39,200 <u>41,890</u> to 45,739 <u>48,879</u>	2.0 percent	40 percent	\$ 1,650 <u>1,760</u>
45,740 <u>48,880</u> to 47,369 <u>50,629</u>	2.0 percent	45 percent	\$ 1,500 <u>1,600</u>
47,370 <u>50,630</u> to 49,009 <u>52,379</u>	2.0 percent	45 percent	\$ 1,350 <u>1,440</u>
49,010 <u>52,380</u> to 50,649 <u>54,129</u>	2.0 percent	45 percent	\$ 1,150 <u>1,230</u>
50,650 <u>54,130</u> to 52,269 <u>55,859</u>	2.0 percent	50 percent	\$ 1,000 <u>1,070</u>
52,270 <u>55,860</u> to 53,909 <u>57,619</u>	2.0 percent	50 percent	\$ 900 <u>960</u>
53,910 <u>57,620</u> to 55,539 <u>59,359</u>	2.0 percent	50 percent	\$ 500 <u>530</u>
55,540 <u>59,360</u> to 57,169 <u>61,099</u>	2.0 percent	50 percent	\$ 200 <u>210</u>

The payment made to a claimant is the amount of the state refund calculated under this subdivision. No payment is allowed if the claimant's household income is ~~\$57,170~~ \$61,100 or more.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refunds based on rent paid after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 71. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290A.04, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Inflation adjustment.** (a) Beginning for property tax refunds payable in calendar year 2002, the commissioner shall annually adjust the dollar amounts of the income thresholds and the maximum refunds under subdivisions 2 and 2a for inflation. The commissioner shall make the inflation adjustments in accordance

with section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for purposes of this subdivision the percentage increase shall be determined as provided in this subdivision.

(b) In adjusting the dollar amounts of the income thresholds and the maximum refunds under subdivision 2 for inflation, the percentage increase shall be determined from the year ending on June 30, ~~2013~~ 2018, to the year ending on June 30 of the year preceding that in which the refund is payable.

(c) In adjusting the dollar amounts of the income thresholds and the maximum refunds under subdivision 2a for inflation, the percentage increase shall be determined from the year ending on June 30, ~~2013~~ 2018, to the year ending on June 30 of the year preceding that in which the refund is payable.

(d) The commissioner shall use the appropriate percentage increase to annually adjust the income thresholds and maximum refunds under subdivisions 2 and 2a for inflation without regard to whether or not the income tax brackets are adjusted for inflation in that year. The commissioner shall round the thresholds and the maximum amounts, as adjusted to the nearest \$10 amount. If the amount ends in \$5, the commissioner shall round it up to the next \$10 amount.

(e) The commissioner shall annually announce the adjusted refund schedule at the same time provided under section 290.06. The determination of the commissioner under this subdivision is not a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for refunds based on property taxes paid after December 31, 2018, and rent paid after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 72. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 291.005, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

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

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

(3) "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through ~~December 16, 2016~~ March 31, 2018.

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

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

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

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

(8) "Situs of property" means, with respect to:

- (i) real property, the state or country in which it is located;
- (ii) tangible personal property, the state or country in which it was normally kept or located at the time of the decedent's death or for a gift of tangible personal property within three years of death, the state or country in which it was normally kept or located when the gift was executed;
- (iii) a qualified work of art, as defined in section 2503(g)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, owned by a nonresident decedent and that is normally kept or located in this state because it is on loan to an organization, qualifying as exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, that is located in Minnesota, the situs of the art is deemed to be outside of Minnesota, notwithstanding the provisions of item (ii); and
- (iv) intangible personal property, the state or country in which the decedent was domiciled at death or for a gift of intangible personal property within three years of death, the state or country in which the decedent was domiciled when the gift was executed.

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

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

- (i) an entity electing S corporation status under section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (ii) an entity taxed as a partnership under subchapter K of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (iii) a single-member limited liability company or similar entity, regardless of whether it is taxed as an association or is disregarded for federal income tax purposes under Code of Federal Regulations, title 26, section 301.7701-3; or
- (iv) a trust to the extent the property is includible in the decedent's federal gross estate; but excludes
- (v) an entity whose ownership interest securities are traded on an exchange regulated by the Securities and Exchange Commission as a national securities exchange under section 6 of the Securities Exchange Act, United States Code, title 15, section 78f.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for estates of decedents dying after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 73. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.68, subdivision 25, is amended to read:

Subd. 25. **Sale of property used in a trade or business.** (a) The sale of tangible personal property primarily used in a trade or business is exempt if the sale is not made in the normal course of business of selling that kind of property and if one of the following conditions is satisfied:

- (1) the sale occurs in a transaction subject to or described in section 118, 331, 332, 336, 337, 338, 351, 355, 368, 721, 731, 1031, or 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 16, 2016;

(2) the sale is between members of a controlled group as defined in section 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(3) the sale is a sale of farm machinery;

(4) the sale is a farm auction sale;

(5) the sale is a sale of substantially all of the assets of a trade or business; or

(6) the total amount of gross receipts from the sale of trade or business property made during the calendar month of the sale and the preceding 11 calendar months does not exceed \$1,000.

The use, storage, distribution, or consumption of tangible personal property acquired as a result of a sale exempt under this subdivision is also exempt.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given.

(1) A "farm auction" is a public auction conducted by a licensed auctioneer if substantially all of the property sold consists of property used in the trade or business of farming and property not used primarily in a trade or business.

(2) "Trade or business" includes the assets of a separate division, branch, or identifiable segment of a trade or business if, before the sale, the income and expenses attributable to the separate division, branch, or identifiable segment could be separately ascertained from the books of account or record (the lease or rental of an identifiable segment does not qualify for the exemption).

(3) A "sale of substantially all of the assets of a trade or business" must occur as a single transaction or a series of related transactions within the 12-month period beginning on the date of the first sale of assets intended to qualify for the exemption provided in paragraph (a), clause (5).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for sales and purchases made after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 74. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297B.03, is amended to read:

297B.03 EXEMPTIONS.

There is specifically exempted from the provisions of this chapter and from computation of the amount of tax imposed by it the following:

(1) purchase or use, including use under a lease purchase agreement or installment sales contract made pursuant to section 465.71, of any motor vehicle by the United States and its agencies and instrumentalities and by any person described in and subject to the conditions provided in section 297A.67, subdivision 11;

(2) purchase or use of any motor vehicle by any person who was a resident of another state or country at the time of the purchase and who subsequently becomes a resident of Minnesota, provided the purchase occurred more than 60 days prior to the date such person began residing in the state of Minnesota and the motor vehicle was registered in the person's name in the other state or country;

(3) purchase or use of any motor vehicle by any person making a valid election to be taxed under the provisions of section 297A.90;

(4) purchase or use of any motor vehicle previously registered in the state of Minnesota when such transfer constitutes a transfer within the meaning of section 118, 331, 332, 336, 337, 338, 351, 355, 368, 721, 731, 1031, 1033, or 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 16, 2016;

(5) purchase or use of any vehicle owned by a resident of another state and leased to a Minnesota-based private or for-hire carrier for regular use in the transportation of persons or property in interstate commerce

provided the vehicle is titled in the state of the owner or secured party, and that state does not impose a sales tax or sales tax on motor vehicles used in interstate commerce;

(6) purchase or use of a motor vehicle by a private nonprofit or public educational institution for use as an instructional aid in automotive training programs operated by the institution. "Automotive training programs" includes motor vehicle body and mechanical repair courses but does not include driver education programs;

(7) purchase of a motor vehicle by an ambulance service licensed under section 144E.10 when that vehicle is equipped and specifically intended for emergency response or for providing ambulance service;

(8) purchase of a motor vehicle by or for a public library, as defined in section 134.001, subdivision 2, as a bookmobile or library delivery vehicle;

(9) purchase of a ready-mixed concrete truck;

(10) purchase or use of a motor vehicle by a town for use exclusively for road maintenance, including snowplows and dump trucks, but not including automobiles, vans, or pickup trucks;

(11) purchase or use of a motor vehicle by a corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, or educational purposes, except a public school, university, or library, but only if the vehicle is:

(i) a truck, as defined in section 168.002, a bus, as defined in section 168.002, or a passenger automobile, as defined in section 168.002, if the automobile is designed and used for carrying more than nine persons including the driver; and

(ii) intended to be used primarily to transport tangible personal property or individuals, other than employees, to whom the organization provides service in performing its charitable, religious, or educational purpose;

(12) purchase of a motor vehicle for use by a transit provider exclusively to provide transit service is exempt if the transit provider is either (i) receiving financial assistance or reimbursement under section 174.24 or 473.384, or (ii) operating under section 174.29, 473.388, or 473.405;

(13) purchase or use of a motor vehicle by a qualified business, as defined in section 469.310, located in a job opportunity building zone, if the motor vehicle is principally garaged in the job opportunity building zone and is primarily used as part of or in direct support of the person's operations carried on in the job opportunity building zone. The exemption under this clause applies to sales, if the purchase was made and delivery received during the duration of the job opportunity building zone. The exemption under this clause also applies to any local sales and use tax;

(14) purchase of a leased vehicle by the lessee who was a participant in a lease-to-own program from a charitable organization that is:

(i) described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(ii) licensed as a motor vehicle lessor under section 168.27, subdivision 4; and

(15) purchase of a motor vehicle used exclusively as a mobile medical unit for the provision of medical or dental services by a federally qualified health center, as defined under title 19 of the Social Security Act, as amended by Section 4161 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for sales and purchases made after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 75. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 462D.06, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Subtraction.** (a) As provided in section 290.0132, subdivision 25, an account holder is allowed a subtraction from ~~the federal taxable~~ adjusted gross income equal to interest or dividends earned on the first-time home buyer savings account during the taxable year.

(b) The subtraction under paragraph (a) is allowed each year for the taxable years including and following the taxable year in which the account was established. No person other than the account holder is allowed a subtraction under this section.

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

Sec. 76. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 462D.06, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Addition.** (a) As provided in section 290.0131, subdivision 14, an account holder must add to federal ~~taxable~~ adjusted gross income the following amounts:

(1) the amount in excess of the total contributions for all taxable years that is withdrawn and used for other than eligible costs, or for a transfer permitted under section 462D.04, subdivision 2; and

(2) the amount remaining in the first-time home buyer savings account at the close of the tenth taxable year that exceeds the total contributions to the account for all taxable years.

(b) For an account that received a transfer under section 462D.04, subdivision 2, the ten-year period under paragraph (a), clause (2), ends at the close of the earliest taxable year that applies to either account under that clause.

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

Sec. 77. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 469.316, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Application.** An individual, estate, or trust operating a trade or business in a job opportunity building zone, and an individual, estate, or trust making a qualifying investment in a qualified business operating in a job opportunity building zone qualifies for the exemptions from taxes imposed under chapter 290, as provided in this section. The exemptions provided under this section apply only to the extent that the income otherwise would be taxable under chapter 290. Subtractions under this section from federal adjusted gross income, federal taxable income, alternative minimum taxable income, or any other base subject to tax are limited to the amount that otherwise would be included in the tax base absent the exemption under this section. This section applies only to taxable years beginning during the duration of the job opportunity building zone.

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

Sec. 78. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 469.317, is amended to read:

469.317 CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAX EXEMPTION.

(a) A qualified business is exempt from taxation under section 290.02, ~~the alternative minimum tax under section 290.0921,~~ and the minimum fee under section 290.0922, on the portion of its income attributable to operations within the zone. ~~This exemption is determined as follows:~~

~~(+)~~ (b) For purposes of the tax imposed under section 290.02, the exemption is determined by multiplying its taxable net income by its zone percentage and by its relocation payroll percentage and subtracting the result in determining taxable income.

~~(2) for purposes of the alternative minimum tax under section 290.0921, by multiplying its alternative minimum taxable income by its zone percentage and by its relocation payroll percentage and reducing alternative minimum taxable income by this amount; and~~

~~(3)~~ (c) For purposes of the minimum fee under section 290.0922, the exemption is determined by excluding property and payroll in the zone from the computations of the fee or by exempting the entity under section 290.0922, subdivision 2, clause (7).

~~(b)~~ (d) No subtraction is allowed under this section in excess of 20 percent of the sum of the corporation's job opportunity building zone payroll and the adjusted basis of the property at the time that the property is first used in the job opportunity building zone by the corporation.

~~(e)~~ (e) This section applies only to taxable years beginning during the duration of the job opportunity building zone.

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

Sec. 79. **ESTIMATED TAXES; EXCEPTIONS.**

No addition to tax, penalties, or interest may be made under Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.25 or 289A.26, for any period before November 15, 2018, with respect to an underpayment of estimated tax, to the extent that the underpayment was created or increased by the inclusion of deferred foreign income in federal taxable income under section 965 of the Internal Revenue Code under this article.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 80. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 2016, sections 290.0131, subdivisions 7 and 11; 290.0133, subdivisions 13 and 14; 290.067, subdivision 2a; 290.0921, subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 3a, 4, and 6; and 290.10, subdivision 2, are repealed.

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

ARTICLE 2

INDIVIDUAL INCOME, CORPORATE FRANCHISE, AND ESTATE TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 116J.8737, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Credit allowed.** (a)(1) A qualified investor or qualified fund is eligible for a credit equal to 25 percent of the qualified investment in a qualified small business. Investments made by a pass-through entity qualify for a credit only if the entity is a qualified fund. The commissioner must not allocate more than ~~\$15,000,000~~ \$5,000,000 in credits to qualified investors or qualified funds for taxable years beginning after December 31, ~~2013~~ 2017, and before January 1, 2017, and must not allocate more than ~~\$10,000,000~~ in credits to qualified investors or qualified funds for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016, and before January 1, 2018 2019; and

(2) ~~for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2014, and before January 1, 2018~~, 50 percent must be allocated to credits for qualifying investments in qualified greater Minnesota businesses and minority- or women-owned qualified small businesses in Minnesota. Any portion of a taxable year's credits that is reserved for qualifying investments in greater Minnesota businesses and minority- or women-owned qualified small businesses in Minnesota that is not allocated by September 30 of the taxable year is available for allocation to other credit applications beginning on October 1. Any portion of a taxable year's credits that is not allocated by the commissioner does not cancel and may be carried forward to subsequent taxable years until all credits have been allocated.

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

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

(1) the investor is an officer or principal of the qualified small business; or

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

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

(d) Applications for tax credits ~~for 2010~~ must be made available on the department's Web site by ~~September 1, 2010, and the department must begin accepting applications by September 1, 2010. Applications for subsequent years must be made available by~~ November 1 of the preceding year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 116J.8737, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. **Sunset.** This section expires for taxable years beginning after December 31, ~~2017~~ 2018, except that reporting requirements under subdivision 6 and revocation of credits under subdivision 7 remain in effect through ~~2019~~ 2020 for qualified investors and qualified funds, and through ~~2021~~ 2022 for qualified small businesses, reporting requirements under subdivision 9 remain in effect through ~~2022~~ 2023, and the appropriation in subdivision 11 remains in effect through ~~2021~~ 2022.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.01, subdivision 4a, is amended to read:

Subd. 4a. **Financial institution.** (a) "Financial institution" means:

(1) any corporation or other business entity registered (i) under state law as a bank holding company; (ii) under the federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended; or (iii) as a savings and loan holding company under the federal National Housing Act, as amended;

(2) a national bank organized and existing as a national bank association pursuant to the provisions of United States Code, title 12, chapter 2;

(3) a savings association or federal savings bank as defined in United States Code, title 12, section 1813(b)(1);

(4) any bank or thrift institution incorporated or organized under the laws of any state;

(5) any corporation organized under United States Code, title 12, sections 611 to 631;

(6) any agency or branch of a foreign depository as defined under United States Code, title 12, section 3101;

(7) any corporation or other business entity that is more than 50 percent owned, directly or indirectly, by any person or business entity described in clauses (1) to (6), other than an insurance company taxable under chapter 297I;

(8) a corporation or other business entity that derives more than 50 percent of its total gross income for financial accounting purposes from finance leases. For the purposes of this clause, "gross income" means the average from the current tax year and immediately preceding two years and excludes gross income from incidental or occasional transactions. For purposes of this clause, "finance lease" means any lease transaction

that is the functional equivalent of an extension of credit and that transfers substantially all the benefits and risks incident to the ownership of property, including any direct financing lease or leverage lease that meets the criteria of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 13, accounting for leases, or any other lease that is accounted for as financing by a lessor under generally accepted accounting principles; or

(9) any other person or business entity, other than an insurance company ~~taxable under chapter 297I~~, that derives more than 50 percent of its gross income from activities that an entity described in clauses (2) to (6) or (8) is authorized to transact. For the purposes of this clause, gross income does not include income from nonrecurring, extraordinary items.

(b) The commissioner is authorized to exclude any person from the application of paragraph (a), clause (9), if the person proves by clear and convincing evidence that the person's income-producing activity is not in substantial competition with any person described in paragraph (a), clauses (2) to (6) or (8).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5c. Disqualified captive insurance company. (a) "Captive insurance company" means a company that:

(1) is licensed as a captive insurance company under the laws of any state or foreign country; or

(2) derives less than 50 percent of its total premiums for the taxable year from sources outside of the unitary business, as that term is used in section 290.17.

(b) A captive insurance company is a "disqualified captive insurance company" if the company:

(1) pays less than 0.5 percent of its total premiums for the taxable year in tax under chapter 297I or a comparable tax of another state; or

(2) receives less than 50 percent of its gross receipts for the taxable year from premiums.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "premiums" means amounts paid for arrangements that constitute insurance for federal income tax purposes, but excludes return premiums, premiums for reinsurance assumed from other insurance companies, and any other premiums that are or would be exempt from taxation under section 297I.05 as a result of their type or character, if the insurance was for business in Minnesota.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0132, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 31. Disallowed section 280E expenses; medical cannabis manufacturers. The amount of expenses of a medical cannabis manufacturer, as defined under section 152.22, subdivision 7, related to the business of medical cannabis under sections 152.21 to 152.37, and not allowed for federal income tax purposes under section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code is a subtraction.

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

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0134, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 18. Disallowed section 280E expenses; medical cannabis manufacturers. The amount of expenses of a medical cannabis manufacturer, as defined under section 152.22, subdivision 7, related to the

business of medical cannabis under sections 152.21 to 152.37, and not allowed for federal income tax purposes under section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code is a subtraction.

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

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.05, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

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

(b) the United States of America, the state of Minnesota or any political subdivision of either agencies or instrumentalities, whether engaged in the discharge of governmental or proprietary functions; and

(c) any insurance company, ~~as defined in section 290.17, subdivision 4, paragraph (j), but including any insurance company licensed and domiciled in another state that grants, on a reciprocal basis, exemption from retaliatory taxes other than a disqualified captive insurance company.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0685, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Credit allowed.** (a) ~~An eligible individual is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter equal to \$2,000 for each birth for which a certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth has been issued under section 144.2151 stillbirth. The credit under this section is allowed only in the taxable year in which the stillbirth occurred and if the child would have been a dependent of the taxpayer as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code.~~

(b) ~~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).~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0685, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1a. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

(b) "Certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth" means the printed certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth issued under section 144.2151 or for a stillbirth occurring in another state or country a similar certificate issued under that state's or country's law that documents that the still birth occurred.

(c) "Eligible individual" means an individual who is:

(1)(i) a resident; or

(ii) the nonresident spouse of a resident who is a member of armed forces of the United States or the United Nations; and

(2)(i) the individual who gave birth resulting in stillbirth and is listed as a parent on the certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth; or

(ii) the individual who gave birth resulting in stillbirth for a birth outside of this state for which no certificate of birth resulting in stillbirth was issued.

(d) "Stillbirth" means a birth for which a fetal death report would be required under section 144.222, subdivision 1, if the birth occurred in this state.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.17, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Unitary business principle.** (a) If a trade or business conducted wholly within this state or partly within and partly without this state is part of a unitary business, the entire income of the unitary business is subject to apportionment pursuant to section 290.191. Notwithstanding subdivision 2, paragraph (c), none of the income of a unitary business is considered to be derived from any particular source and none may be allocated to a particular place except as provided by the applicable apportionment formula. The provisions of this subdivision do not apply to business income subject to subdivision 5, income of an insurance company, or income of an investment company determined under section 290.36.

(b) The term "unitary business" means business activities or operations which result in a flow of value between them. The term may be applied within a single legal entity or between multiple entities and without regard to whether each entity is a sole proprietorship, a corporation, a partnership or a trust.

(c) Unity is presumed whenever there is unity of ownership, operation, and use, evidenced by centralized management or executive force, centralized purchasing, advertising, accounting, or other controlled interaction, but the absence of these centralized activities will not necessarily evidence a nonunitary business. Unity is also presumed when business activities or operations are of mutual benefit, dependent upon or contributory to one another, either individually or as a group.

(d) Where a business operation conducted in Minnesota is owned by a business entity that carries on business activity outside the state different in kind from that conducted within this state, and the other business is conducted entirely outside the state, it is presumed that the two business operations are unitary in nature, interrelated, connected, and interdependent unless it can be shown to the contrary.

(e) Unity of ownership does not exist when two or more corporations are involved unless more than 50 percent of the voting stock of each corporation is directly or indirectly owned by a common owner or by common owners, either corporate or noncorporate, or by one or more of the member corporations of the group. For this purpose, the term "voting stock" shall include membership interests of mutual insurance holding companies formed under section 66A.40.

(f) The net income and apportionment factors under section 290.191 or 290.20 of foreign corporations and other foreign entities, but excluding a disqualified captive insurance company, which are part of a unitary business shall not be included in the net income or the apportionment factors of the unitary business; except that the income and apportionment factors of a foreign entity, other than an entity treated as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes, that are included in the federal taxable income, as defined in section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended through the date named in section 290.01, subdivision 19, of a domestic corporation, domestic entity, or individual must be included in determining net income and the factors to be used in the apportionment of net income pursuant to section 290.191 or 290.20. A foreign

corporation or other foreign entity which is not included on a combined report and which is required to file a return under this chapter shall file on a separate return basis.

(g) For purposes of determining the net income of a unitary business and the factors to be used in the apportionment of net income pursuant to section 290.191 or 290.20, there must be included only the income and apportionment factors of domestic corporations or other domestic entities that are determined to be part of the unitary business pursuant to this subdivision, notwithstanding that foreign corporations or other foreign entities might be included in the unitary business; except that the income and apportionment factors of a foreign entity, other than an entity treated as a C corporation for federal income tax purposes, that is included in the federal taxable income, as defined in section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended through the date named in section 290.01, subdivision 19, of a domestic corporation, domestic entity, or individual must be included in determining net income and the factors to be used in the apportionment of net income pursuant to section 290.191 or 290.20.

(h) Each corporation or other entity, except a sole proprietorship, that is part of a unitary business must file combined reports as the commissioner determines. On the reports, all intercompany transactions between entities included pursuant to paragraph (g) must be eliminated and the entire net income of the unitary business determined in accordance with this subdivision is apportioned among the entities by using each entity's Minnesota factors for apportionment purposes in the numerators of the apportionment formula and the total factors for apportionment purposes of all entities included pursuant to paragraph (g) in the denominators of the apportionment formula. Except as otherwise provided by paragraph (f), all sales of the unitary business made within this state pursuant to section 290.191 or 290.20 must be included on the combined report of a corporation or other entity that is a member of the unitary business and is subject to the jurisdiction of this state to impose tax under this chapter.

(i) If a corporation has been divested from a unitary business and is included in a combined report for a fractional part of the common accounting period of the combined report:

(1) its income includable in the combined report is its income incurred for that part of the year determined by proration or separate accounting; and

(2) its sales, property, and payroll included in the apportionment formula must be prorated or accounted for separately.

(j) For purposes of this subdivision, "insurance company" means an insurance company, as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 5b, that is:

~~(1) licensed to engage in the business of insurance in Minnesota pursuant to chapter 60A; or~~

~~(2) domiciled and licensed to engage in the business of insurance in another state or country that imposes retaliatory taxes, fines, deposits, penalties, licenses, or fees and that does not grant, on a reciprocal basis, exemption from such retaliatory taxes to insurance companies or their agents domiciled in Minnesota.~~

~~(k) For purposes of this subdivision, "retaliatory taxes" means taxes imposed on insurance companies organized in another state or country that result from the fact that an insurance company organized in the taxing jurisdiction and doing business in the other jurisdiction is subject to taxes, fines, deposits, penalties, licenses, or fees in an amount exceeding that imposed by the taxing jurisdiction upon an insurance company organized in the other state or country and doing business to the same extent in the taxing jurisdiction not a disqualified captive insurance company.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2016.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 291.03, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given in this subdivision.

(b) "Family member" means a family member as defined in section 2032A(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code, or a trust whose present beneficiaries are all family members as defined in section 2032A(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) "Qualified heir" means a family member who acquired qualified property upon the death of the decedent and satisfies the requirement under subdivision 9, clause ~~(7)~~ (8), or subdivision 10, clause (5), for the property.

(d) "Qualified property" means qualified small business property under subdivision 9 and qualified farm property under subdivision 10.

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

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 291.03, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **Qualified small business property.** Property satisfying all of the following requirements is qualified small business property:

(1) The value of the property was included in the federal adjusted taxable estate.

(2) The property consists of the assets of a trade or business or shares of stock or other ownership interests in a corporation or other entity engaged in a trade or business. Shares of stock in a corporation or an ownership interest in another type of entity do not qualify under this subdivision if the shares or ownership interests are traded on a public stock exchange at any time during the three-year period ending on the decedent's date of death. For purposes of this subdivision, an ownership interest includes the interest the decedent is deemed to own under ~~sections~~ section 2036, 2037, and 2038, 2040, or 2044 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) During the taxable year that ended before the decedent's death, the trade or business must not have been a passive activity within the meaning of section 469(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, and the decedent or the decedent's spouse must have materially participated in the trade or business within the meaning of section 469(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, excluding section 469(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and any other provision provided by United States Treasury Department regulation that substitutes material participation in prior taxable years for material participation in the taxable year that ended before the decedent's death.

(4) The gross annual sales of the trade or business were \$10,000,000 or less for the last taxable year that ended before the date of the death of the decedent.

(5) The property does not include:

(i) cash;

(ii) cash equivalents;

(iii) publicly traded securities; or

(iv) any assets not used in the operation of the trade or business.

(6) For property consisting of shares of stock or other ownership interests in an entity, the value of items described in clause (5) must be excluded in the valuation of the decedent's interest in the entity.

(7) The decedent or the decedent's spouse continuously owned the property, or an undivided or joint interest in the property, including property the decedent or the decedent's spouse is deemed to own under

~~sections section 2036, 2037, and 2038, 2040, or 2044~~ of the Internal Revenue Code, or under subdivision 1d, for the three-year period ending on the date of death of the decedent. In the case of a sole proprietor, if the property replaced similar property within the three-year period, the replacement property will be treated as having been owned for the three-year period ending on the date of death of the decedent. For the purposes of the three-year holding period under this clause, any ownership by the decedent's spouse, whether the spouse predeceases or survives the decedent, is attributed to the decedent.

(8) For three years following the date of death of the decedent, the trade or business is not a passive activity within the meaning of section 469(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, and a family member materially participates in the operation of the trade or business within the meaning of section 469(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, excluding section 469(h)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and any other provision provided by United States Treasury Department regulation that substitutes material participation in prior taxable years for material participation in the three years following the date of death of the decedent.

(9) The estate and the qualified heir elect to treat the property as qualified small business property and agree, in the form prescribed by the commissioner, to pay the recapture tax under subdivision 11, if applicable.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for estates of decedents dying after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 291.03, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **Qualified farm property.** Property satisfying all of the following requirements is qualified farm property:

(1) The value of the property was included in the federal adjusted taxable estate.

(2) The property consists of agricultural land and is owned by a person or entity that is either not subject to or is in compliance with section 500.24.

(3) For property taxes payable in the taxable year of the decedent's death, the property is classified as class 2a property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, and is classified as agricultural homestead, agricultural relative homestead, or special agricultural homestead under section 273.124.

(4) The decedent or the decedent's spouse continuously owned the property, or an undivided or joint interest in the property, including property the decedent or the decedent's spouse is deemed to own under ~~sections section 2036, 2037, and 2038, 2040, or 2044~~ of the Internal Revenue Code, or under subdivision 1d, for the three-year period ending on the date of death of the decedent either by ownership of the agricultural land or pursuant to holding an interest in an entity that is not subject to or is in compliance with section 500.24. For the purposes of the three-year holding period under this clause, any ownership by the decedent's spouse, whether the spouse predeceases or survives the decedent, is attributed to the decedent.

(5) The property is classified for property tax purposes as class 2a property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, for three years following the date of death of the decedent.

(6) The estate and the qualified heir elect to treat the property as qualified farm property and agree, in a form prescribed by the commissioner, to pay the recapture tax under subdivision 11, if applicable.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for estates of decedents dying after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 291.03, subdivision 11, is amended to read:

Subd. 11. **Recapture tax.** (a) If, within three years after the decedent's death and before the death of the qualified heir, the qualified heir disposes of any interest in the qualified property, other than by a disposition to a family member, or a family member ceases to satisfy the requirement under subdivision 9,

clause ~~(7)~~ (8); or 10, clause (5), an additional estate tax is imposed on the property. In the case of a sole proprietor, if the qualified heir replaces qualified small business property excluded under subdivision 9 with similar property, then the qualified heir will not be treated as having disposed of an interest in the qualified property.

(b) The amount of the additional tax equals the amount of the ~~exclusion~~ subtraction claimed by the estate under section 291.016, subdivision 3, for qualified property as defined in subdivision 8, paragraph (d), multiplied by 16 percent.

(c) The additional tax under this subdivision is due on the day which is six months after the date of the disposition or cessation in paragraph (a).

(d) The tax under this subdivision does not apply to the acquisition of title or possession of the qualified property by a federal, state, or local government unit, or any other entity with the power of eminent domain for a public purpose, as defined in section 117.025, subdivision 11, within the three-year holding period.

(e) This subdivision shall not apply as a result of any of the following:

(1) a portion of qualified farm property consisting of less than one-fifth of the acreage of the property is reclassified as class 2b property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, and the qualified heir has not substantially altered the reclassified property during the three-year holding period; or

(2) a portion of qualified farm property classified as 2a property at the death of the decedent pursuant to section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), consisting of a residence, garage, and immediately surrounding one acre of land is reclassified as 4bb property during the three-year holding period, and the qualified heir has not substantially altered the property.

(f) This paragraph applies only to estates of decedents dying after June 30, 2011, and before January 1, 2017, for which no tax liability was reported on the final estate tax return. For purposes of estates qualifying under this paragraph, the amount of the subtraction claimed by the estate for purposes of calculating the tax under paragraph (b) is deemed to be the minimum amount of the subtraction necessary to reduce the amount of estate tax to zero, without regard to the amount actually claimed on the final estate tax return. The provisions of this paragraph expire effective January 1, 2020.

EFFECTIVE DATE. The provisions of this section adding paragraph (f) are effective retroactively for estates of decedents dying after June 30, 2011, and before January 1, 2017, and claims for refund of recapture tax may be made under a process established by the commissioner for estates entitled to refunds under the section. The authority to file claims for refunds under these provisions expires on January 1, 2020.

Sec. 15. **APPLICATION OF ANGEL TAX CREDIT FOR TAXABLE YEAR 2018.**

Applications for (1) certification as a qualified small business, qualified investor, or qualified fund under Minnesota Statutes, section 116J.8737, subdivisions 2, 3, and 4, and (2) the credit under Minnesota Statutes, section 116J.8737, subdivision 5, for taxable year 2018 must be made available on the Department of Employment and Economic Development's Web site within 30 days of the day following final enactment of this act. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 116J.8737, generally apply to the taxable year 2018 extension of the credit in sections 1 and 2.

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

ARTICLE 3

SALES AND USE TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 297A.67, subdivision 34, is amended to read:

Subd. 34. **Precious metal bullion and bullion coin.** (a) Precious metal bullion and bullion coin is exempt. For purposes of this subdivision:

(1) "precious metal bullion" means bars or rounds that consist of 99.9 percent or more by weight of either gold, silver, platinum, or palladium and are marked with weight, purity, and content; and

(2) "bullion coin" means a coin as described in section 80G.01, subdivision 2.

(b) The exemption under this subdivision does not apply to sales and purchases of jewelry, works of art, or scrap metal.

(c) The intent of this subdivision is to eliminate the difference in tax treatment between the sale of precious metal bullion and bullion coin and the sale of stock, bullion ETFs, bonds, and other investment instruments.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2018.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.70, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Hospitals, outpatient surgical centers, and critical access dental providers.** (a) Sales, except for those listed in paragraph (d), to a hospital are exempt, if the items purchased are used in providing hospital services. For purposes of this subdivision, "hospital" means a hospital organized and operated for charitable purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and licensed under chapter 144 or by any other jurisdiction, and "hospital services" are services authorized or required to be performed by a "hospital" under chapter 144.

(b) Sales, except for those listed in paragraph (d), to an outpatient surgical center are exempt, if the items purchased are used in providing outpatient surgical services. For purposes of this subdivision, "outpatient surgical center" means an outpatient surgical center organized and operated for charitable purposes within the meaning of section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and licensed under chapter 144 or by any other jurisdiction. For the purposes of this subdivision, "outpatient surgical services" means: (1) services authorized or required to be performed by an outpatient surgical center under chapter 144; and (2) urgent care. For purposes of this subdivision, "urgent care" means health services furnished to a person whose medical condition is sufficiently acute to require treatment unavailable through, or inappropriate to be provided by, a clinic or physician's office, but not so acute as to require treatment in a hospital emergency room.

(c) Sales, except for those listed in paragraph (d), to a critical access dental provider are exempt, if the items purchased are used in providing critical access dental care services. For the purposes of this subdivision, "critical access dental provider" means a dentist or dental clinic that qualifies under section 256B.76, subdivision 4, paragraph (b), and, in the previous calendar year, had no more than 15 percent of its patients covered by private dental insurance.

(d) Sales, except for those listed in paragraph (e), to a qualifying medical facility are exempt, if the items are purchased or used in providing medical services. For purposes of this subdivision, "qualifying medical facility" means a medical facility as defined in section 469.1812, subdivision 2a, that has been granted an abatement of the state general tax under section 469.1817.

~~(d)~~ (e) This exemption does not apply to the following products and services:

(1) purchases made by a clinic, physician's office, or any other medical facility not operating as a hospital, outpatient surgical center, qualifying medical facility, or critical access dental provider, even though the clinic, office, or facility may be owned and operated by a hospital, outpatient surgical center, qualifying medical facility, or critical access dental provider;

(2) sales under section 297A.61, subdivision 3, paragraph (g), clause (2), and prepared food, candy, and soft drinks;

(3) building and construction materials used in constructing buildings or facilities that will not be used principally by the hospital, outpatient surgical center, qualifying medical facility, or critical access dental provider;

(4) building, construction, or reconstruction materials purchased by a contractor or a subcontractor as a part of a lump-sum contract or similar type of contract with a guaranteed maximum price covering both labor and materials for use in the construction, alteration, or repair of a hospital, outpatient surgical center, qualifying medical facility, or critical access dental provider; or

(5) the leasing of a motor vehicle as defined in section 297B.01, subdivision 11.

~~(e)~~ (f) A limited liability company also qualifies for exemption under this subdivision if (1) it consists of a sole member that would qualify for the exemption, and (2) the items purchased qualify for the exemption.

~~(f)~~ (g) An entity that contains both a hospital and a nonprofit unit may claim this exemption on purchases made for both the hospital and nonprofit unit provided that:

(1) the nonprofit unit would have qualified for exemption under subdivision 4; and

(2) the items purchased would have qualified for the exemption.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2018.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 297A.70, subdivision 20, is amended to read:

Subd. 20. **Ice arenas and rinks.** Sales to organizations that exist primarily for the purpose of owning or operating ice arenas or rinks that are (1) part of either the Duluth Heritage Sports Center or the David M. Thaler Sports Center; and (2) are used for youth and high school programs, are exempt if the organization is a private, nonprofit corporation exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2018.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.70, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 21. **Nonprofit conservation clubs.** Sales to nonprofit conservation clubs are exempt. For purposes of this subdivision, a "nonprofit conservation club" means an organization exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that provides instruction, training, and facilities for shooting handguns or rifles.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2018.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 51. **Public safety facilities.** Materials and supplies used or consumed in and equipment incorporated into construction or remodeling of the following public safety facilities are exempt:

(1) the construction of a new fire station, which includes firefighting and public safety training facilities, in the city of Inver Grove Heights;

(2) the construction of a new fire station or the remodeling and expansion of an existing fire station in the city of Virginia;

(3) the construction of a new fire station on the campus of the Minnetonka City Hall; and

(4) the remodeling and expansion of an existing police and fire station in Minnetonka to accommodate its use as a police station.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after the day following final enactment and before January 1, 2021.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 52. **Nonprofit snowmobile clubs.** Building materials and supplies used by a nonprofit snowmobile club to construct, reconstruct, or maintain or improve state or grant-in-aid snowmobile trails are exempt. A nonprofit snowmobile club is eligible for the exemption under this subdivision if it received, in the current year or in the previous three-year period, a state grant-in-aid grant administered by the Department of Natural Resources by applying for the grant with a local unit of government sponsor.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2018.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 53. **Medical facility in underserved area.** Materials and supplies used or consumed in, and equipment incorporated into, the construction or improvement of real property that has been granted an abatement of the state general tax under section 469.1817 are exempt.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2018.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.71, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 54. **Properties destroyed by fire.** Building materials and supplies used or consumed in, and equipment incorporated into, the construction or replacement of real property affected by, and restaurant equipment to replace equipment destroyed in, the fire on March 11, 2018, in the city of Mazeppa are exempt. The tax must be imposed and collected as if the rate under section 297A.62, subdivision 1, applied and then refunded in the manner provided in section 297A.75. For purposes of this subdivision, "restaurant equipment" includes durable equipment used in a restaurant for food storage, preparation, and serving.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for sales and purchases made after March 11, 2018, and before January 1, 2021.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 297A.75, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

- (1) building materials for an agricultural processing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 13;
- (2) building materials for mineral production facilities exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 14;
- (3) building materials for correctional facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 3;
- (4) building materials used in a residence for disabled veterans exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 11;
- (5) elevators and building materials exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 12;
- (6) materials and supplies for qualified low-income housing under section 297A.71, subdivision 23;

(7) materials, supplies, and equipment for municipal electric utility facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 35;

(8) equipment and materials used for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy and an aerial camera package exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 37;

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

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

(11) materials, supplies, and equipment for construction, improvement, or expansion of:

~~(i) an aerospace defense manufacturing facility exempt under Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 297A.71, subdivision 42;~~

~~(ii) a biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 45;~~

~~(iii) a research and development facility exempt under Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 297A.71, subdivision 46; and~~

~~(iv) an industrial measurement manufacturing and controls facility exempt under Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 297A.71, subdivision 47;~~

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

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

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

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

(16) building materials, equipment, and supplies for constructing or replacing real property exempt under section 297A.71, ~~subdivision~~ subdivisions 49 and 54; and

(17) building materials, equipment, and supplies for constructing or replacing real property exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 50, paragraph (b).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2018.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 477A.016, is amended to read:

477A.016 NEW TAXES PROHIBITED.

(a) No county, city, town or other taxing authority shall increase a present tax or impose a new tax on sales or income.

(b) No county, city, town, or other taxing authority shall increase a present excise tax or fee or impose a new excise tax or fee on either:

(1) the manufacture, distribution, wholesale, or retail sale of food, based on volume of product sold, product sales value, or the type of product manufactured, distributed, or sold; or

(2) any container used for transporting, protecting, or consuming food.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(1) "food" has the meaning given in section 34A.01, subdivision 4; and

(2) "container" means a bottle, cup, can, bag, or other packaging that is made from plastic, aluminum, glass, cardboard, or other material.

(d) This section does not apply to reasonable license fees lawfully imposed by a county, city, town, or other licensing authority in the exercise of its regulatory authority to license a trade, profession, or business.

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

Sec. 11. Laws 2017, First Special Session chapter 1, article 3, section 32, the effective date, is amended to read:

EFFECTIVE DATE. Paragraph (a) is effective retroactively for sales and purchases made after September 30, 2016, and before January 1, ~~2019~~ 2022. Paragraph (b) is effective for sales and purchases made after September 30, 2016, and before July 1, 2017.

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

Sec. 12. **MUNICIPALLY OWNED WATER TREATMENT FACILITY; CITY OF ELKO NEW MARKET.**

Subdivision 1. **Exemption.** Materials and supplies used or consumed in and equipment incorporated into a water treatment facility owned and operated by the city of Elko New Market are exempt from taxation under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297A, regardless of whether purchased by the city or a contractor, subcontractor, or builder. All purchases for this facility must be made after June 1, 2014, and before June 1, 2016.

Subd. 2. **Refund.** The tax on purchases exempt under subdivision 1 must be imposed and collected as if the rate under Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.62, applied, and then refunded in the manner provided in Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.75. The applicant must be the city of Elko New Market. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 289A.40, subdivision 5, the city of Elko New Market may apply directly to the commissioner of revenue for a refund of the tax paid on items exempt under subdivision 1, the application must be made by December 31, 2018, in the form and manner required by the commissioner, and provide sufficient information so the commissioner can verify the amount paid. If the tax was paid by a contractor, subcontractor, or builder, the contractor, subcontractor, or builder must furnish to the refund applicant a statement including the cost of the exempt items and the taxes paid on the items. Interest must be paid on the refund at the rate in Minnesota Statutes, section 270C.405, from 90 days after the refund claim is filed with the commissioner.

Subd. 3. **Appropriation.** The amount required to make the refunds under this section is appropriated to the commissioner of revenue.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively for purchases made after June 1, 2014, and before June 1, 2016.

ARTICLE 4

PROPERTY TAXES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 138.053, is amended to read:

138.053 COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY; TAX LEVY; CITIES OR TOWNS.

The governing body of any home rule charter or statutory city or town may annually appropriate from its general fund an amount not to exceed 0.02418 percent of estimated market value, derived from ad valorem taxes on property or other revenues, to be paid to the historical society of its respective city, town, or county to be used for the promotion of historical work and to aid in defraying the expenses of carrying on the historical work in the county. No city or town may appropriate any funds for the benefit of any historical society unless the society is affiliated with and approved by the Minnesota Historical Society.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 197.603, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Records; data privacy.** Pursuant to chapter 13 the county veterans service officer is the responsible authority with respect to all records in the officer's custody. The data on clients' applications for assistance is private data on individuals, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12. The county veterans service officer may disclose to the county assessor private data necessary to determine a client's eligibility for the disabled veteran's homestead market value exclusion under section 273.13, subdivision 34.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 272.02, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 102. **Certain property owned by an Indian tribe.** (a) Property is exempt that:

(1) is located in a city of the first class with a population of more than 380,000 as of the 2010 federal census;

(2) was on January 1, 2016, and is for the current assessment, owned by a federally recognized Indian tribe, or its instrumentality, that is located within the state of Minnesota; and

(3) is used exclusively as a pharmacy.

(b) Property that qualifies for the exemption under this subdivision is limited to parcels and structures that do not exceed, in the aggregate, 4,000 square feet. Property acquired for single-family housing, market-rate apartments, agriculture, or forestry does not qualify for this exemption. For assessment year 2018 only, an exemption application under this subdivision is due by July 1, 2018. The exemption created by this subdivision expires with taxes payable in 2028.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2019 and thereafter.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.124, subdivision 3a, is amended to read:

Subd. 3a. **Manufactured home park cooperative.** (a) When a manufactured home park is owned by a corporation or association organized under chapter 308A or 308B, and each person who owns a share or shares in the corporation or association is entitled to occupy a lot within the park, the corporation or association may claim homestead treatment for the park. Each lot must be designated by legal description or number, and each lot is limited to not more than one-half acre of land.

(b) The manufactured home park shall be entitled to homestead treatment if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) the occupant or the cooperative corporation or association is paying the ad valorem property taxes and any special assessments levied against the land and structure either directly, or indirectly through dues to the corporation or association; and

(2) the corporation or association organized under chapter 308A or 308B is wholly owned by persons having a right to occupy a lot owned by the corporation or association.

(c) A charitable corporation, organized under the laws of Minnesota with no outstanding stock, and granted a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service for 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status, qualifies for homestead treatment with respect to a manufactured home park if its members hold residential participation warrants entitling them to occupy a lot in the manufactured home park.

(d) "Homestead treatment" under this subdivision means the classification rate provided for class 4c property classified under section 273.13, subdivision 25, paragraph (d), clause (5), item (ii); ~~and the homestead market value exclusion under section 273.13, subdivision 35, does not apply and the property taxes assessed against the park shall not be included in the determination of taxes payable for rent paid under section 290A.03.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with claims for taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.124, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. Homestead owned by or leased to family farm corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership. (a) Each family farm corporation; each joint family farm venture; and each limited liability company or partnership which operates a family farm; is entitled to class 1b under section 273.13, subdivision 22, paragraph (b), or class 2a assessment for one homestead occupied by a shareholder, member, or partner thereof who is residing on the land, and actively engaged in farming of the land owned by the family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership. Homestead treatment applies even if:

(1) legal title to the property is in the name of the family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership, and not in the name of the person residing on it; or

(2) the family farm is operated by a business entity other than the business entity that owns the land, provided that both business entities have the same owners.

"Family farm corporation," "family farm," and "partnership operating a family farm" have the meanings given in section 500.24, except that the number of allowable shareholders, members, or partners under this subdivision shall not exceed 12. "Limited liability company" has the meaning contained in sections 322B.03, subdivision 28, or 322C.0102, subdivision 12, and 500.24, subdivision 2, paragraphs (l) and (m). "Joint family farm venture" means a cooperative agreement among two or more farm enterprises authorized to operate a family farm under section 500.24.

"Business entity" means a corporation, joint venture, partnership, or limited liability company within the meaning of this paragraph.

(b) In addition to property specified in paragraph (a), any other residences owned by family farm corporations, joint family farm ventures, limited liability companies, or partnerships described in paragraph (a) which are located on agricultural land and occupied as homesteads by its shareholders, members, or partners who are actively engaged in farming on behalf of that corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership must also be assessed as class 2a property or as class 1b property under section 273.13.

(c) Agricultural property that is owned by a member, partner, or shareholder of a family farm corporation or joint family farm venture, limited liability company operating a family farm, or by a partnership operating a family farm and leased to the family farm corporation, limited liability company, partnership, or joint farm venture, as defined in paragraph (a), is eligible for classification as class 1b or class 2a under section 273.13, if the owner is actually residing on the property, and is actually engaged in farming the land on behalf of that corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership. This paragraph applies without

regard to any legal possession rights of the family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership under the lease.

(d) Nonhomestead agricultural property that is owned by a family farm corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership; and located not farther than four townships or cities, or combination thereof, from agricultural land that is owned, and used for the purposes of a homestead by an individual who is a shareholder, member, or partner of the corporation, venture, company, or partnership; is entitled to receive the first tier homestead classification rate on any remaining market value in the first homestead class tier that is in excess of the market value of the shareholder's, member's, or partner's class 2 agricultural homestead property, if the owner, or someone acting on the owner's behalf notifies the county assessor by July 1 that the property may be eligible under this paragraph for the current assessment year, for taxes payable in the following year. As used in this paragraph, "agricultural property" means property classified as 2a under section 273.13, along with any contiguous property classified as 2b under section 273.13, if the contiguous 2a and 2b properties are under the same ownership.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for assessments beginning in 2018.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.124, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. **Agricultural homesteads; special provisions.** (a) Real estate of less than ten acres that is the homestead of its owner must be classified as class 2a under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), if:

(1) the parcel on which the house is located is contiguous on at least two sides to (i) agricultural land, (ii) land owned or administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, or (iii) land administered by the Department of Natural Resources on which in lieu taxes are paid under sections 477A.11 to 477A.14;

(2) its owner also owns a noncontiguous parcel of agricultural land that is at least 20 acres;

(3) the noncontiguous land is located not farther than four townships or cities, or a combination of townships or cities from the homestead; and

(4) the agricultural use value of the noncontiguous land and farm buildings is equal to at least 50 percent of the market value of the house, garage, and one acre of land.

Homesteads initially classified as class 2a under the provisions of this paragraph shall remain classified as class 2a, irrespective of subsequent changes in the use of adjoining properties, as long as the homestead remains under the same ownership, the owner owns a noncontiguous parcel of agricultural land that is at least 20 acres, and the agricultural use value qualifies under clause (4). Homestead classification under this paragraph is limited to property that qualified under this paragraph for the 1998 assessment.

(b)(i) Agricultural property shall be classified as the owner's homestead, to the same extent as other agricultural homestead property, if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) the agricultural property consists of at least 40 acres including undivided government lots and correctional 40's;

(2) the owner, the owner's spouse, or a grandchild, child, sibling, or parent of the owner or of the owner's spouse, is actively farming the agricultural property, either on the person's own behalf as an individual or on behalf of a partnership operating a family farm, family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, or limited liability company of which the person is a partner, shareholder, or member;

(3) both the owner of the agricultural property and the person who is actively farming the agricultural property under clause (2), are Minnesota residents;

(4) neither the owner nor the spouse of the owner claims another agricultural homestead in Minnesota; and

(5) neither the owner nor the person actively farming the agricultural property lives farther than four townships or cities, or a combination of four townships or cities, from the agricultural property, except that if the owner or the owner's spouse is required to live in employer-provided housing, the owner or owner's spouse, whichever is actively farming the agricultural property, may live more than four townships or cities, or combination of four townships or cities from the agricultural property.

The relationship under this paragraph may be either by blood or marriage.

~~(ii) Agricultural property held by a trustee under a trust is eligible for agricultural homestead classification under this paragraph if the qualifications in clause (i) are met, except that "owner" means the grantor of the trust.~~

~~(iii)~~ (iii) Property containing the residence of an owner who owns qualified property under clause (i) shall be classified as part of the owner's agricultural homestead, if that property is also used for noncommercial storage or drying of agricultural crops.

~~(iv)~~ (iii) As used in this paragraph, "agricultural property" means class 2a property and any class 2b property that is contiguous to and under the same ownership as the class 2a property.

(c) Noncontiguous land shall be included as part of a homestead under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), only if the homestead is classified as class 2a and the detached land is located in the same township or city, or not farther than four townships or cities or combination thereof from the homestead. Any taxpayer of these noncontiguous lands must notify the county assessor that the noncontiguous land is part of the taxpayer's homestead, and, if the homestead is located in another county, the taxpayer must also notify the assessor of the other county.

(d) Agricultural land used for purposes of a homestead and actively farmed by a person holding a vested remainder interest in it must be classified as a homestead under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a). If agricultural land is classified class 2a, any other dwellings on the land used for purposes of a homestead by persons holding vested remainder interests who are actively engaged in farming the property, and up to one acre of the land surrounding each homestead and reasonably necessary for the use of the dwelling as a home, must also be assessed class 2a.

(e) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 1997 assessment shall remain classified as agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

(1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural homestead as a result of the April 1997 floods;

(2) the property is located in the county of Polk, Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, or Wilkin;

(3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the current assessment year as existed for the 1997 assessment year and continue to be used for agricultural purposes;

(4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in Minnesota and is within 30 miles of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

(5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to the 1997 floods, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by the assessor in verifying the change in dwelling. Further notifications to the assessor are not required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph and any dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

(f) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 1998 assessment shall remain classified agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

(1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural homestead as a result of damage caused by a March 29, 1998, tornado;

(2) the property is located in the county of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, LeSueur, Nicollet, Nobles, or Rice;

(3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the current assessment year as existed for the 1998 assessment year;

(4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in this state and is within 50 miles of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

(5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to a March 29, 1998, tornado, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by the assessor in verifying the change in homestead dwelling. For taxes payable in 1999, the owner must notify the assessor by December 1, 1998. Further notifications to the assessor are not required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph and any dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

(g) Agricultural property of a family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, family farm limited liability company, or partnership operating a family farm as described under subdivision 8 shall be classified homestead, to the same extent as other agricultural homestead property, if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) the property consists of at least 40 acres including undivided government lots and correctional 40's;

(2) a shareholder, member, or partner of that entity is actively farming the agricultural property;

(3) that shareholder, member, or partner who is actively farming the agricultural property is a Minnesota resident;

(4) neither that shareholder, member, or partner, nor the spouse of that shareholder, member, or partner claims another agricultural homestead in Minnesota; and

(5) that shareholder, member, or partner does not live farther than four townships or cities, or a combination of four townships or cities, from the agricultural property.

Homestead treatment applies under this paragraph even if:

(i) the shareholder, member, or partner of that entity is actively farming the agricultural property on the shareholder's, member's, or partner's own behalf; or

(ii) the family farm is operated by a business entity other than the business entity that owns the land, provided that both business entities have the same owners. For purposes of this paragraph, "business entity" means a corporation, joint venture, partnership, or limited liability company within the meaning of subdivision 8, paragraph (a).

Homestead treatment applies under this paragraph for property leased to a family farm corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership operating a family farm if legal title to the property is in the name of an individual who is a member, shareholder, or partner in the entity.

(h) To be eligible for the special agricultural homestead under this subdivision, an initial full application must be submitted to the county assessor where the property is located. Owners and the persons who are actively farming the property shall be required to complete only a one-page abbreviated version of the application in each subsequent year provided that none of the following items have changed since the initial application:

(1) the day-to-day operation, administration, and financial risks remain the same;

(2) the owners and the persons actively farming the property continue to live within the four townships or city criteria and are Minnesota residents;

(3) the same operator of the agricultural property is listed with the Farm Service Agency;

(4) a Schedule F or equivalent income tax form was filed for the most recent year;

(5) the property's acreage is unchanged; and

(6) none of the property's acres have been enrolled in a federal or state farm program since the initial application.

The owners and any persons who are actively farming the property must include the appropriate Social Security numbers, and sign and date the application. If any of the specified information has changed since the full application was filed, the owner must notify the assessor, and must complete a new application to determine if the property continues to qualify for the special agricultural homestead. The commissioner of revenue shall prepare a standard reapplication form for use by the assessors.

(i) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 2007 assessment shall remain classified agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

(1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural homestead as a result of damage caused by the August 2007 floods;

(2) the property is located in the county of Dodge, Fillmore, Houston, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, or Winona;

(3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the current assessment year as existed for the 2007 assessment year;

(4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in this state and is within 50 miles of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

(5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to the August 2007 floods, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by the assessor in verifying the change in homestead dwelling. For taxes payable in 2009, the owner must notify the assessor by December 1, 2008. Further notifications to the assessor are not required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph and any dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

(j) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 2008 assessment shall remain classified as agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

(1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural homestead as a result of the March 2009 floods;

(2) the property is located in the county of Marshall;

(3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the current assessment year as existed for the 2008 assessment year and continue to be used for agricultural purposes;

(4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in Minnesota and is within 50 miles of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

(5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to the 2009 floods, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by the assessor in verifying the change in dwelling. Further notifications to the assessor are not required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph and any dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning for property taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.124, subdivision 21, is amended to read:

Subd. 21. **Trust property; homestead.** Real or personal property, including agricultural property, held by a trustee under a trust is eligible for classification as homestead property if the property satisfies the requirements of paragraph (a), (b), (c), ~~or (d)~~, or (e).

(a) The grantor or surviving spouse of the grantor of the trust occupies and uses the property as a homestead.

(b) A relative or surviving relative of the grantor who meets the requirements of subdivision 1, paragraph (c), in the case of residential real estate; or subdivision 1, paragraph (d), in the case of agricultural property, occupies and uses the property as a homestead.

(c) A family farm corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership operating a family farm in which the grantor or the grantor's surviving spouse is a shareholder, member, or partner rents the property; and, either (1) a shareholder, member, or partner of the corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership occupies and uses the property as a homestead; or (2) the property is at least 40 acres, including undivided government lots and correctional 40's, and a shareholder, member, or partner of the tenant-entity is actively farming the property on behalf of the corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership.

(d) A person who has received homestead classification for property taxes payable in 2000 on the basis of an unqualified legal right under the terms of the trust agreement to occupy the property as that person's homestead and who continues to use the property as a homestead; or, a person who received the homestead classification for taxes payable in 2005 under paragraph (c) who does not qualify under paragraph (c) for taxes payable in 2006 or thereafter but who continues to qualify under paragraph (c) as it existed for taxes payable in 2005.

(e) The qualifications under subdivision 14, paragraph (b), clause (i), are met. For purposes of this paragraph, "owner" means the grantor of the trust or the surviving spouse of the grantor.

(f) For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given them:

(1) "agricultural property" means the house, garage, other farm buildings and structures, and agricultural land;

(2) "agricultural land" has the meaning given in section 273.13, subdivision 23, except that the phrases "owned by same person" or "under the same ownership" as used in that subdivision mean and include contiguous tax parcels owned by:

(i) an individual and a trust of which the individual, the individual's spouse, or the individual's deceased spouse is the grantor; or

(ii) different trusts of which the grantors of each trust are any combination of an individual, the individual's spouse, or the individual's deceased spouse; and

For purposes of this subdivision, (3) "grantor" is defined as means the person creating or establishing a testamentary, inter Vivos, revocable or irrevocable trust by written instrument or through the exercise of a power of appointment.

(g) Noncontiguous agricultural land is included as part of a homestead under this subdivision, only if the homestead is classified as class 2a, as defined in section 273.13, subdivision 23, and the detached land is located in the same township or city, or not farther than four townships or cities or combination thereof from the homestead. Any taxpayer of these noncontiguous agricultural lands must notify the county assessor by December 15 for taxes payable in the following year that the noncontiguous agricultural land is part of

the taxpayer's homestead, and, if the homestead is located in another county, the taxpayer must also notify the assessor of the other county.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning for property taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.124, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 23. Fractional homesteads. In the case of property that is classified as part homestead and part nonhomestead solely because not all the owners occupy or farm the property, not all the owners have qualifying relatives occupying or farming the property, or not all the spouses of owners occupy the property, the portions of property classified as part homestead and part nonhomestead must correspond to the ownership percentages that each owner has in the property, as determined by the land records in the county recorder's office or registrar of titles. If the ownership percentages of each owner cannot be determined by reference to the land records, the portions of property classified as part homestead and part nonhomestead must correspond to the ownership percentages each owner would have if they each owned an equal share of the property.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for assessments beginning in 2018.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.1245, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Disclosure. The assessor shall disclose the data described in subdivision 1 to the commissioner of revenue as provided by law. The assessor shall also disclose all or portions of the data described in subdivision 1 to:

(1) the county treasurer solely for the purpose of proceeding under the Revenue Recapture Act to recover personal property taxes owing; and

(2) the county veterans service officer for the purpose of determining a person's eligibility for the disabled veteran's homestead market value exclusion under section 273.13, subdivision 34.

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

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 273.13, subdivision 22, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

(2) any person who is permanently and totally disabled or by the disabled person and the disabled person's spouse; or

(3) the surviving spouse of a permanently and totally disabled veteran homesteading a property classified under this paragraph for taxes payable in 2008.

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

Property is classified and assessed under paragraph (b) only if the commissioner of revenue or the county assessor certifies that the homestead occupant satisfies the requirements of this paragraph.

Permanently and totally disabled for the purpose of this subdivision means a condition which is permanent in nature and totally incapacitates the person from working at an occupation which brings the person an income. The first \$50,000 market value of class 1b property has a net classification rate of .45 percent of its market value. The remaining market value of class 1b property is classified as class 1a or class 2a property, whichever is appropriate.

(c) Class 1c property is commercial use real and personal property that abuts public water as defined in section 103G.005, subdivision 15, or abuts a state trail administered by the Department of Natural Resources, and is devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes but not devoted to commercial purposes for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment, and that includes a portion used as a homestead by the owner, which includes a dwelling occupied as a homestead by a shareholder of a corporation that owns the resort, a partner in a partnership that owns the resort, or a member of a limited liability company that owns the resort ~~even if, whether~~ the title to the homestead is held by the corporation, partnership, or limited liability company, or by a shareholder of a corporation that owns the resort, a partner in a partnership that owns the resort, or a member of a limited liability company that owns the resort. For purposes of this paragraph, property is devoted to a commercial purpose on a specific day if any portion of the property, excluding the portion used exclusively as a homestead, is used for residential occupancy and a fee is charged for residential occupancy. Class 1c property must contain three or more rental units. A "rental unit" is defined as a cabin, condominium, townhouse, sleeping room, or individual camping site equipped with water and electrical hookups for recreational vehicles. Class 1c property must provide recreational activities such as the rental of ice fishing houses, boats and motors, snowmobiles, downhill or cross-country ski equipment; provide marina services, launch services, or guide services; or sell bait and fishing tackle. Any unit in which the right to use the property is transferred to an individual or entity by deeded interest, or the sale of shares or stock, no longer qualifies for class 1c even though it may remain available for rent. A camping pad offered for rent by a property that otherwise qualifies for class 1c is also class 1c, regardless of the term of the rental agreement, as long as the use of the camping pad does not exceed 250 days. If the same owner owns two separate parcels that are located in the same township, and one of those properties is classified as a class 1c property and the other would be eligible to be classified as a class 1c property if it was used as the homestead of the owner, both properties will be assessed as a single class 1c property; for purposes of this sentence, properties are deemed to be owned by the same owner if each of them is owned by a limited liability company, and both limited liability companies have the same membership. The portion of the property used as a homestead is class 1a property under paragraph (a). The remainder of the property is classified as follows: the first \$600,000 of market value is tier I, the next \$1,700,000 of market value is tier II, and any remaining market value is tier III. The classification rates for class 1c are: tier I, 0.50 percent; tier II, 1.0 percent; and tier III, 1.25 percent. Owners of real and personal property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes in which all or a portion of the property was devoted to commercial purposes for not more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment desiring classification as class 1c, must, by January 15 of the assessment year, submit a declaration to the assessor designating: (1) the cabins or units occupied for 250 days or less in the year preceding the year of assessment by January 15 of the assessment year; and (2) the portion of the resort used as a homestead and the owner of the homestead under the title. Those cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located must be designated as class 1c as otherwise provided. The remainder of the cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located must be designated as class 3a

commercial. The owner of property desiring designation as class 1c property must provide guest registers or other records demonstrating that the units for which class 1c designation is sought were not occupied for more than 250 days in the year preceding the assessment if so requested. The portion of a property operated as a (1) restaurant, (2) bar, (3) gift shop, (4) conference center or meeting room, and (5) other nonresidential facility operated on a commercial basis not directly related to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes does not qualify for class 1c.

(d) Class 1d property includes structures that meet all of the following criteria:

(1) the structure is located on property that is classified as agricultural property under section 273.13, subdivision 23;

(2) the structure is occupied exclusively by seasonal farm workers during the time when they work on that farm, and the occupants are not charged rent for the privilege of occupying the property, provided that use of the structure for storage of farm equipment and produce does not disqualify the property from classification under this paragraph;

(3) the structure meets all applicable health and safety requirements for the appropriate season; and

(4) the structure is not salable as residential property because it does not comply with local ordinances relating to location in relation to streets or roads.

The market value of class 1d property has the same classification rates as class 1a property under paragraph (a).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2020.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 273.13, subdivision 23, is amended to read:

Subd. 23. **Class 2.** (a) An agricultural homestead consists of class 2a agricultural land that is homesteaded, along with any class 2b rural vacant land that is contiguous to the class 2a land under the same ownership. The market value of the house and garage and immediately surrounding one acre of land has the same classification rates as class 1a or 1b property under subdivision 22. The value of the remaining land including improvements up to the first tier valuation limit of agricultural homestead property has a classification rate of 0.5 percent of market value. The remaining property over the first tier has a classification rate of one percent of market value. For purposes of this subdivision, the "first tier valuation limit of agricultural homestead property" and "first tier" means the limit certified under section 273.11, subdivision 23.

(b) Class 2a agricultural land consists of parcels of property, or portions thereof, that are agricultural land and buildings. Class 2a property has a classification rate of one percent of market value, unless it is part of an agricultural homestead under paragraph (a). Class 2a property must also include any property that would otherwise be classified as 2b, but is interspersed with class 2a property, including but not limited to sloughs, wooded wind shelters, acreage abutting ditches, ravines, rock piles, land subject to a setback requirement, and other similar land that is impractical for the assessor to value separately from the rest of the property or that is unlikely to be able to be sold separately from the rest of the property.

An assessor may classify the part of a parcel described in this subdivision that is used for agricultural purposes as class 2a and the remainder in the class appropriate to its use.

(c) Class 2b rural vacant land consists of parcels of property, or portions thereof, that are unplatted real estate, rural in character and not used for agricultural purposes, including land used for growing trees for timber, lumber, and wood and wood products, that is not improved with a structure. The presence of a minor, ancillary nonresidential structure as defined by the commissioner of revenue does not disqualify the property from classification under this paragraph. Any parcel of 20 acres or more improved with a structure that is not a minor, ancillary nonresidential structure must be split-classified, and ten acres must be assigned to the split parcel containing the structure. Class 2b property has a classification rate of one percent of market

value unless it is part of an agricultural homestead under paragraph (a), or qualifies as class 2c under paragraph (d).

(d) Class 2c managed forest land consists of no less than 20 and no more than 1,920 acres statewide per taxpayer that is being managed under a forest management plan that meets the requirements of chapter 290C, but is not enrolled in the sustainable forest resource management incentive program. It has a classification rate of .65 percent, provided that the owner of the property must apply to the assessor in order for the property to initially qualify for the reduced rate and provide the information required by the assessor to verify that the property qualifies for the reduced rate. If the assessor receives the application and information before May 1 in an assessment year, the property qualifies beginning with that assessment year. If the assessor receives the application and information after April 30 in an assessment year, the property may not qualify until the next assessment year. The commissioner of natural resources must concur that the land is qualified. The commissioner of natural resources shall annually provide county assessors verification information on a timely basis. The presence of a minor, ancillary nonresidential structure as defined by the commissioner of revenue does not disqualify the property from classification under this paragraph.

(e) Agricultural land as used in this section means:

(1) contiguous acreage of ten acres or more, used during the preceding year for agricultural purposes; or

(2) contiguous acreage used during the preceding year for an intensive livestock or poultry confinement operation, provided that land used only for pasturing or grazing does not qualify under this clause.

"Agricultural purposes" as used in this section means the raising, cultivation, drying, or storage of agricultural products for sale, or the storage of machinery or equipment used in support of agricultural production by the same farm entity. For a property to be classified as agricultural based only on the drying or storage of agricultural products, the products being dried or stored must have been produced by the same farm entity as the entity operating the drying or storage facility. "Agricultural purposes" also includes (i) enrollment in a local conservation program or the Reinvest in Minnesota program under sections 103F.501 to 103F.535 or the federal Conservation Reserve Program as contained in Public Law 99-198 or a similar state or federal conservation program if the property was classified as agricultural ~~(+)~~ (A) under this subdivision for taxes payable in 2003 because of its enrollment in a qualifying program and the land remains enrolled or ~~(+)~~ (B) in the year prior to its enrollment, or (ii) use of land, not to exceed the greater of three acres or ten percent of the total land area, to provide environmental benefits such as buffer strips, old growth forest restoration or retention, or retention ponds to prevent soil erosion. For the purposes of item (ii), "total land area" means contiguous parcels under common ownership. For purposes of this section, a "local conservation program" means a program administered by a town, statutory or home rule charter city, or county, including a watershed district, water management organization, or soil and water conservation district, in which landowners voluntarily enroll land and receive incentive payments equal to at least \$50 per acre in exchange for use or other restrictions placed on the land. In order for property to qualify under the local conservation program provision, a taxpayer must apply to the assessor by February 1 of the assessment year and must submit the information required by the assessor, including but not limited to a copy of the program requirements, the specific agreement between the land owner and the local agency, if applicable, and a map of the conservation area. Agricultural classification shall not be based upon the market value of any residential structures on the parcel or contiguous parcels under the same ownership.

"Agricultural purposes" also includes land consisting of a holding pond designed to prevent runoff onto a divided four-lane expressway that is located at least 150 feet above the expressway, as certified by the local soil and water conservation district in accordance with USDA Field Office Technical Guide conservation practice standards, provided that the land is located outside the metropolitan area as defined in section 473.121, and was classified as agricultural in assessment year 2017.

"Contiguous acreage," for purposes of this paragraph, means all of, or a contiguous portion of, a tax parcel as described in section 272.193, or all of, or a contiguous portion of, a set of contiguous tax parcels under that section that are owned by the same person.

(f) Agricultural land under this section also includes:

(1) contiguous acreage that is less than ten acres in size and exclusively used in the preceding year for raising or cultivating agricultural products; or

(2) contiguous acreage that contains a residence and is less than 11 acres in size, if the contiguous acreage exclusive of the house, garage, and surrounding one acre of land was used in the preceding year for one or more of the following three uses:

(i) for an intensive grain drying or storage operation, or for intensive machinery or equipment storage activities used to support agricultural activities on other parcels of property operated by the same farming entity;

(ii) as a nursery, provided that only those acres used intensively to produce nursery stock are considered agricultural land; or

(iii) for intensive market farming; for purposes of this paragraph, "market farming" means the cultivation of one or more fruits or vegetables or production of animal or other agricultural products for sale to local markets by the farmer or an organization with which the farmer is affiliated.

"Contiguous acreage," for purposes of this paragraph, means all of a tax parcel as described in section 272.193, or all of a set of contiguous tax parcels under that section that are owned by the same person.

(g) Land shall be classified as agricultural even if all or a portion of the agricultural use of that property is the leasing to, or use by another person for agricultural purposes.

Classification under this subdivision is not determinative for qualifying under section 273.111.

(h) The property classification under this section supersedes, for property tax purposes only, any locally administered agricultural policies or land use restrictions that define minimum or maximum farm acreage.

(i) The term "agricultural products" as used in this subdivision includes production for sale of:

(1) livestock, dairy animals, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, fur-bearing animals, horticultural and nursery stock, fruit of all kinds, vegetables, forage, grains, bees, and apiary products by the owner;

(2) aquacultural products for sale and consumption, as defined under section 17.47, if the aquaculture occurs on land zoned for agricultural use;

(3) the commercial boarding of horses, which may include related horse training and riding instruction, if the boarding is done on property that is also used for raising pasture to graze horses or raising or cultivating other agricultural products as defined in clause (1);

(4) property which is owned and operated by nonprofit organizations used for equestrian activities, excluding racing;

(5) game birds and waterfowl bred and raised (i) on a game farm licensed under section 97A.105, provided that the annual licensing report to the Department of Natural Resources, which must be submitted annually by March 30 to the assessor, indicates that at least 500 birds were raised or used for breeding stock on the property during the preceding year and that the owner provides a copy of the owner's most recent schedule F; or (ii) for use on a shooting preserve licensed under section 97A.115;

(6) insects primarily bred to be used as food for animals;

(7) trees, grown for sale as a crop, including short rotation woody crops, and not sold for timber, lumber, wood, or wood products; and

(8) maple syrup taken from trees grown by a person licensed by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture under chapter 28A as a food processor.

(j) If a parcel used for agricultural purposes is also used for commercial or industrial purposes, including but not limited to:

(1) wholesale and retail sales;

(2) processing of raw agricultural products or other goods;

(3) warehousing or storage of processed goods; and

(4) office facilities for the support of the activities enumerated in clauses (1), (2), and (3),

the assessor shall classify the part of the parcel used for agricultural purposes as class 1b, 2a, or 2b, whichever is appropriate, and the remainder in the class appropriate to its use. The grading, sorting, and packaging of raw agricultural products for first sale is considered an agricultural purpose. A greenhouse or other building where horticultural or nursery products are grown that is also used for the conduct of retail sales must be classified as agricultural if it is primarily used for the growing of horticultural or nursery products from seed, cuttings, or roots and occasionally as a showroom for the retail sale of those products. Use of a greenhouse or building only for the display of already grown horticultural or nursery products does not qualify as an agricultural purpose.

(k) The assessor shall determine and list separately on the records the market value of the homestead dwelling and the one acre of land on which that dwelling is located. If any farm buildings or structures are located on this homesteaded acre of land, their market value shall not be included in this separate determination.

(l) Class 2d airport landing area consists of a landing area or public access area of a privately owned public use airport. It has a classification rate of one percent of market value. To qualify for classification under this paragraph, a privately owned public use airport must be licensed as a public airport under section 360.018. For purposes of this paragraph, "landing area" means that part of a privately owned public use airport properly cleared, regularly maintained, and made available to the public for use by aircraft and includes runways, taxiways, aprons, and sites upon which are situated landing or navigational aids. A landing area also includes land underlying both the primary surface and the approach surfaces that comply with all of the following:

(i) the land is properly cleared and regularly maintained for the primary purposes of the landing, taking off, and taxiing of aircraft; but that portion of the land that contains facilities for servicing, repair, or maintenance of aircraft is not included as a landing area;

(ii) the land is part of the airport property; and

(iii) the land is not used for commercial or residential purposes.

The land contained in a landing area under this paragraph must be described and certified by the commissioner of transportation. The certification is effective until it is modified, or until the airport or landing area no longer meets the requirements of this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph, "public access area" means property used as an aircraft parking ramp, apron, or storage hangar, or an arrival and departure building in connection with the airport.

(m) Class 2e consists of land with a commercial aggregate deposit that is not actively being mined and is not otherwise classified as class 2a or 2b, provided that the land is not located in a county that has elected to opt-out of the aggregate preservation program as provided in section 273.1115, subdivision 6. It has a classification rate of one percent of market value. To qualify for classification under this paragraph, the

property must be at least ten contiguous acres in size and the owner of the property must record with the county recorder of the county in which the property is located an affidavit containing:

- (1) a legal description of the property;
- (2) a disclosure that the property contains a commercial aggregate deposit that is not actively being mined but is present on the entire parcel enrolled;
- (3) documentation that the conditional use under the county or local zoning ordinance of this property is for mining; and
- (4) documentation that a permit has been issued by the local unit of government or the mining activity is allowed under local ordinance. The disclosure must include a statement from a registered professional geologist, engineer, or soil scientist delineating the deposit and certifying that it is a commercial aggregate deposit.

For purposes of this section and section 273.1115, "commercial aggregate deposit" means a deposit that will yield crushed stone or sand and gravel that is suitable for use as a construction aggregate; and "actively mined" means the removal of top soil and overburden in preparation for excavation or excavation of a commercial deposit.

(n) When any portion of the property under this subdivision or subdivision 22 begins to be actively mined, the owner must file a supplemental affidavit within 60 days from the day any aggregate is removed stating the number of acres of the property that is actively being mined. The acres actively being mined must be (1) valued and classified under subdivision 24 in the next subsequent assessment year, and (2) removed from the aggregate resource preservation property tax program under section 273.1115, if the land was enrolled in that program. Copies of the original affidavit and all supplemental affidavits must be filed with the county assessor, the local zoning administrator, and the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Minerals. A supplemental affidavit must be filed each time a subsequent portion of the property is actively mined, provided that the minimum acreage change is five acres, even if the actual mining activity constitutes less than five acres.

(o) The definitions prescribed by the commissioner under paragraphs (c) and (d) are not rules and are exempt from the rulemaking provisions of chapter 14, and the provisions in section 14.386 concerning exempt rules do not apply.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for assessment year 2019 and thereafter.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 273.13, subdivision 25, is amended to read:

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

(b) Class 4b includes:

- (1) residential real estate containing less than four units that does not qualify as class 4bb, other than seasonal residential recreational property;
- (2) manufactured homes not classified under any other provision;
- (3) a dwelling, garage, and surrounding one acre of property on a nonhomestead farm classified under subdivision 23, paragraph (b) containing two or three units; and

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

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

(c) Class 4bb includes:

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

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

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

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

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

(d) Class 4c property includes:

(1) except as provided in subdivision 22, paragraph (c), real and personal property devoted to commercial temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes, for not more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment. For purposes of this clause, property is devoted to a commercial purpose on a specific day if any portion of the property is used for residential occupancy, and a fee is charged for residential occupancy. Class 4c property under this clause must contain three or more rental units. A "rental unit" is defined as a cabin, condominium, townhouse, sleeping room, or individual camping site equipped with water and electrical hookups for recreational vehicles. A camping pad offered for rent by a property that otherwise qualifies for class 4c under this clause is also class 4c under this clause regardless of the term of the rental agreement, as long as the use of the camping pad does not exceed 250 days. In order for a property to be classified under this clause, either: (i) the business located on the property must provide recreational activities, at least 40 percent of the annual gross lodging receipts related to the property must be from business conducted during 90 consecutive days, and either (A) at least 60 percent of all paid bookings by lodging guests during the year must be for periods of at least two consecutive nights; or (B) at least 20 percent of the annual gross receipts must be from charges for providing recreational activities; ~~or~~; (ii) the business must contain 20 or fewer rental units, and must be located in a township or a city with a population of 2,500 or less located outside the metropolitan area, as defined under section 473.121, subdivision 2, that contains a portion of a state trail administered by the Department of Natural Resources; or (iii) the property must contain a residential facility containing no more than five sleeping rooms and must provide an area or areas to prepare meals and to conduct indoor craft or hobby activities. For purposes of item (i)(A), a paid booking of five or more nights shall be counted as two bookings. Class 4c property also includes commercial use real property used exclusively for recreational purposes in conjunction with other class 4c property classified under this clause and devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes, up to a total of two acres, provided the property is not devoted to commercial recreational use for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment and is located within two miles of the class 4c property with which it is used. In order for a property to qualify for classification under this clause, the owner must submit a declaration to the assessor designating the cabins or units occupied for 250 days or less in the year preceding the year of assessment by January 15 of the assessment year. Those cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located must be designated class 4c under this clause as otherwise provided. The remainder of the cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located will be designated as class 3a. The owner of property desiring designation as class 4c property under this clause must provide guest registers or other records demonstrating that the units for which class 4c designation is sought were not occupied for more than 250 days in the year preceding the assessment if so requested. The portion of a property operated as a (1) restaurant, (2) bar, (3) gift shop, (4) conference center or meeting room, and (5) other nonresidential facility operated on a commercial basis not

directly related to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes does not qualify for class 4c. For the purposes of this paragraph, "recreational activities" means renting ice fishing houses, boats and motors, snowmobiles, downhill or cross-country ski equipment; providing marina services, launch services, or guide services; or selling bait and fishing tackle;

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

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

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

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

(3) real property up to a maximum of three acres of land owned and used by a nonprofit community service oriented organization and not used for residential purposes on either a temporary or permanent basis, provided that:

(i) the property is not used for a revenue-producing activity for more than six days in the calendar year preceding the year of assessment; or

(ii) the organization makes annual charitable contributions and donations at least equal to the property's previous year's property taxes and the property is allowed to be used for public and community meetings or events for no charge, as appropriate to the size of the facility.

For purposes of this clause:

(A) "charitable contributions and donations" has the same meaning as lawful gambling purposes under section 349.12, subdivision 25, excluding those purposes relating to the payment of taxes, assessments, fees, auditing costs, and utility payments;

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

(C) a "nonprofit community service oriented organization" means any corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, fraternal, civic, or educational purposes, and which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3), (8), (10), or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(D) "revenue-producing activities" shall include but not be limited to property or that portion of the property that is used as an on-sale intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor establishment licensed under chapter 340A, a restaurant open to the public, bowling alley, a retail store, gambling conducted by organizations licensed under chapter 349, an insurance business, or office or other space leased or rented to a lessee who conducts a for-profit enterprise on the premises.

Any portion of the property not qualifying under either item (i) or (ii) is class 3a. The use of the property for social events open exclusively to members and their guests for periods of less than 24 hours, when an admission is not charged nor any revenues are received by the organization shall not be considered a revenue-producing activity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) the land abuts a public airport; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

property desiring 4c classification under this clause must submit an annual declaration to the assessor by February 1 of the current assessment year, based on the property's relevant information for the preceding assessment year;

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

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

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

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

(f) The first tier of market value of class 4d property has a classification rate of 0.75 percent. The remaining value of class 4d property has a classification rate of 0.25 percent. For the purposes of this paragraph, the "first tier of market value of class 4d property" means the market value of each housing unit up to the first tier limit. For the purposes of this paragraph, all class 4d property value must be assigned to individual housing units. The first tier limit is \$100,000 for assessment year 2014. For subsequent years, the limit is adjusted each year by the average statewide change in estimated market value of property classified as class 4a and 4d under this section for the previous assessment year, excluding valuation change due to new construction, rounded to the nearest \$1,000, provided, however, that the limit may never be less than \$100,000. Beginning with assessment year 2015, the commissioner of revenue must certify the limit for each assessment year by November 1 of the previous year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 273.13, subdivision 34, is amended to read:

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

(b)(1) For a disability rating of 70 percent or more, \$150,000 of market value is excluded, except as provided in clause (2); and

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

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

(d) If the spouse of a member of any branch or unit of the United States armed forces who dies due to a service-connected cause while serving honorably in active service, as indicated on United States Government Form DD1300 or DD2064, holds the legal or beneficial title to a homestead and permanently resides there, the spouse is entitled to the benefit described in paragraph (b), clause (2), for eight taxes payable years, or until such time as the spouse remarries or sells, transfers, or otherwise disposes of the property, whichever comes first, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (n).

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

(f) In the case of an agricultural homestead, only the portion of the property consisting of the house and garage and immediately surrounding one acre of land qualifies for the valuation exclusion under this subdivision.

(g) A property qualifying for a valuation exclusion under this subdivision is not eligible for the market value exclusion under subdivision 35, or classification under subdivision 22, paragraph (b).

(h) To qualify for a valuation exclusion under this subdivision a property owner must apply to the assessor by ~~July 1~~ December 15 of the first assessment year for which the exclusion is sought. For an application received after ~~July 1~~ December 15, the exclusion shall become effective for the following assessment year. Except as provided in paragraph (c), the owner of a property that has been accepted for a valuation exclusion must notify the assessor if there is a change in ownership of the property or in the use of the property as a homestead. When a property qualifying for a market value exclusion under this subdivision is sold or transferred, the exclusion must be removed for the current assessment year, provided that the new owner may file a claim for an exclusion if eligible.

(i) A first-time application by a qualifying spouse for the market value exclusion under paragraph (d) must be made any time within two years of the death of the service member.

(j) For purposes of this subdivision:

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

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

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

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

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

(1) the spouse files a first-time application within two years of the death of the service member or by June 1, 2019, whichever is later;

(2) upon the death of the veteran, the spouse holds the legal or beneficial title to the homestead and permanently resides there;

(3) the veteran met the honorable discharge requirements of paragraph (a); and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The exclusion for a spouse under this paragraph and paragraph (c), (d), or (k) may not exceed a total of eight taxes payable years.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with assessments in 2018, for taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.13, subdivision 35, is amended to read:

Subd. 35. **Homestead market value exclusion.** (a) Prior to determining a property's net tax capacity under this section, property classified as class 1a or 1b under subdivision 22, and the portion of property classified as class 2a under subdivision 23 consisting of the house, garage, and surrounding one acre of land, shall be eligible for a market value exclusion as determined under paragraph (b).

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

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

(d) In the case of a property that is classified as part homestead and part nonhomestead, (i) the exclusion shall apply only to the homestead portion of the property, but (ii) if a portion of a property is classified as nonhomestead solely because not all the owners occupy the property, not all the owners have qualifying relatives occupying the property, or solely because not all the spouses of owners occupy the property, the exclusion amount shall be initially computed as if that nonhomestead portion were also in the homestead class and then prorated to the owner-occupant's percentage of ownership, as determined by section 273.124, subdivision 23. For the purpose of this section, when an owner-occupant's spouse does not occupy the property, the percentage of ownership for the owner-occupant spouse is one-half of the couple's ownership percentage.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2019 and thereafter.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 273.1384, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Agricultural homestead market value credit.** Property classified as agricultural homestead under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), is eligible for an agricultural credit. The credit is computed using the property's agricultural credit market value, defined for this purpose as the property's market value excluding the market value of the house, garage, and immediately surrounding one acre of land. The credit is equal to 0.3 percent of the first \$115,000 of the property's agricultural credit market value plus 0.1 percent of the property's agricultural credit market value in excess of \$115,000, subject to a maximum credit of \$490 for a full agricultural homestead. In the case of property that is classified as part homestead and part nonhomestead solely because not all the owners occupy or farm the property, not all the owners have qualifying relatives occupying or farming the property, or solely because not all the spouses of owners occupy the property, the credit is computed on the amount of agricultural credit market value corresponding to the owner-occupant's percentage of homestead. the percentage of homestead is equal to 100 divided by the number of owners of the property, or, in the case of a trust, the number of grantors of the trust that owns the property. ownership, as determined by section 273.124, subdivision 23, and the maximum credit equals \$490 multiplied by the percentage of ownership.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2019 and thereafter.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 275.025, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 6. **Natural gas pipeline.** (a) The county must abate the state general levy on personal property that is part of an intrastate natural gas transportation or distribution pipeline system if:

- (1) construction of the pipeline system commenced after January 1, 2018; and
- (2) the pipeline system provides service to an area:

(i) outside the seven-county metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 3; and

(ii) in which the majority of households or businesses lacked access to natural gas distribution systems as of January 1, 2018.

(b) In the first year that a taxpayer seeks an abatement under this subdivision, the taxpayer must file an application with the commissioner of revenue by March 1 of the assessment year on a form prescribed by the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner of revenue must notify any affected county in the first year that a pipeline system becomes eligible for an abatement under this subdivision.

(d) The abatement under this subdivision applies for a period not to exceed 12 years, provided that once a property no longer qualifies, it may not subsequently qualify for an abatement under this subdivision.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2020.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 275.025, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 7. **Medical facility in underserved area.** The state general levy for any property qualifying under section 469.1817 is abated. The net tax capacity of the property must be included in the definition of commercial-industrial tax capacity for the purposes of determining the state general levy tax rate under subdivision 4.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 282.01, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Duties of commissioner after sale.** (a) When any sale has been made by the county auditor under sections 282.01 to 282.13, the auditor shall immediately certify to the commissioner of revenue such information relating to such sale, on such forms as the commissioner of revenue may prescribe as will enable the commissioner of revenue to prepare an appropriate deed if the sale is for cash, or keep necessary records if the sale is on terms; and not later than October 31 of each year the county auditor shall submit to the commissioner of revenue a statement of all instances wherein any payment of principal, interest, or current taxes on lands held under certificate, due or to be paid during the preceding calendar years, are still outstanding at the time such certificate is made. When such statement shows that a purchaser or the purchaser's assignee is in default, the commissioner of revenue may instruct the county board of the county in which the land is located to cancel said certificate of sale in the manner provided by subdivision 5, provided that upon recommendation of the county board, and where the circumstances are such that the commissioner of revenue after investigation is satisfied that the purchaser has made every effort reasonable to make payment of both the annual installment and said taxes, and that there has been no willful neglect on the part of the purchaser in meeting these obligations, then the commissioner of revenue may extend the time for the payment for such period as the commissioner may deem warranted, not to exceed one year. On payment in full of the purchase price, appropriate conveyance in fee, in such form as may be prescribed by the attorney general, shall be issued by the commissioner of revenue, which conveyance must be recorded by the county and shall have the force and effect of a patent from the state subject to easements and restrictions of record at the date of the tax judgment sale, including, but without limitation, permits for telephone and electric power lines either by underground cable or conduit or otherwise, sewer and water lines, highways, railroads, and pipe lines for gas, liquids, or solids in suspension.

(b) The commissioner of revenue shall issue an appropriate conveyance in fee when approval from the county auditor is given based upon written confirmation from a licensed closing agent, title insurer, or title insurance agent as specified in section 82.641. For purposes of this paragraph, "written confirmation" means a written commitment or approval that the funding for the conveyance is held in an escrow account available for disbursement upon delivery of a conveyance. The conveyance issued by the commissioner of revenue

shall not be effective as a conveyance until it is recorded. The conveyance shall be issued to the county auditor where the land is located. Upon receipt of the conveyance, the county auditor shall hold the conveyance until the conveyance is requested from a licensed closing agent, title insurer, or title insurance agent to settle and close on the conveyance. If a request for the conveyance is not made within 30 days of the date the conveyance is issued by the commissioner of revenue, the county auditor shall return the conveyance to the commissioner. If the conveyance is delivered to the licensed closing agent, title insurer, or title insurance agent and the closing does not occur within ten days of the request, the licensed closing agent, title insurer, or title insurance agent shall immediately return the conveyance to the county auditor and, upon receipt, the county auditor shall return the conveyance to the commissioner of revenue. The commissioner of revenue shall cancel and destroy all conveyances returned by the county auditor pursuant to this subdivision. The licensed closing agent, title insurer, or title insurance agent must promptly record the conveyance after the closing and must deliver an attested or certified copy to the county auditor and to the grantee or grantees named on the conveyance.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for conveyances issued by the commissioner of revenue after December 31, 2018.

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290A.03, subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. **Property taxes payable.** "Property taxes payable" means the property tax exclusive of special assessments, penalties, and interest payable on a claimant's homestead after deductions made under sections 273.135, 273.1384, 273.1391, 273.42, subdivision 2, and any other state paid property tax credits in any calendar year, and after any refund claimed and allowable under section 290A.04, subdivision 2h, that is first payable in the year that the property tax is payable. In the case of a claimant who makes ground lease payments, "property taxes payable" includes the amount of the payments directly attributable to the property taxes assessed against the parcel on which the house is located. Regardless of the limitations in section 280A(c)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, "property taxes payable" must be apportioned or reduced for the use of a portion of the claimant's homestead for a business purpose if the claimant deducts any business depreciation expenses for the use of a portion of the homestead or deducts expenses under section 280A of the Internal Revenue Code for a business operated in the claimant's homestead. For homesteads which are manufactured homes as defined in section 273.125, subdivision 8, ~~and for homesteads which are including manufactured homes located in a manufactured home community owned by a cooperative organized under chapter 308A or 308B, and~~ park trailers taxed as manufactured homes under section 168.012, subdivision 9, "property taxes payable" shall also include 17 percent of the gross rent paid in the preceding year for the site on which the homestead is located. When a homestead is owned by two or more persons as joint tenants or tenants in common, such tenants shall determine between them which tenant may claim the property taxes payable on the homestead. If they are unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to the commissioner of revenue whose decision shall be final. Property taxes are considered payable in the year prescribed by law for payment of the taxes.

In the case of a claim relating to "property taxes payable," the claimant must have owned and occupied the homestead on January 2 of the year in which the tax is payable and (i) the property must have been classified as homestead property pursuant to section 273.124, on or before December 15 of the assessment year to which the "property taxes payable" relate; or (ii) the claimant must provide documentation from the local assessor that application for homestead classification has been made on or before December 15 of the year in which the "property taxes payable" were payable and that the assessor has approved the application.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with claims for taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290B.04, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Initial application.** (a) A taxpayer meeting the program qualifications under section 290B.03 may apply to the commissioner of revenue for the deferral of taxes. Applications are due on or

before ~~July~~ November 1 for deferral of any of the following year's property taxes. A taxpayer may request an early notification of approval or denial at any time. The commissioner must notify a taxpayer in writing of the reasons for an application denial and that the application may be amended and resubmitted by the due date specified in this subdivision. A taxpayer may apply in the year in which the taxpayer becomes 65 years old, provided that no deferral of property taxes will be made until the calendar year after the taxpayer becomes 65 years old. The application, which shall be prescribed by the commissioner of revenue, shall include the following items and any other information which the commissioner deems necessary:

- (1) the name, address, and Social Security number of the owner or owners;
- (2) a copy of the property tax statement for the current payable year for the homesteaded property;
- (3) the initial year of ownership and occupancy as a homestead;
- (4) the owner's household income for the previous calendar year; and
- (5) information on any mortgage loans or other amounts secured by mortgages or other liens against the property, for which purpose the commissioner may require the applicant to provide a copy of the mortgage note, the mortgage, or a statement of the balance owing on the mortgage loan provided by the mortgage holder. The commissioner may require the appropriate documents in connection with obtaining and confirming information on unpaid amounts secured by other liens.

The application must state that program participation is voluntary. The application must also state that the deferred amount depends directly on the applicant's household income, and that program participation includes authorization for the annual deferred amount, the cumulative deferral and interest that appear on each year's notice prepared by the county under subdivision 6, is public data.

The application must state that program participants may claim the property tax refund based on the full amount of property taxes eligible for the refund, including any deferred amounts. The application must also state that property tax refunds will be used to offset any deferral and interest under this program, and that any other amounts subject to revenue recapture under section 270A.03, subdivision 7, will also be used to offset any deferral and interest under this program.

(b) As part of the initial application process, the commissioner may require the applicant to obtain at the applicant's own cost and submit:

- (1) if the property is registered property under chapter 508 or 508A, a copy of the original certificate of title in the possession of the county registrar of titles (sometimes referred to as "condition of register"); or
- (2) if the property is abstract property, a report prepared by a licensed abstracter showing the last deed and any unsatisfied mortgages, liens, judgments, and state and federal tax lien notices which were recorded on or after the date of that last deed with respect to the property or to the applicant.

The certificate or report under clauses (1) and (2) need not include references to any documents filed or recorded more than 40 years prior to the date of the certification or report. The certification or report must be as of a date not more than 30 days prior to submission of the application.

The commissioner may also require the county recorder or county registrar of the county where the property is located to provide copies of recorded documents related to the applicant or the property, for which the recorder or registrar shall not charge a fee. The commissioner may use any information available to determine or verify eligibility under this section. The household income from the application is private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for applications for deferral of taxes payable in 2019 and thereafter.

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2016, 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 tax reductions may be provided to a retail food or beverage facility or an automobile sales or service facility, or a business a retail food or beverage facility 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.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and confirms the legislative intent of the amendment made by Laws 2012, chapter 294, article 2, section 25.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 469.1812, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Scope.** For purposes of sections 469.1812 to ~~469.1815~~ 469.1817, the following terms have the meanings given.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 469.1812, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2a. **Medical facility.** "Medical facility" means:

(1) an office, clinic, building, or portion of a building, the primary use of which is the provision of primary or specialty health care services to patients on an outpatient basis, by one or more state-licensed or registered health care providers;

(2) a birth center licensed under section 144.615;

(3) a hospital licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.56;

(4) an urgent care clinic which provides treatment for medical conditions that are not life-threatening or potentially permanently disabling and do not require critical or emergency interventions; or

(5) an outpatient surgical center licensed under section 144.55.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment for taxes payable beginning in 2019 and for sales and purchases made after June 30, 2018.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 469.1812, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 2b. **Medically underserved county.** "Medically underserved county" means a county, any portion of which is designated by the federal secretary of health and human services as a medically underserved area or medically underserved population, as defined under Code of Federal Regulations, title 42, section 51C.102. By December 15 of each year, the commissioner of health must certify to the commissioner of revenue the counties that are medically underserved. By December 31 of each year, the commissioner of revenue must certify the list of medically underserved counties to county assessors, for assessments in the following year.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2018 for taxes payable in 2019. For assessment year 2018, the certification required to be made by the commissioner of health must be made by June 1, 2018, and the certification required to be made by the commissioner of revenue must be made by June 15, 2018.

Sec. 25. **[469.1817] MEDICAL FACILITY TAX ABATEMENT.**

Subdivision 1. Qualification. The state general tax under section 275.025 must be abated by the county for any property or portion thereof containing a medical facility that has been granted an abatement under section 469.1813, provided that:

(1) the facility is located in a medically underserved county at the time the abatement resolution is adopted;

(2) the facility is not located in a metropolitan county as defined under section 473.121, subdivision 4;

(3) the resolution of one or more governing bodies granting the abatement specifies that the facility addresses an underserved need for medical services in the area; and

(4) both the county and the city or town have abated all taxes on the property containing the facility for at least 15 years under section 469.1813, subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. Application. A taxpayer seeking an abatement under this section must file an application with the county assessor by March 1 of the first assessment year for which the abatement is sought, on a form prescribed by the commissioner of revenue.

Subd. 3. Duration. The state general tax is abated for 15 years.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 473H.08, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Till expiration started. Agricultural preserves shall continue until either the landowner or, the authority, or a state agency or governmental unit initiates expiration as provided in this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to any agricultural preserve where the previously required eight-year termination period under Minnesota Statutes, section 473H.08, has not yet expired.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 473H.08, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 3a. Expiration for park and trail purposes. (a) An agricultural preserve expires immediately when a state agency or other governmental unit purchases the property or obtains an easement over the property for the purpose of creating or expanding a public trail or public park. This subdivision applies only to the portion of the agricultural preserve acquired for trail or park purposes, and any portion of the property not acquired for trail or park purposes shall remain an agricultural preserve, regardless if the remaining total acreage is less than 40 acres.

(b) The acquiring state agency or governmental unit shall give notice of the expiration under paragraph (a) to the authority. The notice must specify the portion of the property being removed from the agricultural preserve and the date on which that portion expires.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to any agricultural preserve where the previously required eight-year termination period under Minnesota Statutes, section 473H.08, has not yet expired.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 473H.08, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Notice to others.** Upon receipt of the notice provided in subdivision 2 or 3a, or upon notice served by the authority as provided in subdivision 3, the authority shall forward the original notice to the county recorder for recording, or to the registrar of titles if the land is registered, and shall notify the county auditor, county assessor, the Metropolitan Council, and the county soil and water conservation district of the date of expiration. Designation as an agricultural preserve and all benefits and limitations accruing through sections 473H.02 to 473H.17 for the preserve shall cease on the date of expiration. The restrictive covenant contained in the application shall terminate on the date of expiration.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to any agricultural preserve where the previously required eight-year termination period under Minnesota Statutes, section 473H.08, has not yet expired.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 477A.013, subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. **Certified aid adjustments.** ~~(a) A city that received an aid base increase under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 477A.011, subdivision 36, paragraph (e), shall have its total aid under subdivision 9 increased by an amount equal to \$150,000 for aids payable in 2014 through 2018.~~

~~(b)~~ (a) A city that received an aid base increase under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 477A.011, subdivision 36, paragraph (r), shall have its total aid under subdivision 9 increased by an amount equal to \$160,000 for aids payable in 2014 and thereafter.

~~(c) A city that received a temporary aid increase under Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 477A.011, subdivision 36, paragraph (o), shall have its total aid under subdivision 9 increased by an amount equal to \$1,000,000 for aids payable in 2014 only.~~

(b) For aids payable in 2019 only, a city shall have its total aid under subdivision 9 increased by an amount equal to its aid decrease between aids payable in 2016 and 2017 if:

(1) the city's aid decreased by more than \$50,000 between aids payable in 2016 and 2017 under this section; and

(2) the city's unmet need amount calculated for aids payable in 2017 exceeded its aids payable in 2016.

(c) The city of Lilydale shall have its total aid under subdivision 9 increased by \$150,000 for aids payable in 2019 only.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2019.

Sec. 30. Laws 2008, chapter 366, article 5, section 33, the effective date, as amended by Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 4, section 35, is amended to read:

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes levied in 2008, payable in 2009, and is repealed effective for taxes levied in ~~2018~~ 2023, payable in ~~2019~~ 2024, and thereafter.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2019.

Sec. 31. Laws 2009, chapter 88, article 2, section 46, subdivision 1, as amended by Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 4, section 36, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Agreement.** The city of Cloquet and Perch Lake Township, by resolution of each of their governing bodies, may establish the Cloquet Area Fire and Ambulance Special Taxing District for the purpose of providing fire or ambulance services, or both, throughout the district. In this section, "municipality"

means home rule charter and statutory cities, towns, and Indian tribes. The district may exercise all the powers relating to fire and ambulance services of the municipalities that receive fire or ambulance services, or both, from the district. Upon application, any other municipality may join the district with the agreement of the municipalities that comprise the district at the time of its application to join.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon compliance by the Cloquet Area Fire and Ambulance Special Taxing District Board with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 32. Laws 2009, chapter 88, article 2, section 46, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Board.** The Cloquet Area Fire and Ambulance Special Taxing District Board is governed by a board made up initially of one or more elected officials of the governing body of each participating municipality in the proportions set out in the establishing resolution, subject to change as provided in the district's charter, if any, or in the district's bylaws. Each municipality's representatives serve at the pleasure of that municipality's governing body.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon compliance by the Cloquet Area Fire and Ambulance Special Taxing District Board with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 33. Laws 2009, chapter 88, article 2, section 46, subdivision 3, as amended by Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 4, section 37, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Tax.** The district board may impose a property tax on taxable property as provided in this subdivision to pay the costs of providing fire or ambulance services, or both, throughout the district. The board shall annually determine the total amount of the levy that is attributable to the cost of providing fire services and the cost of providing ambulance services within the primary service area. For those municipalities that only receive ambulance services, the costs for the provision of ambulance services shall be levied against taxable property within those municipalities at a rate necessary not to exceed 0.019 percent of the estimated market value. For those municipalities that receive both fire and ambulance services, the tax shall be imposed at a rate that does not exceed 0.2835 percent of estimated market value.

When a member municipality opts to receive fire service from the district or an additional municipality becomes a member of the district, the cost of providing fire services to that community shall be determined by the board and added to the maximum levy amount.

Each county auditor of a county that contains a municipality subject to the tax under this section must collect the tax and pay it to the Fire and Ambulance Special Taxing District. The district may also impose other fees or charges as allowed by law for the provision of fire and ambulance services.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon compliance by the Cloquet Area Fire and Ambulance Special Taxing District Board with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 34. Laws 2009, chapter 88, article 2, section 46, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Public indebtedness.** The district may incur debt in the manner provided for in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, and the district shall be considered a municipality by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, ~~when necessary to accomplish its duties,~~ as defined in Minnesota Statutes, sections 475.51, subdivision 2, and 475.521, subdivision 1, paragraph (c), and may issue certificates of indebtedness or capital notes in the manner provided for a city under Minnesota Statutes, section 412.301, when necessary to accomplish its duties. Any tax levied to pay debt of the district shall be levied in the amounts required and in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61. The debt service for debt, the proceeds of which financed capital costs for ambulance service, shall be levied against taxable property within those municipalities in the primary service area. The debt service for debt, the proceeds of which financed capital costs for fire service, shall be levied against taxable property within those municipalities receiving fire services.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon compliance by the Cloquet Area Fire and Ambulance Special Taxing District Board with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 35. Laws 2009, chapter 88, article 2, section 46, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Withdrawal.** Notice of intent to withdraw from participation in the district may be given only in the month of January, with a minimum of twelve months notice of intent to withdraw. Withdrawal becomes effective for taxes levied pursuant to subdivision 3 in the year when the notice is given. A property tax levied by the district on taxable property located in a withdrawing municipality to make debt service payments for obligations issued by the district pursuant to subdivision 4 shall remain in effect until the obligations outstanding on the date of withdrawal are satisfied, including any property tax levied in connection with a refunding of such obligations. The district and its members may develop and agree upon other continuing obligations after withdrawal of a municipality.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon compliance by the Cloquet Area Fire and Ambulance Special Taxing District Board with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 36. Laws 2017, First Special Session chapter 1, article 10, section 4, the effective date, is amended to read:

EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICATION. This section is effective for applications and certifications made in 2018 and thereafter, except the repeal of the exclusion of land under item (iii) is effective retroactively for payments due under Minnesota Statutes, section 290C.08, beginning for payments due to be made in 2014. In order to qualify for retroactive payments, the following requirements must be met: (1) the owner of land exceeding 60,000 acres that is subject to a single conservation easement funded under Minnesota Statutes, section 97A.056 or a comparable permanent easement conveyed to a governmental or nonprofit entity, must submit an application to the commissioner of revenue, in a form and manner and at a time acceptable to the commissioner, establishing that the affected property and its use met the requirement of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 290C, as amended by this section; (2) the owner and each county in which the land is located must certify to the commissioner that no petitions challenging the market value of the property are pending under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 278; and (3) the requirements of clauses (1) and (2) must be satisfied by October 1, 2017. No interest accrues on payment under this section for periods before November 1, 2017.

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

Sec. 37. **SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX REFORM.**

(a) A school property tax working group is established as provided in this section. The goals of the working group are to develop one or more legislative proposals for reform of Minnesota's property tax system that would:

- (1) evaluate the farmland tax burden from the costs of school capital investments;
- (2) simplify the tax system used for school district levies;
- (3) coordinate interactions with the state general levy; and
- (4) accomplish the objectives of this paragraph with optimal levels of state aid and local property tax.

(b) The 16-member working group shall consist of the following members:

(1) two state representatives, both appointed by the chair of the house of representatives Taxes Committee, one from the majority party and one from the largest minority party;

(2) two state representatives, both appointed by the chair of the house of representatives Education Finance Committee, one from the majority party and one from the largest minority party;

(3) four senators appointed by the Subcommittee on Committees of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, two from the majority party and two from the largest minority party;

(4) one person appointed by the Minnesota School Boards Association;

(5) one person appointed by the Minnesota Rural Education Association;

(6) one person appointed by the Association of Metropolitan School Districts;

(7) one person appointed by Schools for Equity in Education;

(8) one person appointed by the Minnesota Farm Bureau;

(9) one person appointed by the Minnesota Farmers Union;

(10) one person appointed by the Minnesota Chamber of Commerce; and

(11) one person appointed by Minnesota Lakes and Rivers Advocates.

(c) The commissioner of revenue and the commissioner of education, or their designees, shall serve as ex-officio members of the working group.

(d) All appointments must be made before July 1, 2018. The majority party appointee of the house of representatives Taxes Committee chair shall chair the initial meeting, and the working group shall elect a chair at that initial meeting. The working group will meet at the call of the chair. Members of the working group shall serve without compensation. The commissioner of revenue must provide administrative support to the working group. Minnesota Statutes, chapter 13D, does not apply to meetings of the working group. Meetings of the working group must be open to the public and the working group must provide notice of a meeting to potentially interested persons at least five days before the meeting. A meeting of the working group occurs when a quorum is present.

(e) The working group shall make its advisory recommendations to the chairs of the house of representatives and senate Taxes and Education Finance Committees on or before January 1, 2019, at which time the working group shall be finished and this section expires.

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

ARTICLE 5

PUBLIC FINANCE

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 103E.611, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Interest.** (a) Interest is an additional drainage lien on all property until paid. The interest rate on the drainage lien principal from the date the drainage lien statement is recorded must be set by the board but may not exceed the rate determined by the state court administrator for judgments under section 549.09₂ or six percent, whichever is greater.

(b) Before the tax lists for the year are given to the county treasurer, the auditor shall compute the interest on the unpaid balance of the drainage lien at the rate set by the board. The amount of interest must be computed on the entire unpaid principal from the date the drainage lien was recorded to August 15 of the next calendar year, and afterwards from August 15 to August 15 of each year.

(c) Interest is due and payable after November 1 of each year the drainage lien principal or interest is due and unpaid.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 471.831, is amended to read:

471.831 MUNICIPALITY MAY FILE BANKRUPTCY PETITION.

Subdivision 1. **Any relief under bankruptcy code.** A municipality, as defined in subdivision 2, may file a petition and seek any relief available to it under United States Code, title 11, as amended ~~through December 31, 1996.~~

Subd. 2. **Municipality defined.** In this section, "municipality" means a municipality as defined in United States Code, title 11, section 101, as amended ~~through December 31, 1996,~~ but limited to a county, statutory or home rule charter city, or town; or a housing and redevelopment authority, economic development authority, or rural development financing authority established under chapter 469, a home rule charter, or special law.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 474A.02, subdivision 22b, is amended to read:

Subd. 22b. **Public facilities project.** "Public facilities project" means any publicly owned facility, or a facility ~~owned by a nonprofit organization~~ that is used for district heating or cooling, whether publicly or privately owned, that is eligible to be financed with the proceeds of public facilities bonds as defined under section 474A.02, subdivision 23a.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 475.521, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

(a) "Bonds" mean an obligation defined under section 475.51.

(b) "Capital improvement" means acquisition or betterment of public lands, buildings or other improvements for the purpose of a city hall, town hall, library, public safety facility, and public works facility. An improvement must have an expected useful life of five years or more to qualify. Capital improvement does not include light rail transit or any activity related to it, or a park, road, bridge, administrative building other than a city or town hall, or land for any of those facilities. For purposes of this section, "capital improvement" includes expenditures for purposes described in this paragraph that have been incurred by a municipality before approval of a capital improvement plan, if such expenditures are included in a capital improvement plan approved on or before the date of the public hearing under subdivision 2 regarding issuance of bonds for such expenditures.

(c) "Municipality" means a home rule charter or statutory city or a town ~~described in section 368.01, subdivision 1 or 1a.~~

ARTICLE 6

MISCELLANEOUS

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 298.17, is amended to read:

298.17 OCCUPATION TAXES TO BE APPORTIONED; REFUND.

(a) All occupation taxes paid by persons, copartnerships, companies, joint stock companies, corporations, and associations, however or for whatever purpose organized, engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore or other ores, when collected shall be apportioned and distributed in accordance with the Constitution of the state of Minnesota, article X, section 3, in the manner following: 90 percent shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the general fund of which four-ninths shall be used for the support of elementary and secondary schools; and ten percent of the proceeds of the tax imposed by this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and credited to the general fund for the general support of the university.

(b) Of the money apportioned to the general fund by this section, the following allocations must be made:

(1) there is annually appropriated and credited to the mining environmental and regulatory account in the special revenue fund an amount equal to that which would have been generated by a 2-1/2 cent tax imposed by section 298.24 on each taxable ton produced in the preceding calendar year. Money in the mining environmental and regulatory account is appropriated annually to the commissioner of natural resources to fund agency staff to work on environmental issues and provide regulatory services for ferrous and nonferrous mining operations in this state. Payment to the mining environmental and regulatory account shall be made by July 1 annually. The commissioner of natural resources shall execute an interagency agreement with the Pollution Control Agency to assist with the provision of environmental regulatory services such as monitoring and permitting required for ferrous and nonferrous mining operations;

(2) there is annually appropriated and credited to the Iron Range resources and rehabilitation account in the special revenue fund an amount equal to that which would have been generated by a 1.5 cent tax imposed by section 298.24 on each taxable ton produced in the preceding calendar year, to be expended for the purposes of section 298.22. The money appropriated shall be used (i) to provide environmental development grants to local governments located within any county in region 3 as defined in governor's executive order number 60, issued on June 12, 1970, that does not contain a municipality qualifying pursuant to section 273.134, paragraph (b), or (ii) to provide economic development loans or grants to businesses located within any such county, provided that the county board or an advisory group appointed by the county board to provide recommendations on economic development shall make recommendations to the commissioner of Iron Range resources and rehabilitation regarding the loans. Of the money allocated to Koochiching County, one-third must be paid to the Koochiching County Economic Development Commission. Payment to the Iron Range resources and rehabilitation account shall be made by May 15 annually; and

(3) there is annually appropriated and credited to the Iron Range resources and rehabilitation account in the special revenue fund for transfer to the Iron Range school consolidation and cooperatively operated school account under section 298.28, subdivision 7a, an amount equal to that which would have been generated by a six cent tax imposed by section 298.24 on each taxable ton produced in the preceding calendar year. Payment to the Iron Range resources and rehabilitation account shall be made by May 15 annually.

~~(c) The money appropriated pursuant to paragraph (b), clause (2), shall be used (i) to provide environmental development grants to local governments located within any county in region 3 as defined in governor's executive order number 60, issued on June 12, 1970, which does not contain a municipality qualifying pursuant to section 273.134, paragraph (b), or (ii) to provide economic development loans or grants to businesses located within any such county, provided that the county board or an advisory group appointed by the county board to provide recommendations on economic development shall make recommendations to the commissioner of Iron Range resources and rehabilitation regarding the loans. Payment to the Iron Range resources and rehabilitation account shall be made by May 15 annually. After the allocations are made under paragraph (b), any amount remaining in the general fund, of the money apportioned to the general fund under this section in the current year, shall be refunded by the commissioner of revenue as provided. By May 15 annually, the commissioner shall issue a refund to each producer equal to the amount of tax paid by that producer in the current year under section 298.01, as compared to the total amount of tax paid in the current year under section 298.01 by all producers, provided that a producer shall not be eligible for a refund under this section in an amount greater than the amount of tax paid by that producer in the current year. The total amount of refunds issued under this paragraph in any year shall not exceed \$5,000,000.~~

~~(d) Of the money allocated to Koochiching County, one-third must be paid to the Koochiching County Economic Development Commission.~~

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective beginning with distributions made in 2020 and thereafter.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 298.225, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Guaranteed distribution.** (a) Except as provided under paragraph (c), the distribution of the taconite production tax as provided in section 298.28, subdivisions 3 to 5, 6, paragraph (b), 7, and 8, shall equal the lesser of the following amounts:

(1) the amount distributed pursuant to this section and section 298.28, with respect to 1983 production if the production for the year prior to the distribution year is no less than 42,000,000 taxable tons. If the production is less than 42,000,000 taxable tons, the amount of the distributions shall be reduced proportionately at the rate of two percent for each 1,000,000 tons, or part of 1,000,000 tons by which the production is less than 42,000,000 tons; or

(2)(i) for the distributions made pursuant to section 298.28, subdivisions 4, paragraphs (b) and (c), and 6, paragraph (c), 31.2 percent of the amount distributed pursuant to this section and section 298.28, with respect to 1983 production;

(ii) for the distributions made pursuant to section 298.28, subdivision 5, paragraphs (b) and (d), 75 percent of the amount distributed pursuant to this section and section 298.28, with respect to 1983 production provided that the aid guarantee for distributions under section 298.28, subdivision 5, paragraph (b), shall be reduced by five cents per taxable ton for production years 2014 and thereafter.

(b) The distribution of the taconite production tax as provided in section 298.28, subdivision 2, shall equal the following amount:

(1) if the production for the year prior to the distribution year is at least 42,000,000 taxable tons, the amount distributed pursuant to this section and section 298.28 with respect to 1999 production; or

(2) if the production for the year prior to the distribution year is less than 42,000,000 taxable tons, the amount distributed pursuant to this section and section 298.28 with respect to 1999 production, reduced proportionately at the rate of two percent for each 1,000,000 tons or part of 1,000,000 tons by which the production is less than 42,000,000 tons.

(c) The distribution of the taconite production tax under section 298.28, subdivision 3, paragraph (a), guaranteed under this section is equal to the amount distributed under section 298.28, with respect to 1983 production.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for distributions in 2020 and thereafter.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 298.227, is amended to read:

298.227 TACONITE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FUND.

An amount equal to that distributed pursuant to each taconite producer's taxable production and qualifying sales under section 298.28, subdivision 9a, shall be held by the commissioner of Iron Range resources and rehabilitation in a separate taconite economic development fund for each taconite and direct reduced ore producer. Money from the fund for each producer shall be released by the commissioner after review by a joint committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of the salaried employees and the nonsalaried production and maintenance employees of that producer. The District 11 director of the United States Steelworkers of America, on advice of each local employee president, shall select the employee members. In nonorganized operations, the employee committee shall be elected by the nonsalaried production and maintenance employees. The review must be completed no later than six months after the producer presents a proposal for expenditure of the funds to the committee. The funds held pursuant to this section may be released only for workforce development and associated public facility improvement, concurrent reclamation, ~~or for acquisition of plant and stationary mining equipment and facilities for the producer or for research and development in Minnesota on new mining, or taconite, iron, or steel production technology, but only if the producer provides a matching expenditure equal to the amount of the distribution to be used for the same~~

purpose ~~beginning with distributions in 2014. Effective for proposals for expenditures of money from the fund beginning May 26, 2007, the commissioner may not release the funds before the next scheduled meeting of the board.~~ If a proposed expenditure is not approved by the commissioner, after consultation with the advisory board, the funds must be deposited in the Taconite Environmental Protection Fund under sections 298.222 to 298.225. If a taconite production facility is sold after operations at the facility had ceased, any money remaining in the fund for the former producer may be released to the purchaser of the facility on the terms otherwise applicable to the former producer under this section. If a producer fails to provide matching funds for a proposed expenditure within six months after the commissioner approves release of the funds, ~~the funds are available for release to another producer in proportion to the distribution provided and under the conditions of this section may be released by the commissioner for deposit in the taconite area environmental protection fund created in section 298.223. Any portion of the fund which is not released by the commissioner within one year of its deposit in the fund shall be divided between distributed to the taconite environmental protection fund created in section 298.223 and the Douglas J. Johnson economic protection trust fund created in section 298.292 for placement in their respective special accounts. Two-thirds of the unreleased funds shall be distributed to the taconite environmental protection fund and one-third to the Douglas J. Johnson economic protection trust fund.~~

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

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 298.28, subdivision 9a, is amended to read:

Subd. 9a. **Taconite economic development fund.** (a) 25.1 cents per ton for distributions in 2002 and thereafter must be paid to the taconite economic development fund. No distribution shall be made under this paragraph in 2004 or any subsequent year in which total industry production falls below 30 million tons. Distribution shall only be made to a Minnesota taconite pellet producer's fund under section 298.227 if the producer timely pays its tax under section 298.24 by the dates provided under section 298.27, or pursuant to the due dates provided by an administrative agreement with the commissioner.

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

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective retroactively from December 31, 2016.

Sec. 5. Laws 1986, chapter 379, section 1, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Liquor and food tax authorized.** (a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any ordinance, city charter, or other provision of law, the city of St. Cloud may, by ordinance, impose a sales tax supplemental to the general sales tax imposed in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 297A, the proceeds of which shall be used in accordance with subdivision 2. The tax imposed by the city may be not more than one percent on the gross receipts from all retail on-sales of intoxicating liquor and fermented malt beverages sold at licensed on-sale liquor establishments located within its geographic boundaries, or not more than one percent on the gross receipts from the retail sale of food and beverages not subject to the liquor tax by a restaurant or place of refreshment located within its geographic boundaries, or both. For purposes of this act, the city shall define the terms "restaurant" and "place of refreshment" by resolution. The governing body of the city may adopt an ordinance establishing a convention center taxing district. The ordinance shall describe with particularity the area within the city to be included in the district. If the city establishes a convention center taxing district, the sales taxes authorized under this subdivision may be imposed only upon the sales occurring at on-sale liquor establishments, restaurants, or other places of refreshment located within the district.

(b) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, sections 297A.99 and 477A.016, or any ordinance, city charter, or other provision of law, the city of St. Cloud may, if approved by the voters at a general election, increase by ordinance the tax allowed under paragraph (a) by up to one-half of one percent. The election must be held before the governing body of the city considers the ordinance. The proceeds of the increased tax must be used for remodeling, improvements, and expansion of the Municipal Athletic Center, including making payments on any associated bonds.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the city of St. Cloud and its chief clerical officer timely comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021.

Sec. 6. Laws 1986, chapter 379, section 1, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Expiration of taxing authority.** (a) The authority granted by subdivision 1, paragraph (a), to the city to impose a liquor and food tax shall expire when the principal and interest on any bonds or other obligations issued to finance construction of a convention center facility or related facilities have been paid or at an earlier time as the city shall, by ordinance, determine.

(b) The authority granted by subdivision 1, paragraph (b), to increase the tax authorized under subdivision 1, paragraph (a), shall expire at the earlier of:

(1) 25 years; or

(2) when principal and interest on any bonds or other obligations issued to finance the remodeling, improvements, and expansion of the Municipal Athletic Center have been paid.

(c) The authority granted by subdivision 1, paragraph (b), may also terminate by city ordinance.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the city of St. Cloud and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021.

Sec. 7. Laws 1986, chapter 379, section 2, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Additional tax authorized.** (a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any ordinance, city charter, or other provision of law, the city of St. Cloud may, by ordinance, impose a tax at a rate not to exceed two percent in addition to the tax authorized under Laws 1979, chapter 197, on the gross receipts from the furnishing for consideration of lodging at a hotel, motel, rooming house, tourist court, or resort other than the renting or leasing of it for a continuous period of 30 days or more.

(b) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, the city of St. Cloud may, if approved by the voters at a general election, increase by ordinance the tax allowed under paragraph (a) by up to one percent. The election must be held before the governing body of the city considers the ordinance. The proceeds of the increased tax must be used exclusively for the marketing and promotion of the Municipal Athletic Center.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the city of St. Cloud and its chief clerical officer timely comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021.

Sec. 8. Laws 1986, chapter 462, section 31, as amended by Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 24, and Laws 2011, chapter 112, article 4, section 6, is amended to read:

Sec. 31. **AUTHORITY FOR TAXATION.**

Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, and supplemental to the tax imposed by Laws 1982, chapter 523, article 25, section 1, the city of St. Paul may impose, by ordinance, a tax, at a rate not greater than ~~three~~ four percent, on the gross receipts from the furnishing for consideration

of lodging and related services at a hotel, rooming house, tourist court, motel, or resort, other than the renting or leasing of space for a continuous period of 30 days or more. The tax does not apply to the furnishing of lodging and related services by a business having less than 50 lodging rooms. The tax shall be collected by and its proceeds paid to the city. Ninety-five percent of the revenues generated by this tax shall be used to fund a convention bureau to market and promote the city as a tourist or convention center.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the first day of the calendar quarter beginning at least 30 days after the governing body of the city of St. Paul and its chief clerical officer timely complete their compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 9. Laws 2008, chapter 366, article 5, section 26, as amended by Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 9, section 11, is amended to read:

Sec. 26. BLOOMINGTON TAX INCREMENT FINANCING; FIVE-YEAR RULE.

(a) The requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, that activities must be undertaken within a five-year period from the date of certification of a tax increment financing district, are increased to a ~~15~~ 20-year period for the Port Authority of the City of Bloomington's Tax Increment Financing District No. 1-I, Bloomington Central Station.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.176, or any other law to the contrary, the city of Bloomington and its port authority may extend the duration limits of the district for a period through December 31, 2039.

(c) Effective for taxes payable in 2014, tax increment for the district must be computed using the current local tax rate, notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.177, subdivision 1a.

(d) The requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 4, relating to use of increments after the end of the time limit in Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, do not apply to the Port Authority of the City of Bloomington's Tax Increment Financing District No. 1-I, Bloomington Central Station.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon timely compliance by the city of Bloomington with the requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivision 3.

Sec. 10. Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 7, article 4, section 10, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Use of revenues.** (a) Revenues received from taxes authorized by subdivisions 1 and 2 must be used by the city to pay the cost of collecting the taxes and to pay for the following projects:

(1) \$4,500,000 for construction and completion of park improvement projects, including St. Louis River riverfront improvements; Veteran's Park construction and improvements; improvements to the Hilltop Park soccer complex and Braun Park baseball complex; capital equipment and building and grounds improvements at the Pine Valley Park/Pine Valley Hockey Arena/Cloquet Area Recreation Center; and development of pedestrian trails within the city;

(2) \$5,800,00 for extension of utilities and the construction of all improvements associated with the development of property adjacent to Highway 33 and Interstate Highway 35, including payment of all debt service on bonds issued for these; and

(3) \$6,200,000 for engineering and construction of infrastructure improvements, including, ~~but not limited to~~ roads, bridges, storm sewer, sanitary sewer, and water in areas identified as part of the city's comprehensive land use plan.

(b) Authorized expenses include, but are not limited to, acquiring property and paying construction expenses related to these improvements, and paying debt service on bonds or other obligations issued to finance acquisition and construction of these improvements.

(c) Notwithstanding the revenue allocations in paragraph (a), clause (3), if the amount spent for the improvements under paragraph (a), clause (2), are less than the \$5,800,000 allowed under that clause, the total amount spent for the purpose listed in paragraph (a), clause (3), may be increased by the difference between \$5,800,000 and the amount actually spent under paragraph (a), clause (2). However, the total expenditures for projects under this subdivision may not exceed \$16,500,000, excluding any costs related to issuance of bonds under subdivision 4.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Cloquet and its chief clerical officer comply with the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 11. Laws 2017, First Special Session chapter 1, article 4, section 31, is amended to read:

Sec. 31. **APPROPRIATION; FIRE REMEDIATION GRANTS.**

\$1,392,258 is appropriated in fiscal year 2018 from the general fund to the commissioner of public safety for grants to remediate the effects of fires in the city of Melrose on September 8, 2016. The commissioner must allocate the grants as follows:

(1) ~~\$1,296,458~~ \$1,381,258 to the city of Melrose; and

(2) ~~\$95,800~~ \$11,000 to Stearns County.

A grant recipient must use the money appropriated under this section for remediation costs, including disaster recovery, infrastructure, reimbursement for emergency personnel costs, reimbursement for equipment costs, and reimbursements for property tax abatements, incurred by public or private entities as a result of the fires. This is a onetime appropriation and is available until June 30, ~~2018~~ 2019.

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

Sec. 12. **CITY OF EXCELSIOR; TAXES AUTHORIZED.**

Subdivision 1. **Sales and use tax authorization.** Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivisions 1 and 2, or 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter, the city of Excelsior may impose, by ordinance, a sales and use tax of up to one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2, as approved by the voters at the November 4, 2014, election. Any additional bonding authority for the purposes specified in subdivision 2 must be approved by the voters at a general election. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized under this subdivision.

Subd. 2. **Use of sales and use tax revenues.** The revenues derived from the tax authorized under subdivision 1 must be used by the city of Excelsior to pay the costs of collecting and administering the tax and to finance the capital and administrative costs of improvements to the commons as indicated in the November 2016 findings of the commons master planning work group. Authorized expenses include, but are not limited to, improvements for walkability and accessibility, enhancement of beach area and facilities, prevention and management of shoreline erosion, redesign of the port and bandshell, improvement of playground equipment, and securing and paying debt service on bonds issued under subdivision 3 or other obligations issued to the improvements listed in this subdivision in the city of Excelsior.

Subd. 3. **Bonding authority.** (a) The city of Excelsior may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to finance all or a portion of the costs of the projects authorized in subdivision 2. The aggregate

principal amount of bonds issued under this subdivision may not exceed \$5,000,000, plus an amount to be applied to the payment of the costs of issuing the bonds. The bonds may be paid from or secured by any funds available to the city of Excelsior, including the tax authorized under subdivision 1. The issuance of bonds under this subdivision is not subject to Minnesota Statutes, sections 275.60 and 275.61.

(b) The bonds are not included in computing any debt limitation applicable to the city of Excelsior, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required.

Subd. 4. **Termination of taxes.** The tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires at the earlier of: (1) 25 years after the tax is first imposed; or (2) when the city council determines that \$5,000,000 has been received from the tax to pay for the cost of the projects authorized under subdivision 2, plus an amount sufficient to pay the costs related to issuance of the bonds authorized under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. Any funds remaining after payment of all such costs and retirement or redemption of the bonds shall be placed in the general fund of the city. The tax imposed under subdivision 1 may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after compliance by the governing body of the city of Excelsior with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 13. **CITY OF CHAMPLIN; TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT; PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.**

Subdivision 1. **Five-year rule.** The governing body of the city of Champlin may elect to extend the five-year rule under Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, to a ten-year period for the Mississippi Crossings tax increment financing district.

Subd. 2. **Revenues for decertification.** Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 4, does not apply to the Mississippi Crossings tax increment financing district.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective upon compliance with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 14. **TRANSFER 2018 DISTRIBUTION ONLY.**

For the 2018 distribution, the fund established under Minnesota Statutes, section 298.28, subdivision 7, shall receive ten cents per ton of any excess of the balance remaining after distribution of amounts required under Minnesota Statutes, section 298.28, subdivision 6.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for the 2018 distribution, and the transfer must be made within ten days of the August 2018 payment.

Sec. 15. **APPROPRIATION.**

\$5,000 in fiscal year 2019 only is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue for a grant of \$2,600 to the city of Mazeppa and a grant of \$2,400 to Wabasha County. The grants, which shall be paid by July 20, 2018, may be used for property tax abatements and other costs incurred by public and private entities as a result of a fire in the city of Mazeppa on March 11, 2018. This is a onetime appropriation.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2018.

Sec. 16. APPROPRIATION.

In addition to other amounts appropriated, \$1,977,000 in fiscal year 2018 and \$1,978,000 in fiscal year 2019 are appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue to administer this act. These are onetime appropriations.

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

ARTICLE 7**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; PROPERTY TAX; POLICY CHANGES**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 162.145, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Administration.** (a) Subject to funds made available by law, the commissioner shall allocate all funds as provided in subdivision 4 and shall ~~notify~~, by June 1, certify to the commissioner of revenue the amounts to be paid.

(b) Following ~~notification~~ certification from the commissioner ~~of transportation~~, the commissioner of revenue shall distribute the specified funds to cities in the same manner as local government aid under chapter 477A. An appropriation to the commissioner ~~of transportation~~ under this section is available to the commissioner of revenue for the purposes specified in this paragraph.

(c) Notwithstanding other law to the contrary, in order to receive distributions under this section, a city must conform to the standards in section 477A.017, subdivision 2. A city that receives funds under this section must make and preserve records necessary to show that the funds are spent in compliance with subdivision 4.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for aids payable in 2018 and thereafter.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 270.41, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Assessor sanctions; refusal to license.** (a) Following a recommendation from the commissioner of revenue, the board may (i) refuse to grant or renew, or may suspend or revoke, a license of an applicant or licensee, or (ii) censure, warn, or fine any licensed assessor, or any other person employed by an assessment jurisdiction or contracting with an assessment jurisdiction for the purpose of valuing or classifying property for property tax purposes, for any of the following causes or acts:

(1) failure to complete required training;

(2) inefficiency or neglect of duty;

(3) failure to comply with the Code of Conduct and Ethics for Licensed Minnesota Assessors adopted by the board pursuant to Laws 2005, First Special Session chapter 3, article 1, section 38;

(4) conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude;

(5) failure to faithfully and fully perform his or her duties through malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance; or

(6) any other cause or act that in the board's opinion warrants a refusal to issue a license or the imposition of a sanction provided under this subdivision.

(b) When appropriate for the level of infraction, a written warning must be given to assessors who have no prior identified infractions. The warning must identify the infraction and, as appropriate, detail future expectations of performance and behavior. Fines must not exceed \$1,000 for the first occurrence and must not exceed \$3,000 for each occurrence thereafter, and suspensions must not exceed one year for each

occurrence, depending in each case upon the severity of the infraction and the level of negligence or intent. The commissioner of revenue shall give notice to an applicant or licensee of the commissioner's recommendation that the board impose sanctions or refuse to grant or renew a license. An action by the board to impose a ~~sanction~~ fine, to suspend or revoke a license, or to refuse to grant or renew a license is subject to review in a contested case hearing under chapter 14. A licensee must submit a request for a hearing to the board within 30 days of the notice date of the commissioner's recommendation for sanctions or for refusal to grant or renew a license.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for sanctions or refusals to grant or renew a license recommended by the commissioner of revenue after June 30, 2018.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 272.115, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Requirement.** Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 5, 6, or 7, whenever any real estate is sold for a consideration in excess of ~~\$1,000~~ \$3,000, whether by warranty deed, quitclaim deed, contract for deed or any other method of sale, the grantor, grantee or the legal agent of either shall file a certificate of value with the county auditor in the county in which the property is located when the deed or other document is presented for recording. Contract for deeds are subject to recording under section 507.235, subdivision 1. Value shall, in the case of any deed not a gift, be the amount of the full actual consideration thereof, paid or to be paid, including the amount of any lien or liens assumed. The items and value of personal property transferred with the real property must be listed and deducted from the sale price. The certificate of value shall include the classification to which the property belongs for the purpose of determining the fair market value of the property, and shall include any proposed change in use of the property known to the person filing the certificate that could change the classification of the property. The certificate shall include financing terms and conditions of the sale which are necessary to determine the actual, present value of the sale price for purposes of the sales ratio study. If the property is being acquired as part of a like-kind exchange under section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 2006, that must be indicated on the certificate. The commissioner of revenue shall promulgate administrative rules specifying the financing terms and conditions which must be included on the certificate. The certificate of value must include the Social Security number or the federal employer identification number of the grantors and grantees. However, a married person who is not an owner of record and who is signing a conveyance instrument along with the person's spouse solely to release and convey their marital interest, if any, in the real property being conveyed is not a grantor for the purpose of the preceding sentence. A statement in the deed that is substantially in the following form is sufficient to allow the county auditor to accept a certificate for filing without the Social Security number of the named spouse: "(Name) claims no ownership interest in the real property being conveyed and is executing this instrument solely to release and convey a marital interest, if any, in that real property." The identification numbers of the grantors and grantees are private data on individuals or nonpublic data as defined in section 13.02, subdivisions 9 and 12, but, notwithstanding that section, the private or nonpublic data may be disclosed to the commissioner of revenue for purposes of tax administration. The information required to be shown on the certificate of value is limited to the information required as of the date of the acknowledgment on the deed or other document to be recorded.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for certificates of value filed after December 31, 2018.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 287.21, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Determination of tax.** (a) A tax is imposed on each deed or instrument by which any real property in this state is granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed. The tax applies against the net consideration. For purposes of the tax, the conversion of a corporation to a limited liability company, a limited liability company to a corporation, a partnership to a limited partnership, a limited partnership to another limited partnership or other entity, or a similar conversion of one entity to another does not grant, assign, transfer, or convey real property.

(b) The tax is determined in the following manner: (1) when transfers are made by instruments pursuant to (i) consolidations or mergers, or (ii) designated transfers, the tax is \$1.65; (2) when there is no consideration or when the consideration, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining thereon at the time of sale, is ~~\$500~~ \$3,000 or less, the tax is \$1.65; or (3) when the consideration, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance remaining at the time of sale, exceeds ~~\$500~~ \$3,000, the tax is .0033 of the net consideration.

(c) If, within six months from the date of a designated transfer, an ownership interest in the grantee entity is transferred by an initial owner to any person or entity with the result that the designated transfer would not have been a designated transfer if made to the grantee entity with its subsequent ownership, then a tax is imposed at .0033 of the net consideration for the designated transfer. If the subsequent transfer of ownership interests was reasonably expected at the time of the designated transfer, the applicable penalty under section 287.31, subdivision 1, must be paid. The deed tax imposed under this paragraph is due within 30 days of the subsequent transfer that caused the tax to be imposed under this paragraph. Involuntary transfers of ownership shall not be considered transfers of ownership under this paragraph. The commissioner may adopt rules defining the types of transfers to be considered involuntary.

(d) The tax is due at the time a taxable deed or instrument is presented for recording, except as provided in paragraph (c). The commissioner may require the tax to be documented in a manner prescribed by the commissioner, and may require that the documentation be attached to and recorded as part of the deed or instrument. The county recorder or registrar of titles shall accept the attachment for recording as part of the deed or instrument and may not require, as a condition of recording a deed or instrument, evidence that a transfer is a designated transfer in addition to that required by the commissioner. Such an attachment shall not, however, provide actual or constructive notice of the information contained therein for purposes of determining any interest in the real property. The commissioner shall prescribe the manner in which the tax due under paragraph (c) is to be paid and may require grantees of designated transfers to file with the commissioner subsequent statements verifying that the tax provided under paragraph (c) does not apply.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for deeds recorded after December 31, 2018.

ARTICLE 8

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; MISCELLANEOUS; POLICY CHANGES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 270B.08, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Revocation or cancellation.** When a taxpayer's sales tax permit has been revoked or canceled under section 270C.722 or 297A.84, the commissioner may disclose to any person data identifying the holder of the revoked or canceled permit, ~~stating~~ the basis for the revocation or cancellation, the date of the revocation or cancellation, and stating whether the if a revoked or canceled permit has been reinstated, the date upon which the permit was reinstated.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.84, is amended to read:

297A.84 PERMITS ISSUED AND NOT ISSUED; CANCELLATION.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) The following definitions apply for the purposes of this section.

(b) "Applicant" means an individual, corporation, or partnership. Applicant also includes any officer of a corporation or member of a partnership.

(c) "Delinquent sales tax" means tax not paid by the date the tax was due and payable under section 289A.20, subdivision 4, or an assessment not paid if the applicant has been issued an order assessing sales and use tax under section 270C.33, subdivision 4.

Subd. 2. Permits issued. Except as provided in subdivision 3, the commissioner ~~shall~~ must issue a permit to each applicant who has complied with section 297A.83, and with section 297A.92 if security is required. A person is considered to have a permit if the person has a Minnesota tax identification number issued by the commissioner that is currently active for taxes imposed by this chapter. A permit is valid until canceled or revoked. It is not assignable and is valid only for the person in whose name it is granted and for the transaction of business at the places designated on the permit.

Subd. 3. Permits not issued. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the commissioner must not issue a permit to an applicant if the applicant is liable for delinquent sales tax.

(b) The commissioner must issue a permit to an applicant if an appeal period of an order assessing sales tax under section 270C.33, subdivision 5, has not ended. The commissioner may cancel a permit issued under this paragraph in the manner provided in subdivision 4 if the applicant owes delinquent sales tax after the appeal period has ended.

Subd. 4. Nonconforming permits; cancellation; reissue. (a) If the commissioner issues a permit that does not conform with the requirements of this section or applicable rules, the commissioner may cancel the permit upon notice to the permit holder. The notice must be served by first class and certified mail at the permit holder's last known address. The cancellation is effective immediately.

(b) If a permit holder shows that a canceled permit was issued in conformance with the requirements of this section and applicable rules, the commissioner must reissue the permit.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for permit applications filed after December 31, 2018.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.85, is amended to read:

297A.85 CANCELLATION OF PERMITS.

The commissioner may cancel a permit if one of the following conditions occurs:

- (1) the permit holder has not filed a sales or use tax return for at least one year;
- (2) the permit holder has not reported any sales or use tax liability on the permit holder's returns for at least two years;
- (3) the permit holder requests cancellation of the permit; ~~or~~
- (4) the permit is subject to cancellation ~~pursuant to~~ pursuant to section 270C.722, subdivision 2, paragraph (a); ~~or~~
- (5) the permit is subject to cancellation under section 297A.84.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for permit applications filed after December 31, 2018.

ARTICLE 9

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE ASSESSMENT AUTHORITY

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 270C.445, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. Enforcement; administrative order; penalties; cease and desist. (a) The commissioner may impose an administrative penalty of not more than \$1,000 per violation of subdivision 3 or 5, or section

270C.4451, provided that a penalty may not be imposed for any conduct for which a tax preparer penalty is imposed under section 289A.60, subdivision 13. The commissioner may terminate a tax preparer's authority to transmit returns electronically to the state, if the commissioner determines the tax preparer engaged in a pattern and practice of violating this section. Imposition of a penalty under this paragraph is subject to the contested case procedure under chapter 14. The commissioner shall collect the penalty in the same manner as the income tax. There is no right to make a claim for refund under section 289A.50 of the penalty imposed under this paragraph. Penalties imposed under this paragraph are public data.

(b) In addition to the penalty under paragraph (a), if the commissioner determines that a tax preparer has violated subdivision 3 or 5, or section 270C.4451, the commissioner may issue an administrative order to the tax preparer requiring the tax preparer to cease and desist from committing the violation. The administrative order may include an administrative penalty provided in paragraph (a).

(c) If the commissioner issues an administrative order under paragraph (b), the commissioner must send the order to the tax preparer addressed to the last known address of the tax preparer.

(d) A cease and desist order under paragraph (b) must:

(1) describe the act, conduct, or practice committed and include a reference to the law that the act, conduct, or practice violates; and

(2) provide notice that the tax preparer may request a hearing as provided in this subdivision.

(e) Within 30 days after the commissioner issues an administrative order under paragraph (b), the tax preparer may request a hearing to review the commissioner's action. The request for hearing must be made in writing and must be served on the commissioner at the address specified in the order. The hearing request must specifically state the reasons for seeking review of the order. The date on which a request for hearing is served by mail is the postmark date on the envelope in which the request for hearing is mailed.

(f) If a tax preparer does not timely request a hearing regarding an administrative order issued under paragraph (b), the order becomes a final order of the commissioner and is not subject to review by any court or agency.

(g) If a tax preparer timely requests a hearing regarding an administrative order issued under paragraph (b), the hearing must be commenced within ten days after the commissioner receives the request for a hearing.

(h) A hearing timely requested under paragraph (e) is subject to the contested case procedure under chapter 14, as modified by this subdivision. The administrative law judge must issue a report containing findings of fact, conclusions of law, and a recommended order within ten days after the completion of the hearing, the receipt of late-filed exhibits, or the submission of written arguments, whichever is later.

(i) Within five days of the date of the administrative law judge's report issued under paragraph (h), any party aggrieved by the administrative law judge's report may submit written exceptions and arguments to the commissioner. Within 15 days after receiving the administrative law judge's report, the commissioner must issue an order vacating, modifying, or making final the administrative order.

(j) The commissioner and the tax preparer requesting a hearing may by agreement lengthen any time periods prescribed in paragraphs (g) to (i).

(k) An administrative order issued under paragraph (b) is in effect until it is modified or vacated by the commissioner or an appellate court. The administrative hearing provided by paragraphs (e) to (i) and any appellate judicial review as provided in chapter 14 constitute the exclusive remedy for a tax preparer aggrieved by the order.

(l) The commissioner may impose an administrative penalty, in addition to the penalty under paragraph (a), up to \$5,000 per violation of a cease and desist order issued under paragraph (b). Imposition of a penalty under this paragraph is subject to the contested case procedure under chapter 14. Within 30 days after the

commissioner imposes a penalty under this paragraph, the tax preparer assessed the penalty may request a hearing to review the penalty order. The request for hearing must be made in writing and must be served on the commissioner at the address specified in the order. The hearing request must specifically state the reasons for seeking review of the order. The cease and desist order issued under paragraph (b) is not subject to review in a proceeding to challenge the penalty order under this paragraph. The date on which a request for hearing is served by mail is the postmark date on the envelope in which the request for hearing is mailed. If the tax preparer does not timely request a hearing, the penalty order becomes a final order of the commissioner and is not subject to review by any court or agency. A penalty imposed by the commissioner under this paragraph may be collected and enforced by the commissioner as an income tax liability. There is no right to make a claim for refund under section 289A.50 of the penalty imposed under this paragraph. A penalty imposed under this paragraph is public data.

(m) If a tax preparer violates a cease and desist order issued under paragraph (b), the commissioner may terminate the tax preparer's authority to transmit returns electronically to the state. Termination under this paragraph is public data.

(n) A cease and desist order issued under paragraph (b) is public data when it is a final order.

(o) Notwithstanding any other law, the commissioner may impose a penalty or take other action under this subdivision against a tax preparer, with respect to a return, within the period to assess tax on that return as provided by ~~section~~ sections 289A.38 to 289A.384.

(p) Notwithstanding any other law, the imposition of a penalty or any other action against a tax preparer under this subdivision, other than with respect to a return, must be taken by the commissioner within five years of the violation of statute.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 289A.37, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Erroneous refunds.** (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), an erroneous refund occurs when the commissioner issues a payment to a person that exceeds the amount the person is entitled to receive under law. An erroneous refund is considered an underpayment of tax on the date issued.

(b) To the extent that the amount paid does not exceed the amount claimed by the taxpayer, an erroneous refund does not include the following:

(1) any amount of a refund or credit paid pursuant to a claim for refund filed by a taxpayer, including but not limited to refunds of claims made under section 290.06, subdivision 23; 290.067; 290.0671; 290.0672; 290.0674; 290.0675; 290.0677; 290.068; 290.0681; or 290.0692; or chapter 290A; or

(2) any amount paid pursuant to a claim for refund of an overpayment of tax filed by a taxpayer.

(c) The commissioner may make an assessment to recover an erroneous refund at any time within two years from the issuance of the erroneous refund. If all or part of the erroneous refund was induced by fraud or misrepresentation of a material fact, the assessment may be made at any time.

(d) Assessments of amounts that are not erroneous refunds under paragraph (b) must be conducted under ~~section~~ sections 289A.38 to 289A.384.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.38, subdivision 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 10. **Incorrect determination of federal adjusted gross income.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a taxpayer whose net income is determined under section 290.01, subdivision

19, omits from income an amount that will under the Internal Revenue Code extend the statute of limitations for the assessment of federal income taxes, or otherwise incorrectly determines the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income resulting in adjustments by the Internal Revenue Service, then the period of assessment and determination of tax will be that under the Internal Revenue Code. When a change is made to federal income during the extended time provided under this subdivision, the provisions under subdivisions 7 to 9 sections 289A.381 to 289A.384 regarding additional extensions apply.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017.

Sec. 4. **[289A.381] DEFINITIONS; FEDERAL ADJUSTMENTS.**

Subdivision 1. **Definitions relating to federal adjustments.** Unless otherwise specified, the definitions in this section apply for the purposes of sections 289A.381 to 289A.385.

Subd. 2. **Administrative adjustment request.** "Administrative adjustment request" means an administrative adjustment request filed by a partnership under section 6227 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 3. **Federal adjustment.** "Federal adjustment" means any change in an amount calculated under the Internal Revenue Code, whether to income, gross estate, a credit, an item of preference, or any other item that is used by a taxpayer to compute a tax administered under this chapter for the reviewed year whether that change results from action by the Internal Revenue Service or other competent authority, including a partnership-level audit, or the filing of an amended federal return, federal refund claim, or an administrative adjustment request by the taxpayer.

Subd. 4. **Federal adjustments report.** "Federal adjustments report" includes a method or form prescribed by the commissioner for use by a taxpayer to report federal adjustments, including an amended Minnesota tax return or a uniform multistate report.

Subd. 5. **Final determination date.** (a) "Final determination date" means:

(1) for a federal adjustment arising from an audit by the Internal Revenue Service or other competent authority, the first day on which no federal adjustment arising from that audit remains to be finally determined, whether by agreement, or, if appealed or contested, by a final decision with respect to which all rights of appeal have been waived or exhausted;

(2) for a federal adjustment arising from the filing of an amended federal return, a federal refund claim, or the filing by a partnership of an administrative adjustment request, the day which the amended return, refund claim, or administrative adjustment request was filed; or

(3) for agreements required to be signed by the Internal Revenue Service and the taxpayer, the date on which the last party signed the agreement.

Subd. 6. **Final federal adjustment.** "Final federal adjustment" means a federal adjustment for which the final determination date for that federal adjustment has passed.

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

Sec. 5. **[289A.382] REPORTING FEDERAL ADJUSTMENTS; GENERAL RULE.**

(a) Within 180 days of a final determination date, a taxpayer must file a federal adjustment report with the commissioner reporting all final federal adjustments by the Internal Revenue Service or other competent authority.

(b) Within 180 days of a final determination date, a taxpayer must file a federal adjustment report with the commissioner reporting any federal adjustments reported by the taxpayer to the Internal Revenue Service, including but not limited to:

- (1) federal refund claims;
- (2) a change reported on a timely filed amended federal income tax return; and
- (3) a change reported on an amended return filed pursuant to section 6225(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 6. [289A.384] ASSESSMENT OF TAX, INTEREST, PENALTIES, AND ADDITIONAL AMOUNTS.

Subdivision 1. **Assessment of additional tax, interest, and penalties.** The commissioner may assess, in accordance with subdivisions 2 and 3, additional tax, interest, and penalties following a final federal adjustment:

- (1) arising from an audit by the Internal Revenue Service, including a partnership-level audit;
- (2) reported by the taxpayer on an amended federal tax return; or
- (3) as part of an administrative adjustment request on or before the dates provided in this section.

Subd. 2. **Timely and untimely reported federal adjustments.** If a taxpayer files a federal adjustment report, within or after the periods prescribed in section 289A.382, the commissioner may assess additional Minnesota amounts related to the federal adjustments including in-lieu-of amounts, taxes, interest, and penalties at the later of:

- (1) the expiration of the period of limitations in section 289A.38; or
- (2) the expiration of the one-year period following the date of the filing with the commissioner of the federal adjustments report.

Subd. 3. **Unreported reported federal adjustments.** If the taxpayer fails to file a federal adjustments report, the commissioner may assess additional amounts related to the federal adjustments including in-lieu-of amounts, taxes, penalties, and interest, at the later of:

- (1) the expiration of the period of limitations in section 289A.38; or
- (2) the expiration of the six-year period following the final determination date.

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

Sec. 7. [289A.385] CLAIMS FOR REFUND OR CREDITS OF STATE TAX ARISING FROM FINAL FEDERAL ADJUSTMENTS MADE BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Notwithstanding the general period of limitations on claims for refund in section 289A.40, taxpayers subject to the reporting requirements of section 289A.382 may file claims for refund related to federal adjustments made by the Internal Revenue Service on or before the last day for the assessment of tax under section 289A.384.

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

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.42, is amended to read:

289A.42 CONSENT TO EXTEND STATUTE.

Subdivision 1. **Extension agreement.** If before the expiration of time prescribed in sections 289A.38 to 289A.384 and 289A.40 for the assessment of tax or the filing of a claim for refund, both the commissioner and the taxpayer have consented in writing to the assessment or filing of a claim for refund after that time, the tax may be assessed or the claim for refund filed at any time before the expiration of the agreed-upon period. The period may be extended by later agreements in writing before the expiration of the period previously agreed upon. The taxpayer and the commissioner may also agree to extend the period for collection of the tax.

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

~~(1) for the periods provided in section 289A.38, subdivisions 8 and 9; 289A.384, subdivisions 2 and 3.~~

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

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

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.60, subdivision 24, is amended to read:

Subd. 24. **Penalty for failure to notify of federal change.** If a person fails to report to the commissioner a change or correction of the person's federal return in the manner and time prescribed in section ~~289A.38, subdivision 7~~ 289A.382, there must be added to the tax an amount equal to ten percent of the amount of any underpayment of Minnesota tax attributable to the federal change.

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

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297F.17, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Time limit for bad debt refund.** Claims for refund must be filed with the commissioner during the one-year period beginning with the timely filing of the taxpayer's federal income tax return containing the bad debt deduction that is being claimed. Claimants under this subdivision are subject to the notice requirements of section ~~289A.38, subdivision 7~~ 289A.382.

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

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297G.16, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

Subd. 7. **Time limit for a bad debt deduction.** Claims for refund must be filed with the commissioner within one year of the filing of the taxpayer's income tax return containing the bad debt deduction that is being claimed. Claimants under this subdivision are subject to the notice requirements of section ~~289A.38, subdivision 7~~ 298A.382.

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

Sec. 12. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.38, subdivisions 7, 8, and 9, are repealed.

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

ARTICLE 10**DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; INDIVIDUAL INCOME AND CORPORATE FRANCHISE TAXES;
TECHNICAL CHANGES**

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290.0137, is amended to read:

290.0137 ACCELERATED RECOGNITION OF CERTAIN INSTALLMENT SALE GAINS.

(a) In the case of a nonresident individual or a person who becomes a nonresident individual during the tax year, taxable net income shall include the ~~allocable~~ amount realized upon a sale of the assets of, or any interest in, an S corporation or partnership that operated in Minnesota during the year of sale, including any income or gain to be recognized in future years pursuant to an installment sale method of reporting under the Internal Revenue Code.

(1) For the purposes of this paragraph, an individual who becomes a nonresident of Minnesota in any year after an installment sale is required to recognize the full amount of any income or gain described in this paragraph on the individual's final Minnesota resident tax return to the extent that such income has not been recognized in a prior year.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "realized" has the meaning given in section 1001(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "installment sale" means any installment sale under section 453 of the Internal Revenue Code and any other sale that is reported utilizing a method of accounting authorized under subchapter E of the Internal Revenue Code that allows taxpayers to delay reporting or recognizing a realized gain until a future year.

~~(4) For the purposes of this section, "allocable amount" means the full amount to be apportioned to Minnesota under section 290.191 or 290.20, or the full amount to be assigned to Minnesota under section 290.17.~~

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), nonresident taxpayers may elect to defer recognizing unrecognized installment sale gains by making an election under this paragraph. The election must be filed on a form to be determined or prescribed by the commissioner and must be filed by the due date of the individual income tax return, including any extension. Electing taxpayers must make an irrevocable agreement to:

(1) file Minnesota tax returns in all subsequent years when gains from the installment sales are recognized and reported to the Internal Revenue Service;

(2) allocate gains to the state of Minnesota as though the gains were realized in the year of sale under section 290.17, 290.191, or 290.20; and

(3) include all relevant federal tax documents reporting the installment sale with subsequent Minnesota tax returns.

(c) Income or gain recognized for Minnesota purposes pursuant to paragraph (a) must be excluded from taxable net income in any future year that the taxpayer files a Minnesota tax return to the extent that the income or gain has already been subject to tax pursuant to paragraph (a).

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, 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 \$35,480, 5.35 percent;
- (2) On all over \$35,480, but not over \$140,960, 7.05 percent;
- (3) On all over \$140,960, but not over \$250,000, 7.85 percent;
- (4) On all over \$250,000, 9.85 percent.

Married individuals filing separate returns, estates, and trusts must compute their income tax by applying the above rates to their taxable income, except that the income brackets will be one-half of the above amounts after the adjustment required in subdivision 2d.

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

- (1) On the first \$24,270, 5.35 percent;
- (2) On all over \$24,270, but not over \$79,730, 7.05 percent;
- (3) On all over \$79,730, but not over \$150,000, 7.85 percent;
- (4) On all over \$150,000, 9.85 percent.

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

- (1) On the first \$29,880, 5.35 percent;
- (2) On all over \$29,880, but not over \$120,070, 7.05 percent;
- (3) On all over \$120,070, but not over \$200,000, 7.85 percent;
- (4) On all over \$200,000, 9.85 percent.

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

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

(1) the numerator is the individual's Minnesota source federal adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code and increased by:

(i) the additions required under ~~section~~ sections 290.0131, subdivisions 2 and 6 to 11, and 290.0137, paragraph (a); and reduced by

(ii) the Minnesota assignable portion of the subtraction for United States government interest under section 290.0132, subdivision 2, ~~and~~ the subtractions under ~~section~~ sections 290.0132, subdivisions 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, and 18, and 290.0137, paragraph (c), after applying the allocation and assignability provisions of section 290.081, clause (a), or 290.17; and

(2) the denominator is the individual's federal adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code, increased by:

(i) ~~the amounts specified in section~~ additions required under sections 290.0131, subdivisions 2 and 6 to 11, ~~and 290.0137, paragraph (a)~~; and reduced by

(ii) ~~the amounts specified in section~~ subtractions under sections 290.0132, subdivisions 2, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, and 18, ~~and 290.0137, paragraph (c)~~.

EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment to paragraph (a) is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. The amendment to paragraph (e) is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.06, subdivision 2d, is amended to read:

Subd. 2d. **Inflation adjustment of brackets.** (a) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2013, the minimum and maximum dollar amounts for each rate bracket for which a tax is imposed in subdivision 2c shall be adjusted for inflation by the percentage determined under paragraph (b). For the purpose of making the adjustment as provided in this subdivision all of the rate brackets provided in subdivision 2c shall be the rate brackets as they existed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, and before January 1, 2014. The rate applicable to any rate bracket must not be changed. The dollar amounts setting forth the tax shall be adjusted to reflect the changes in the rate brackets. The rate brackets as adjusted must be rounded to the nearest \$10 amount. If the rate bracket ends in \$5, it must be rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount.

(b) The commissioner shall adjust the rate brackets and 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 "2012" shall be substituted for the word "1992." For 2014, the commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2012, to the 12 months ending on August 31, 2013, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on August 31, 2012, to the 12 months ending on August 31 of the year preceding the taxable year. The commissioner shall determine the rate bracket for married filing separate returns after this adjustment is done. The rate bracket for married filing separate must be one-half of the rate bracket for married filing joint. The determination of the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision shall not be considered a "rule" and shall not be subject to the Administrative Procedure Act contained in chapter 14.

No later than December 15 of each year, the commissioner shall announce the specific percentage that will be used to adjust the tax rate brackets.

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

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.92, subdivision 28, is amended to read:

Subd. 28. **Payments to horse racing license holders.** Effective with payments made after April 1, 1988, any holder of a license issued by the Minnesota Racing Commission who makes a payment for personal or professional services to a holder of a class C license issued by the commission, except an amount paid as a purse, shall deduct from the payment and withhold 6.25 percent of the amount as Minnesota withholding tax when the amount paid to that individual by the same person during the calendar year exceeds \$600. For purposes of the provisions of this section, a payment to any person which is subject to withholding under this subdivision must be treated as if the payment was a wage paid by an employer to an employee. Every individual who is to receive a payment which is subject to withholding under this subdivision shall furnish the license holder with a statement, made under the penalties of perjury, containing the name, address, and Social Security account number of the person receiving the payment. No withholding is required if the individual presents a signed certificate from the individual's employer which states that the individual is an employee of that employer. A nonresident individual who holds a class C license must be treated as an

athlete for purposes of applying the provisions of subdivision 4a and section 290.17, subdivision 2~~(1)(b)(ii)(a)(2)(ii)~~.

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

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 462D.03, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Designation of qualified beneficiary.** (a) The account holder must designate a first-time home buyer as the qualified beneficiary of the account ~~by April 15 of the year~~ in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner following the taxable year in which the account was established. The account holder may be the qualified beneficiary. The account holder may change the designated qualified beneficiary at any time, but no more than one qualified beneficiary may be designated for an account at any one time. For purposes of the one beneficiary restriction, a married couple qualifies as one beneficiary. Changing the designated qualified beneficiary of an account does not affect computation of the ten-year period under section 462D.06, subdivision 2.

(b) The commissioner shall establish a process for account holders to notify the state that permits recording of the account, the account holder or holders, any transfers under section 462D.04, subdivision 2, and the designated qualified beneficiary for each account. This may be done upon filing the account holder's income tax return or in any other way the commissioner determines to be appropriate.

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

ARTICLE 11

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; SALES AND USE TAXES; TECHNICAL CHANGES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.68, subdivision 17, is amended to read:

Subd. 17. **Ships used in interstate commerce; other vessels.** Repair, replacement, and rebuilding parts and materials, and lubricants, for the following are exempt:

- (1) ships or vessels used or to be used principally in interstate or foreign commerce ~~are exempt~~; and
- (2) vessels with a gross registered tonnage of at least 3,000 tons ~~are exempt~~.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.68, subdivision 44, is amended to read:

Subd. 44. **Greater Minnesota business expansions.** (a) Purchases and use of tangible personal property or taxable services by a qualified business, ~~as defined in section 116J.8738~~, are exempt if:

(1) the commissioner of employment and economic development certifies to the commissioner of revenue, in a format approved by the commissioner of revenue, that the qualified business meets the requirements under section 116J.8738;

(2) the business subsidy agreement provides that the exemption under this subdivision applies;

(3) the property or services are primarily used or consumed at the facility in greater Minnesota identified in the business subsidy agreement; and

(4) the purchase was made and delivery received during the duration of the ~~certification of the business as a qualified business under section 116J.8738~~ business subsidy agreement.

(b) Purchase and use of construction materials and supplies used or consumed in, and equipment incorporated into, the construction of improvements to real property in greater Minnesota are exempt if the improvements after completion of construction are to be used in the conduct of the trade or business of the qualified business, as defined in section 116J.8738 and the commissioner of employment and economic development certifies to the commissioner of revenue, in a format approved by the commissioner of revenue, that the qualified business meets the requirements under section 116J.8738. This exemption applies regardless of whether the purchases are made by the business or a contractor.

(c) The exemptions under this subdivision apply to a local sales and use tax.

(d) The tax on purchases imposed under this subdivision must be imposed and collected as if the rate under section 297A.62 applied, and then refunded in the manner provided in section 297A.75. The total amount refunded for a facility over the certification period is limited to the amount listed in the business subsidy agreement. No more than \$7,000,000 may be refunded in a fiscal year for all purchases under this subdivision. Refunds must be allocated on a first-come, first-served basis. If more than \$7,000,000 of eligible claims are made in a fiscal year, claims by qualified businesses carry over to the next fiscal year, and the commissioner of revenue must first allocate refunds to qualified businesses eligible for a refund in the preceding fiscal year. Any portion of the balance of funds allocated for refunds under this paragraph does not cancel and shall be carried forward to and available for refunds in subsequent fiscal years. Notwithstanding section 297A.75, subdivision 4, for an eligible refund claim that carries over to a subsequent fiscal year, the interest on the amount carried over must be paid on the refund no sooner than from 90 days after July 1 of the fiscal year in which funds are available for the eligible claim.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.71, subdivision 45, is amended to read:

Subd. 45. **Biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility.** (a) Materials and supplies used or consumed in, capital equipment incorporated into, and privately owned infrastructure in support of the construction, improvement, or expansion of a biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility in the state are exempt if the commissioner of employment and economic development certifies to the commissioner of revenue that the following criteria are met:

(1) the facility is used for the manufacturing of biologics;

(2) the total capital investment made at the facility exceeds \$50,000,000; and

(3) the facility creates and maintains at least 190 full-time equivalent positions at the facility. These positions must be new jobs in Minnesota and not the result of relocating jobs that currently exist in Minnesota.

(b) The tax must be imposed and collected as if the rate under section 297A.62 applied, and refunded in the manner provided in section 297A.75.

(c) To be eligible for a refund, the owner of the biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility must:

(1) initially apply to the ~~Department~~ commissioner of employment and economic development for certification no later than one year from the final completion date of construction, improvement, or expansion of the facility; and

(2) for each year that the owner of the biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility applies for a refund, the ~~owner~~ commissioner must have received written certification from the ~~Department~~ commissioner of employment and economic development that the facility has met the criteria of paragraph (a).

(d) The refund is to be paid annually at a rate of 25 percent of the total allowable refund payable to date, with the commissioner making annual payments of the remaining refund until all of the refund has been paid.

(e) For purposes of this subdivision, "biopharmaceutical" and "biologics" are interchangeable and mean medical drugs or medicinal preparations produced using technology that uses biological systems, living organisms, or derivatives of living organisms to make or modify products or processes for specific use. The medical drugs or medicinal preparations include but are not limited to proteins, antibodies, nucleic acids, and vaccines.

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

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.77, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 5. **Records must be kept.** Every person liable for any tax imposed by this chapter, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records, render such statements, make such returns, and comply with such rules, as the commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

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

ARTICLE 12

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; TOBACCO TAXES; TECHNICAL CHANGES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297F.01, subdivision 19, is amended to read:

Subd. 19. **Tobacco products.** (a) "Tobacco products" means any product containing, made, or derived from tobacco that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, smoked, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, or any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product, including, but not limited to, cigars; cheroots; stogies; periques; granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed, and other smoking tobacco; snuff; snuff flour; cavendish; plug and twist tobacco; fine-cut and other chewing tobacco; shorts; refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, and other kinds and forms of tobacco; but does not include cigarettes as defined in this section. Tobacco products includes vapor products. Tobacco products excludes any tobacco product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, as a tobacco dependence product, or for other medical purposes, and is being marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

(b) Except for the imposition of tax under section 297F.05, subdivisions 3 and 4, tobacco products includes a premium cigar, as defined in subdivision 13a.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297F.01, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 22b. **Vapor products.** (a) "Vapor products" means any cartridge, bottle, or other package that contains nicotine made or derived from tobacco, that is in a solution that is consumed, or meant to be consumed, through the use of a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical, or mechanical means that produces vapor from the nicotine. This paragraph expires December 31, 2018.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2019, "vapor products" means any cartridge, bottle, or other package that contains nicotine, including nicotine produced from sources other than tobacco, that is in a solution that is consumed, or meant to be consumed, through the use of a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical, or mechanical means that produces vapor from the nicotine.

(c) Vapor products includes any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or similar product or device, and any batteries, heating elements, or other components, parts, or accessories sold with and meant to be used in the consumption of the nicotine solution.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297F.01, subdivision 23, is amended to read:

Subd. 23. **Wholesale sales price.** "Wholesale sales price" means the price at which a distributor purchases a tobacco product. Wholesale sales price includes the applicable federal excise tax, freight charges, or packaging costs, regardless of whether they were included in the purchase price. Wholesale sales price of a vapor product does not include the cost of a product, device, component, part, or accessory described in subdivision 22b that is sold with a nicotine solution if the distributor sells the cartridge of nicotine solution separately and can isolate the cost of the product, device, component, part, or accessory.

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

ARTICLE 13

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; PROPERTY TAXES; TECHNICAL CHANGES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 270C.85, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Powers and duties.** The commissioner shall have and exercise the following powers and duties in administering the property tax laws:

~~(a)~~ (1) confer with, advise, and give the necessary instructions and directions to local assessors and local boards of review throughout the state as to their duties under the laws of the state;

~~(b)~~ (2) direct proceedings, actions, and prosecutions to be instituted to enforce the laws relating to the liability and punishment of public officers and officers and agents of corporations for failure or negligence to comply with the provisions of the property tax laws, and cause complaints to be made against local assessors, members of boards of equalization, members of boards of review, or any other assessing or taxing officer, to the proper authority, for their removal from office for misconduct or negligence of duty;

~~(c)~~ (3) require county attorneys to assist in the commencement of prosecutions in actions or proceedings for removal, forfeiture, and punishment, for violation of the property tax laws in their respective districts or counties;

~~(d)~~ (4) require town, city, county, and other public officers to report and certify information, at the parcel level or in the aggregate, as to the assessment and taxation of real and personal property, and such other information as may be needful in the work of the commissioner, ~~in such form as the commissioner may prescribe.~~ The commissioner shall prescribe the content, format, manner, and time of filing of all required reports and certifications;

~~(e)~~ (5) transmit to the governor, on or before the third Monday in December of each even-numbered year, and to each member of the legislature, on or before November 15 of each even-numbered year, the report of the department for the preceding years, showing all the taxable property subject to the property tax laws and the value of the same, in tabulated form;

~~(f)~~ (6) inquire into the methods of assessment and taxation and ascertain whether the assessors faithfully discharge their duties; and

~~(g)~~ (7) assist local assessors in determining the estimated market value of industrial special-use property. For purposes of this ~~paragraph~~ clause, "industrial special-use property" means property that:

~~(1)~~ (i) is designed and equipped for a particular type of industry;

~~(2)~~ (ii) is not easily adapted to some other use due to the unique nature of the facilities;

~~(3)~~ (iii) has facilities totaling at least 75,000 square feet in size; and

~~(4)~~ (iv) has a total estimated market value of \$10,000,000 or greater based on the assessor's preliminary determination.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 270C.89, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Initial report.** Each county assessor shall file by April 1 with the commissioner a copy of the abstract preliminary assessment information that the commissioner may require under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4), that will be acted upon by the local and county boards of review. ~~The abstract must list the real and personal property in the county itemized by assessment districts.~~ The assessor of each county in the state shall file with the commissioner, within ten working days following final action of the local board of review or equalization and within five days following final action of the county board of equalization, any changes made by the local or county board. ~~The information must be filed in the manner prescribed by the commissioner.~~

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 270C.89, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Final report.** The final ~~abstract of assessments~~ assessment information after adjustments by the State Board of Equalization and inclusion of any omitted property shall be ~~submitted~~ reported to the commissioner ~~on or before September 1 of each calendar year~~ under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4). ~~The final abstract must separately report the captured tax capacity of tax increment financing districts under section 469.177, subdivision 2, the areawide net tax capacity contribution values determined under sections 276A.05, subdivision 1, and 473F.07, subdivision 1, and the value subject to the power line credit under section 273.42.~~

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

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 270C.91, is amended to read:

270C.91 RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS CHANGING NET TAX CAPACITY; DUTIES OF COUNTY AUDITOR.

A record of all proceedings of the commissioner affecting any change in the net tax capacity of any property, as revised by the State Board of Equalization, shall be kept by the commissioner and a copy thereof, duly certified, shall be mailed each year to the auditor of each county wherein such property is situated, on or before June 30 ~~or 30 days after submission of the abstract required by section 270C.89, whichever is later.~~ This record shall specify the amounts or amount, or both, added to or deducted from the net tax capacity of the real property of each of the several towns and cities, and of the real property not in towns or cities, also the percent or amount of both, added to or deducted from the several classes of personal property in each of the towns and cities, and also the amount added to or deducted from the assessment of any person. The county auditor shall add to or deduct from such tract or lot, or portion thereof, of any real property in the county the required percent or amount, or both, on the net tax capacity thereof as it stood after equalized by the county board, adding in each case a fractional sum of 50 cents or more, and deducting in each case any fractional sum of less than 50 cents, so that no net tax capacity of any separate tract or lot shall contain any fraction of a dollar; and add to, or deduct from, the several classes of personal property in the county the required percent or amount, or both, on the net tax capacity thereof as it stood after equalized by the county board, adding or deducting in manner aforesaid any fractional sum so that no net tax capacity of any separate class of personal property shall contain a fraction of a dollar, and add to or deduct from assessment of any person, as they stood after equalization by the county board, the required amounts to agree with the assessments as returned by the commissioner.

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

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.061, subdivision 9, is amended to read:

Subd. 9. **Additional general duties.** Additional duties of the county assessor ~~shall be~~ are as follows:

(1) to make all assessments, based upon the appraised values reported by the local assessors or assistants and the county assessor's own knowledge of the value of the property assessed;

(2) to personally view and determine the value of any property ~~which~~ that because of its type or character may be difficult for the local assessor to appraise;

(3) to make all changes ordered by the local boards of review, relative to the net tax capacity of the property of any individual, firm or corporation after notice has been given and hearings held as provided by law;

(4) to enter all assessments in the assessment books, furnished by the county auditor, with each book and the tabular statements for each book in correct balance;

(5) to prepare all assessment cards, charts, maps and any other forms prescribed by the commissioner of revenue;

(6) to attend the meeting of the county board of equalization; to investigate and report on any assessment ordered by said board; to enter all changes made by said board in the assessment books and prepare ~~the abstract of assessments for the commissioner of revenue~~ information reported to the commissioner under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4); to enter all changes made by the State Board of Equalization in the assessment books; to deduct all exemptions authorized by law from each assessment and certify to the county auditor the taxable value of each parcel of land, as described and listed in the assessment books by the county auditor, and the taxable value of the personal property of each person, firm, or corporation assessed;

(7) to investigate and make recommendations relative to all applications for the abatement of taxes or applications for the reduction of the net tax capacity of any property; and

(8) to perform all other duties relating to the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation which may be required by the commissioner of revenue.

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

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 273.0755, is amended to read:

273.0755 TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF PROPERTY TAX PERSONNEL.

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

(b) The commissioner of revenue may require that each county, and each city for which the city assessor performs the duties of county assessor, have ~~(i) (1)~~ (1) a person on the assessor's staff who is certified by the Department of Revenue in sales ratio calculations, ~~(ii) (2)~~ (2) an officer or employee who is certified by the Department of Revenue in tax calculations, and ~~(iii) (3)~~ (3) an officer or employee who is certified by the Department of Revenue in the proper preparation of ~~abstracts of assessment~~. ~~The commissioner of revenue may require that each county have an officer or employee who is certified by the Department of Revenue in the proper preparation of abstracts of tax lists~~ information reported to the commissioner under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4). Certifications under this paragraph expire after four years.

(c) Beginning with the four-year educational licensing period starting on July 1, 2004, every Minnesota assessor licensed by the State Board of Assessors must attend and participate in a seminar that focuses on

ethics, professional conduct and the need for standardized assessment practices developed and presented by the commissioner of revenue. This requirement must be met at least once in every subsequent four-year period. This requirement applies to all assessors licensed for one year or more in the four-year period.

(d) When the commissioner of revenue determines that an individual or board that performs functions related to property tax administration has performed those functions in a manner that is not uniform or equitable, the commissioner may require that the individual or members of the board complete supplemental training. The commissioner may not require that an individual complete more than 32 hours of supplemental training pursuant to this paragraph. If the individual is required to complete supplemental training due to that individual's membership on a local or county board of appeal and equalization, the commissioner may not require that the individual complete more than two hours of supplemental training.

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

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.113, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Reimbursement for lost revenue.** The county auditor shall certify to the commissioner of revenue, ~~as part of the abstracts of tax lists required to be filed with the commissioner~~ under section ~~275.29~~ 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4), the amount of tax lost to the county from the property tax credit under subdivision 2. Any prior year adjustments must also be certified ~~in the abstracts of tax lists~~. The commissioner of revenue shall review the certifications to determine their accuracy. The commissioner may make the changes in the certification that are considered necessary or return a certification to the county auditor for corrections. The commissioner shall reimburse each taxing district, other than school districts, for the taxes lost. The payments must be made at the time provided in section 473H.10 for payment to taxing jurisdictions in the same proportion that the ad valorem tax is distributed. Reimbursements to school districts must be made as provided in section 273.1392. The amount necessary to make the reimbursements under this section is annually appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue.

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

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.119, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Reimbursement for lost revenue.** The county may transfer money from the county conservation account created in section 40A.152 to the county revenue fund to reimburse the fund for the cost of the property tax credit. The county auditor shall certify to the commissioner of revenue, ~~as part of the abstracts of tax lists required to be filed with the commissioner~~ under section ~~275.29~~ 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4), the amount of tax lost to the county from the property tax credit under subdivision 1 and the extent that the tax lost exceeds funds available in the county conservation account. Any prior year adjustments must also be certified ~~in the abstracts of tax lists~~. The commissioner of revenue shall review the certifications to determine their accuracy. The commissioner may make the changes in the certification that are considered necessary or return a certification to the county auditor for corrections. The commissioner shall reimburse each taxing district, other than school districts, from the Minnesota conservation fund under section 40A.151 for the taxes lost in excess of the county account. The payments must be made at the time provided in section 473H.10, subdivision 3, for payment to taxing jurisdictions in the same proportion that the ad valorem tax is distributed.

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

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.1231, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Disaster or emergency area.** (a) "Disaster or emergency area" means a geographic area for which:

(1)(i) the president of the United States, the secretary of agriculture, or the administrator of the Small Business Administration has determined that a disaster exists pursuant to federal law, or

(ii) a local emergency has been declared pursuant to section 12.29; and

(2) an application by the local unit of government requesting property tax relief under this section has been received by the governor and approved by the executive council.

(b) The executive council must not approve an application unless:

(1) a completed disaster survey is included; and

(2) within the boundaries of the applicant, (i) the average damage for the buildings that are damaged is at least \$5,000, and (ii) either at least 25 taxable buildings were damaged, or the total dollar amount of damage to all taxable buildings equals or exceeds one percent of the total taxable market value of buildings for the applicant as reported to the commissioner of revenue under section ~~270C.89, subdivision 2~~ 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4), for the assessment in the year prior to the year of the damage.

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

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.136, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Reduction amounts submitted to county.** The commissioner of revenue shall determine, not later than April 1 of each year, the amount of reduction resulting from section 273.135 in each county containing a tax relief area as defined by section 273.134, paragraph (b), basing determinations on a review of ~~abstracts of tax lists submitted by the county auditors pursuant to section 275.29~~ information reported to the commissioner under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4). The commissioner may make changes ~~in the abstracts of tax lists~~ as deemed necessary. The commissioner of revenue, after such review, shall submit to the St. Louis County auditor, on or before April 15, the amount of the first half payment payable hereunder and on or before September 15 the amount of the second half payment.

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

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.1384, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Credit reimbursements.** The county auditor shall determine the tax reductions allowed under subdivision 2 within the county for each taxes payable year and shall certify that amount to the commissioner of revenue ~~as a part of the abstracts of tax lists submitted by the county auditors under section 275.29~~ under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4). Any prior year adjustments shall also be certified ~~on the abstracts of tax lists~~. The commissioner shall review the certifications for accuracy, and may make such changes as are deemed necessary, or return the certification to the county auditor for correction. The credit under this section must be used to proportionately reduce the net tax capacity-based property tax payable to each local taxing jurisdiction as provided in section 273.1393.

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

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 273.1387, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Credit reimbursements.** The county auditor shall determine the tax reductions allowed under this section within the county for each taxes payable year and shall certify that amount to the commissioner of revenue ~~as a part of the abstracts of tax lists submitted under section 275.29~~ under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4). Any prior year adjustments shall also be certified ~~on the abstracts of tax lists~~. The commissioner shall review the certifications for accuracy, and may make such changes as are deemed necessary, or return the certification to the county auditor for correction. The credit under this section must be used to reduce the school district net tax capacity-based property tax as provided in section 273.1393.

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

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.18, is amended to read:

273.18 LISTING, VALUATION, AND ASSESSMENT OF EXEMPT PROPERTY BY COUNTY AUDITORS.

(a) In every sixth year after the year 2010, the county auditor shall enter the description of each tract of real property exempt by law from taxation, with the name of the owner, and the assessor shall value and assess the same in the same manner that other real property is valued and assessed, and shall designate in each case the purpose for which the property is used.

(b) ~~For purposes of the apportionment of fire state aid under section 69.021, subdivision 7, The county auditor shall include on the abstract of assessment of exempt real property filed under this section in the exempt property information that the commissioner may require under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4), the total number of acres of all natural resources lands for which in lieu payments are made under sections 477A.11 to 477A.14. The assessor shall estimate its market value, provided that if the assessor is not able to estimate the market value of the land on a per parcel basis, the assessor shall furnish the commissioner of revenue with an estimate of the average value per acre of this land within the county.~~

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

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 274.14, is amended to read:

274.14 LENGTH OF SESSION; RECORD.

The board must meet after the second Friday in June on at least one meeting day and may meet for up to ten consecutive meeting days. The actual meeting dates must be contained on the valuation notices mailed to each property owner in the county as provided in section 273.121. For this purpose, "meeting days" is defined as any day of the week excluding Sunday. At the board's discretion, "meeting days" may include Saturday. No action taken by the county board of review after June 30 is valid, except for corrections permitted in sections 273.01 and 274.01. The county auditor shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings and orders of the board. The record must be published like other proceedings of county commissioners. A copy of the published record must be sent to the commissioner of revenue, ~~with the abstract of assessment required by section 274.16~~ within five days following final action of the county board of equalization.

For counties that conduct either regular board of review meetings or open book meetings, at least one of the meeting days must include a meeting that does not end before 7:00 p.m. For counties that require taxpayer appointments for the board of review, appointments must include some available times that extend until at least 7:00 p.m. The county may have a Saturday meeting in lieu of, or in addition to, the extended meeting times under this paragraph.

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

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 274.16, is amended to read:

274.16 CORRECTED LISTS, ~~ABSTRACTS.~~

The county assessor or, in Ramsey County, the official designated by the board of county commissioners shall calculate the changes of the assessment lists determined by the county board of equalization, and make corrections accordingly, in the real or personal lists, or both, and shall make ~~duplicate abstracts~~ duplicates of them. One must be filed in the assessor's office, and one must be forwarded to the commissioner of revenue as provided in section 270C.89.

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

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 275.025, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Levy amount.** The state general levy is levied against commercial-industrial property and seasonal residential recreational property, as defined in this section. The state general levy for commercial-industrial property is \$784,590,000 for taxes payable in 2018 and thereafter. The state general levy for seasonal-recreational property is \$44,190,000 for taxes payable in 2018 and thereafter. The tax under this section is not treated as a local tax rate under section 469.177 and is not the levy of a governmental unit under chapters 276A and 473F.

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

- (1) an erroneous report of taxable value by a local official;
- (2) an erroneous calculation by the commissioner; and

(3) an increase or decrease in taxable value for commercial-industrial or seasonal residential recreational property reported on the abstracts of tax lists submitted under section 275.29 that was not reported on the abstracts of assessment submitted under section 270C.89 to the commissioner under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4), for the same year.

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

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

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290B.09, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Determination; payment.** The county auditor shall determine the total current year's deferred amount of property tax under this chapter in the county, and ~~submit report~~ those amounts ~~as part of the abstracts of tax lists submitted by the county auditors under section 275.29 to the commissioner under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4).~~ The commissioner may make changes ~~in the abstracts of tax lists~~ as deemed necessary. The commissioner of revenue, after such review, shall pay the deferred amount of property tax to each county treasurer on or before August 31.

The county treasurer shall distribute as part of the October settlement the funds received as if they had been collected as a part of the property tax.

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

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2016, 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~~ information reported to the commissioner under section 270C.85, subdivision 2, clause (4), 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 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 classification 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.

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

Sec. 19. **REPEALER.**

Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 275.29, is repealed.

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

ARTICLE 14

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE; MISCELLANEOUS; TECHNICAL CHANGES

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 272.02, subdivision 27, is amended to read:

Subd. 27. **Superior National Forest; recreational property for use by ~~disabled~~ veterans with a disability.** Real and personal property is exempt if it is located in the Superior National Forest, and owned or leased and operated by a nonprofit organization that is exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and primarily used to provide recreational opportunities for ~~disabled~~ veterans with a disability and their families.

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

Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 272.02, subdivision 81, is amended to read:

Subd. 81. **Certain recreational property for ~~disabled~~ veterans with a disability.** Real and personal property is exempt if it is located in a county in the metropolitan area with a population of less than 500,000 according to the 2000 federal census, and owned or leased and operated by a nonprofit organization, and primarily used to provide recreational opportunities for ~~disabled~~ veterans with a disability and their families.

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

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 273.032, is amended to read:

273.032 MARKET VALUE DEFINITION.

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

(1) the market value exclusions under:

(i) section 273.11, subdivisions 14a and 14c (vacant platted land);

(ii) section 273.11, subdivision 16 (certain improvements to homestead property);

(iii) section 273.11, subdivisions 19 and 20 (certain improvements to business properties);

(iv) section 273.11, subdivision 21 (homestead property damaged by mold);

(v) section 273.13, subdivision 34 (homestead of a ~~disabled~~ disabled veteran with a disability or family caregiver); or

(vi) section 273.13, subdivision 35 (homestead market value exclusion); or

(2) the deferment of value under:

(i) the Minnesota Agricultural Property Tax Law, section 273.111;

(ii) the Aggregate Resource Preservation Law, section 273.1115;

(iii) the Minnesota Open Space Property Tax Law, section 273.112;

(iv) the rural preserves property tax program, section 273.114; or

(v) the Metropolitan Agricultural Preserves Act, section 473H.10; or

(3) the adjustments to tax capacity for:

(i) tax increment financing under sections 469.174 to 469.1794;

(ii) fiscal disparities under chapter 276A or 473F; or

(iii) powerline credit under section 273.425.

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

(c) Unless otherwise provided, "market value," "estimated market value," and "market valuation" for purposes of property tax levy limitations and calculation of state aid, refer to the estimated market value for the previous assessment year and for purposes of limits on net debt, the issuance of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or capital notes refer to the estimated market value as last finally equalized.

(d) For purposes of a provision of a home rule charter or of any special law that is not codified in the statutes and that imposes a levy limitation based on market value or any limit on debt, the issuance of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or capital notes based on market value, the terms "market value," "taxable market value," and "market valuation," whether equalized or unequalized, mean "estimated market value" as defined in paragraph (a).

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

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 273.13, subdivision 22, is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

(2) any person who is permanently and totally disabled or by the ~~disabled person~~ person with a disability and the ~~disabled person's spouse~~ of the person with a disability; or

(3) the surviving spouse of a veteran who was permanently and totally disabled ~~veteran~~ homesteading a property classified under this paragraph for taxes payable in 2008.

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

Property is classified and assessed under paragraph (b) only if the commissioner of revenue or the county assessor certifies that the homestead occupant satisfies the requirements of this paragraph.

Permanently and totally disabled for the purpose of this subdivision means a condition which is permanent in nature and totally incapacitates the person from working at an occupation which brings the person an income. The first \$50,000 market value of class 1b property has a net classification rate of .45 percent of its market value. The remaining market value of class 1b property is classified as class 1a or class 2a property, whichever is appropriate.

(c) Class 1c property is commercial use real and personal property that abuts public water as defined in section 103G.005, subdivision 15, or abuts a state trail administered by the Department of Natural Resources, and is devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes but not devoted to commercial purposes for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment, and that includes a portion used as a homestead by the owner, which includes a dwelling occupied as a homestead by a shareholder of a corporation that owns the resort, a partner in a partnership that owns the resort, or a member of a limited liability company that owns the resort even if the title to the homestead is held by the corporation, partnership, or limited liability company. For purposes of this paragraph, property is devoted to a commercial purpose on a specific day if any portion of the property, excluding the portion used exclusively as a homestead, is used for residential occupancy and a fee is charged for residential occupancy. Class 1c property must contain three or more rental units. A "rental unit" is defined as a cabin, condominium, townhouse, sleeping room, or individual camping site equipped with water and electrical hookups for recreational vehicles. Class 1c property must provide recreational activities such as the rental of ice fishing houses, boats and motors, snowmobiles, downhill or cross-country ski equipment; provide marina services, launch services, or guide services; or sell bait and fishing tackle. Any unit in which the right to use the property is transferred to an individual or entity by deeded interest, or the sale of shares or stock, no longer qualifies for class 1c even though it may remain available for rent. A camping pad offered for rent by a property that otherwise qualifies for class 1c is also class 1c, regardless of the term of the rental agreement, as long as the use of the camping pad does not exceed 250 days. If the same owner owns two separate parcels that are located in the same township, and one of those properties is classified as a class 1c property and the other would be eligible to be classified as a class 1c property if it was used as the homestead of the owner, both properties will be assessed as a single class 1c property; for purposes of this sentence, properties are deemed to be owned by the same owner if each of them is owned by a limited liability company, and both limited liability companies have the same membership. The portion of the property used as a homestead is class 1a property under paragraph (a). The remainder of the property is classified as follows: the first \$600,000 of market value is tier I, the next \$1,700,000 of market value is tier II, and any remaining market value is tier III. The classification rates for class 1c are: tier I, 0.50 percent; tier II, 1.0 percent; and tier III, 1.25 percent. Owners of real and personal property devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes in which all or a portion of the property was devoted to commercial purposes for not more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment desiring classification as class 1c, must submit a declaration to the assessor designating the cabins or units occupied for 250 days or less in the year preceding the year of assessment by January 15 of the assessment year. Those cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located must be designated as class 1c as otherwise provided. The remainder of the cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located must be designated as class

3a commercial. The owner of property desiring designation as class 1c property must provide guest registers or other records demonstrating that the units for which class 1c designation is sought were not occupied for more than 250 days in the year preceding the assessment if so requested. The portion of a property operated as a (1) restaurant, (2) bar, (3) gift shop, (4) conference center or meeting room, and (5) other nonresidential facility operated on a commercial basis not directly related to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes does not qualify for class 1c.

(d) Class 1d property includes structures that meet all of the following criteria:

(1) the structure is located on property that is classified as agricultural property under section 273.13, subdivision 23;

(2) the structure is occupied exclusively by seasonal farm workers during the time when they work on that farm, and the occupants are not charged rent for the privilege of occupying the property, provided that use of the structure for storage of farm equipment and produce does not disqualify the property from classification under this paragraph;

(3) the structure meets all applicable health and safety requirements for the appropriate season; and

(4) the structure is not salable as residential property because it does not comply with local ordinances relating to location in relation to streets or roads.

The market value of class 1d property has the same classification rates as class 1a property under paragraph (a).

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

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 273.13, subdivision 34, is amended to read:

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

(b)(1) For a disability rating of 70 percent or more, \$150,000 of market value is excluded, except as provided in clause (2); and

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

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

(d) If the spouse of a member of any branch or unit of the United States armed forces who dies due to a service-connected cause while serving honorably in active service, as indicated on United States Government Form DD1300 or DD2064, holds the legal or beneficial title to a homestead and permanently resides there, the spouse is entitled to the benefit described in paragraph (b), clause (2), for eight taxes payable years, or

until such time as the spouse remarries or sells, transfers, or otherwise disposes of the property, whichever comes first.

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

(f) In the case of an agricultural homestead, only the portion of the property consisting of the house and garage and immediately surrounding one acre of land qualifies for the valuation exclusion under this subdivision.

(g) A property qualifying for a valuation exclusion under this subdivision is not eligible for the market value exclusion under subdivision 35, or classification under subdivision 22, paragraph (b).

(h) To qualify for a valuation exclusion under this subdivision a property owner must apply to the assessor by July 1 of the first assessment year for which the exclusion is sought. For an application received after July 1, the exclusion shall become effective for the following assessment year. Except as provided in paragraph (c), the owner of a property that has been accepted for a valuation exclusion must notify the assessor if there is a change in ownership of the property or in the use of the property as a homestead.

(i) A first-time application by a qualifying spouse for the market value exclusion under paragraph (d) must be made any time within two years of the death of the service member.

(j) For purposes of this subdivision:

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

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

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

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

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

(1) the spouse files a first-time application within two years of the death of the service member or by June 1, 2019, whichever is later;

(2) upon the death of the veteran, the spouse holds the legal or beneficial title to the homestead and permanently resides there;

(3) the veteran met the honorable discharge requirements of paragraph (a); and

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.08, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Returns of married persons.** ~~A husband and wife~~ Individuals who are married to each other must file a joint Minnesota income tax return if they filed a joint federal income tax return. If the ~~husband and wife~~ spouses have elected to file separate federal income tax returns, they must file separate Minnesota income tax returns. This election to file a joint or separate return must be changed if they change their election for federal purposes. In the event taxpayers desire to change their election, the change must be done in the manner and on the form prescribed by the commissioner.

The determination of whether an individual is married shall be made under the provisions of section 7703 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.25, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Requirements to pay.** An individual, trust, S corporation, or partnership must, when prescribed in subdivision 3, paragraph (b), make payments of estimated tax. For individuals, the term "estimated tax" means the amount the taxpayer estimates is the sum of the taxes imposed by chapter 290 for the taxable year. For trusts, S corporations, and partnerships, the term estimated tax means the amount the taxpayer estimates is the sum of the taxes for the taxable year imposed by chapter 290 and the composite income tax imposed by section 289A.08, subdivision 7. If the individual is an infant or incompetent person, the payments must be made by the individual's guardian. If joint payments on estimated tax are made but a joint return is not made for the taxable year, the estimated tax for that year may be treated as the estimated tax of either ~~the husband or the wife~~ spouse or may be divided between them.

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

Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.31, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Joint income tax returns.** (a) If a joint income tax return is made by ~~a husband and wife~~ spouses, the liability for the tax is joint and several. A spouse who qualifies for relief from a liability attributable to an underpayment under section 6015(b) of the Internal Revenue Code is relieved of the state income tax liability on the underpayment.

(b) In the case of individuals who were ~~a husband and wife~~ married as determined in section 7703 of the Internal Revenue Code prior to the dissolution of their marriage or their legal separation, or prior to the death of one of the individuals, for tax liabilities reported on a joint or combined return, the liability of each person is limited to the proportion of the tax due on the return that equals that person's proportion of the total tax due if ~~the husband and wife~~ each spouse filed separate returns for the taxable year. This provision is effective only when the commissioner receives written notice of the marriage dissolution, legal separation, or death of a spouse from the ~~husband or wife~~ surviving spouse. No refund may be claimed by an ex-spouse, legally separated or widowed spouse for any taxes paid more than 60 days before receipt by the commissioner of the written notice.

(c) A request for calculation of separate liability pursuant to paragraph (b) for taxes reported on a return must be made within six years after the due date of the return. For calculation of separate liability for taxes assessed by the commissioner under section 289A.35 or 289A.37, the request must be made within six years

after the date of assessment. The commissioner is not required to calculate separate liability if the remaining unpaid liability for which recalculation is requested is \$100 or less.

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

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 289A.37, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Order of assessment if joint income tax return.** If a joint income tax return is filed by a ~~husband and wife~~ spouses, an order of assessment may be a single joint notice. If the commissioner has been notified by either spouse that that spouse's address has changed and if that spouse requests it, then, instead of the single joint notice mailed to the last known address of the ~~husband and wife~~ spouses, a duplicate or original of the joint notice must be sent to the requesting spouse at the address designated by the requesting spouse. The other joint notice must be mailed to the other spouse at that spouse's last known address. An assessment is not invalid for failure to send it to a spouse if the spouse actually receives the notice in the same period as if it had been mailed to that spouse at the correct address or if the spouse has failed to provide an address to the commissioner other than the last known address.

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

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0802, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Subtraction.** (a) A qualified individual is allowed a subtraction from federal taxable income of the individual's subtraction base amount. The excess of the subtraction base amount over the taxable net income computed without regard to the subtraction for the elderly or ~~disabled~~ a person with a disability under section 290.0132, subdivision 5, may be used to reduce the amount of a lump sum distribution subject to tax under section 290.032.

(b)(1) The initial subtraction base amount equals

(i) \$12,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return if a spouse is a qualified individual,

(ii) \$9,600 for a single taxpayer, and

(iii) \$6,000 for a married taxpayer filing a separate federal return.

(2) The qualified individual's initial subtraction base amount, then, must be reduced by the sum of nontaxable retirement and disability benefits and one-half of the amount of adjusted gross income in excess of the following thresholds:

(i) \$18,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return if both spouses are qualified individuals,

(ii) \$14,500 for a single taxpayer or for a married couple filing a joint return if only one spouse is a qualified individual, and

(iii) \$9,000 for a married taxpayer filing a separate federal return.

(3) In the case of a qualified individual who is under the age of 65, the maximum amount of the subtraction base may not exceed the taxpayer's disability income.

(4) The resulting amount is the subtraction base amount.

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

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290.0802, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Restrictions; married couples.** Except in the case of a ~~husband and wife~~ spouses who live apart at all times during the taxable year, if the taxpayer is married at the close of the taxable year, the

subtraction under subdivision 2 is allowable only if the taxpayers file joint federal and state income tax returns for the taxable year.

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

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2017 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 with a disability;

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

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

(5) to the extent not included in federal alternative minimum taxable income, the amount of interest income as provided by section 290.0131, subdivision 2; and

(6) the amount of addition required by section 290.0131, subdivisions 9 to 11;

less the sum of the amounts determined under the following:

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

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

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

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

(v) 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 6.75 percent of alternative minimum taxable income after subtracting the exemption amount determined under subdivision 3.

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

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290A.03, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

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

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

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

(i) all nontaxable income;

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

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

(iv) cash public assistance and relief;

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

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

(vii) workers' compensation;

(viii) nontaxable strike benefits;

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

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

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

(xii) to the extent not included in federal adjusted gross income, distributions received by the claimant or spouse from a traditional or Roth style retirement account or plan;

- (xiii) nontaxable scholarship or fellowship grants;
- (xiv) the amount of deduction allowed under section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (xv) the amount of deduction allowed under section 220 or 223 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (xvi) the amount deducted for tuition expenses under section 222 of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- (xvii) the amount deducted for certain expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers under section 62(a)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

(b) "Income" does not include:

- (1) amounts excluded pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, sections 101(a) and 102;
 - (2) amounts of any pension or annuity which was exclusively funded by the claimant or spouse and which funding payments were not excluded from federal adjusted gross income in the years when the payments were made;
 - (3) to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, amounts contributed by the claimant or spouse to a traditional or Roth style retirement account or plan, but not to exceed the retirement base amount reduced by the amount of contributions excluded from federal adjusted gross income, but not less than zero;
 - (4) surplus food or other relief in kind supplied by a governmental agency;
 - (5) relief granted under this chapter;
 - (6) child support payments received under a temporary or final decree of dissolution or legal separation;
- or
- (7) restitution payments received by eligible individuals and excludable interest as defined in section 803 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Public Law 107-16.

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

- (1) for the claimant's first dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.4;
- (2) for the claimant's second dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.3;
- (3) for the claimant's third dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.2;
- (4) for the claimant's fourth dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.1;
- (5) for the claimant's fifth dependent, the exemption amount; and
- (6) if the claimant or claimant's spouse ~~was disabled~~ had a disability or attained the age of 65 on or before December 31 of the year for which the taxes were levied or rent paid, the exemption amount.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, the "exemption amount" means the exemption amount under section 151(d) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year for which the income is reported; "retirement base amount" means the deductible amount for the taxable year for the claimant and spouse under section 219(b)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted for inflation as provided in section 219(b)(5)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code, without regard to whether the claimant or spouse claimed a deduction; and "traditional or Roth style retirement account or plan" means retirement plans under sections 401, 403, 408, 408A, and 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290A.03, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Household.** "Household" means a claimant and an individual related to the claimant as ~~husband or wife~~ the claimant's spouse who are domiciled in the same homestead.

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

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 290A.03, subdivision 8, is amended to read:

Subd. 8. **Claimant.** (a) "Claimant" means a person, other than a dependent, as defined under sections 151 and 152 of the Internal Revenue Code disregarding section 152(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, who filed a claim authorized by this chapter and who was a resident of this state as provided in chapter 290 during the calendar year for which the claim for relief was filed.

(b) In the case of a claim relating to rent constituting property taxes, the claimant shall have resided in a rented or leased unit on which ad valorem taxes or payments made in lieu of ad valorem taxes, including payments of special assessments imposed in lieu of ad valorem taxes, are payable at some time during the calendar year covered by the claim.

(c) "Claimant" shall not include a resident of a nursing home, intermediate care facility, long-term residential facility, or a facility that accepts housing support payments whose rent constituting property taxes is paid pursuant to the Supplemental Security Income program under title XVI of the Social Security Act, the Minnesota supplemental aid program under sections 256D.35 to 256D.54, the medical assistance program pursuant to title XIX of the Social Security Act, or the housing support program under chapter 256I.

If only a portion of the rent constituting property taxes is paid by these programs, the resident shall be a claimant for purposes of this chapter, but the refund calculated pursuant to section 290A.04 shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is income as defined in subdivision 3, paragraphs (a) and (b), reduced by the total amount of income from the above sources other than vendor payments under the medical assistance program and the denominator of which is income as defined in subdivision 3, paragraphs (a) and (b), plus vendor payments under the medical assistance program, to determine the allowable refund pursuant to this chapter.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), if the claimant was a resident of the nursing home, intermediate care facility, long-term residential facility, or facility for which the rent was paid for the claimant by the housing support program for only a portion of the calendar year covered by the claim, the claimant may compute rent constituting property taxes by disregarding the rent constituting property taxes from the nursing home or facility and use only that amount of rent constituting property taxes or property taxes payable relating to that portion of the year when the claimant was not in the facility. The claimant's household income is the income for the entire calendar year covered by the claim.

(e) In the case of a claim for rent constituting property taxes of a part-year Minnesota resident, the income and rental reflected in this computation shall be for the period of Minnesota residency only. Any rental expenses paid which may be reflected in arriving at federal adjusted gross income cannot be utilized for this computation. When two individuals of a household are able to meet the qualifications for a claimant, they may determine among them as to who the claimant shall be. If they are unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to the commissioner of revenue whose decision shall be final. If a homestead property owner was a part-year Minnesota resident, the income reflected in the computation made pursuant to section 290A.04 shall be for the entire calendar year, including income not assignable to Minnesota.

(f) If a homestead is occupied by two or more renters, who are not ~~husband and wife~~ married to each other, the rent shall be deemed to be paid equally by each, and separate claims shall be filed by each. The

income of each shall be each renter's household income for purposes of computing the amount of credit to be allowed.

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

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290A.05, is amended to read:

290A.05 COMBINED HOUSEHOLD INCOME.

If a person occupies a homestead with another person ~~or persons~~ not related to the person as ~~husband and wife~~ the person's spouse, excluding dependents, roomers or boarders on contract, and has property tax payable with respect to the homestead, the household income of the claimant or claimants for the purpose of computing the refund allowed by section 290A.04 shall include the total income received by the other persons residing in the homestead. For purposes of this section, "dependent" includes a parent of the claimant or spouse who lives in the claimant's homestead and does not have an ownership interest in the homestead. If a person occupies a homestead with another person or persons not related to the person as husband and wife ~~the person's spouse~~ or as dependents, the property tax payable or rent constituting property tax shall be reduced as follows.

If the other person or persons are residing at the homestead under rental or lease agreement, the amount of property tax payable or rent constituting property tax shall be that portion not covered by the rental agreement.

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

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290A.08, is amended to read:

290A.08 ONE CLAIMANT PER HOUSEHOLD.

Only one claimant per household per year is entitled to relief under this chapter. Payment of the claim for relief may be made payable to the ~~husband and wife~~ spouses as one claimant. The commissioner, upon written request, may issue separate checks, to the ~~husband and wife~~ spouses for one-half of the relief provided the original check has not been issued or has been returned. Individuals related as ~~husband and wife~~ spouses who were married during the year may elect to file a joint claim which shall include each spouse's income, rent constituting property taxes, and property taxes payable. ~~Husbands and wives~~ Spouses who were married for the entire year and were domiciled in the same household for the entire year must file a joint claim. The maximum dollar amount allowable for a joint claim shall not exceed the amount that one person could receive.

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

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 290A.09, is amended to read:

290A.09 PROOF OF CLAIM.

Every claimant shall supply to the commissioner of revenue, in support of the claim, proof of eligibility under this chapter, including but not limited to amount of rent paid or property taxes accrued, name and address of owner or managing agent of property rented, changes in homestead, household membership, household income, size and nature of property claimed as a homestead.

~~Disabled~~ Persons with a disability filing claims shall submit proof of disability in the form and manner as the commissioner may prescribe. The department may require examination and certification by the claimant's physician or by a physician designated by the commissioner. The cost of any examination shall be borne by the claimant, unless the examination proves the disability, in which case the cost of the examination shall be borne by the commissioner.

A determination of disability of a claimant by the Social Security Administration under Title II or Title XVI of the Social Security Act shall constitute presumptive proof of disability.

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

Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.61, subdivision 18, is amended to read:

Subd. 18. **Disabled Person with a disability.** "~~Disabled~~ Person with a disability" means an individual who has a permanent and total disability as defined in section 273.13, subdivision 22.

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

Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 297A.67, subdivision 6, is amended to read:

Subd. 6. **Other exempt meals.** (a) Prepared food, candy, and soft drinks purchased for and served exclusively to individuals who are 60 years of age or over and their spouses or to ~~disabled~~ persons with a disability and their spouses by governmental agencies, nonprofit organizations, or churches, or pursuant to any program funded in whole or in part through United States Code, title 42, sections 3001 through 3045, wherever delivered, prepared, or served, are exempt. Taxable food sold through vending machines is not exempt.

(b) Prepared food, candy, and soft drinks purchased for and served exclusively to children who are less than 14 years of age or ~~disabled~~ children with a disability who are less than 16 years of age and who are attending a child care or early childhood education program, are exempt if they are:

(1) purchased by a nonprofit child care facility that is exempt under section 297A.70, subdivision 4, and that primarily serves families with income of 250 percent or less of federal poverty guidelines; and

(2) prepared at the site of the child care facility.

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

Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.67, subdivision 12, is amended to read:

Subd. 12. **Parts and accessories used to make a motor vehicle disabled accessible to a person with a disability.** Parts, accessories, and labor charges that are used solely to modify a motor vehicle to make it ~~disabled~~ accessible to persons with a disability are exempt.

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

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.70, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Sales of certain goods and services to government.** (a) The following sales to or use by the specified governments and political subdivisions of the state are exempt:

(1) repair and replacement parts for emergency rescue vehicles, fire trucks, and fire apparatus to a political subdivision;

(2) machinery and equipment, except for motor vehicles, used directly for mixed municipal solid waste management services at a solid waste disposal facility as defined in section 115A.03, subdivision 10;

(3) chore and homemaking services to a political subdivision of the state to be provided to elderly individuals or ~~disabled individuals~~ persons with a disability;

(4) telephone services to the Office of MN.IT Services that are used to provide telecommunications services through the MN.IT services revolving fund;

(5) firefighter personal protective equipment as defined in paragraph (b), if purchased or authorized by and for the use of an organized fire department, fire protection district, or fire company regularly charged with the responsibility of providing fire protection to the state or a political subdivision;

(6) bullet-resistant body armor that provides the wearer with ballistic and trauma protection, if purchased by a law enforcement agency of the state or a political subdivision of the state, or a licensed peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1;

(7) motor vehicles purchased or leased by political subdivisions of the state if the vehicles are exempt from registration under section 168.012, subdivision 1, paragraph (b), exempt from taxation under section 473.448, or exempt from the motor vehicle sales tax under section 297B.03, clause (12);

(8) equipment designed to process, dewater, and recycle biosolids for wastewater treatment facilities of political subdivisions, and materials incidental to installation of that equipment;

(9) the removal of trees, bushes, or shrubs for the construction and maintenance of roads, trails, or firebreaks when purchased by an agency of the state or a political subdivision of the state;

(10) purchases by the Metropolitan Council or the Department of Transportation of vehicles and repair parts to equip operations provided for in section 174.90, including, but not limited to, the Northstar Corridor Rail project; and

(11) purchases of water used directly in providing public safety services by an organized fire department, fire protection district, or fire company regularly charged with the responsibility of providing fire protection to the state or a political subdivision.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, "firefighters personal protective equipment" means helmets, including face shields, chin straps, and neck liners; bunker coats and pants, including pant suspenders; boots; gloves; head covers or hoods; wildfire jackets; protective coveralls; goggles; self-contained breathing apparatus; canister filter masks; personal alert safety systems; spanner belts; optical or thermal imaging search devices; and all safety equipment required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

(c) For purchases of items listed in paragraph (a), clause (10), the tax must be imposed and collected as if the rate under section 297A.62, subdivision 1, applied and then refunded in the manner provided in section 297A.75.

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

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 297A.70, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Sales to nonprofit groups.** (a) All sales, except those listed in paragraph (b), to the following "nonprofit organizations" are exempt:

(1) a corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, or educational purposes if the item purchased is used in the performance of charitable, religious, or educational functions;

(2) any senior citizen group or association of groups that:

(i) in general limits membership to persons who are either age 55 or older, or ~~physically disabled~~ persons with a physical disability;

(ii) is organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, and other nonprofit purposes, not including housing, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholders; and

(iii) is an exempt organization under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(3) an organization that qualifies for an exemption for memberships under subdivision 12 if the item is purchased and used in the performance of the organization's mission.

For purposes of this subdivision, charitable purpose includes the maintenance of a cemetery owned by a religious organization.

(b) This exemption does not apply to the following sales:

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

(2) construction materials purchased by tax-exempt entities or their contractors to be used in constructing buildings or facilities that will not be used principally by the tax-exempt entities;

(3) lodging as defined under section 297A.61, subdivision 3, paragraph (g), clause (2), and prepared food, candy, soft drinks, and alcoholic beverages as defined in section 297A.67, subdivision 2, except wine purchased by an established religious organization for sacramental purposes or as allowed under subdivision 9a; and

(4) leasing of a motor vehicle as defined in section 297B.01, subdivision 11, except as provided in paragraph (c).

(c) This exemption applies to the leasing of a motor vehicle as defined in section 297B.01, subdivision 11, only if the vehicle is:

(1) a truck, as defined in section 168.002, a bus, as defined in section 168.002, or a passenger automobile, as defined in section 168.002, if the automobile is designed and used for carrying more than nine persons including the driver; and

(2) intended to be used primarily to transport tangible personal property or individuals, other than employees, to whom the organization provides service in performing its charitable, religious, or educational purpose.

(d) A limited liability company also qualifies for exemption under this subdivision if (1) it consists of a sole member that would qualify for the exemption, and (2) the items purchased qualify for the exemption.

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

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.70, subdivision 16, is amended to read:

Subd. 16. **Camp fees.** Fees to camps or other recreation facilities are exempt for:

(1) services primarily for children, adults accompanying children, or persons with ~~disabilities~~ a disability;
or

(2) educational or religious activities;

~~and~~ if the camp or facilities are owned and operated by an exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297A.71, subdivision 22, is amended to read:

Subd. 22. **Materials used to make residential property disabled accessible to persons with a disability.** Building materials and equipment sold to, or stored, used, or consumed by, a nonprofit organization are exempt if:

(1) the materials and equipment are used or incorporated into modifying an existing residential structure to make it ~~disabled~~ accessible to persons with a disability; and

(2) the materials and equipment used in the modification would qualify for an exemption under either subdivision 11 or 12 if made by the current owner of the residence.

For purposes of this subdivision, "nonprofit organization" means any nonprofit corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, educational, or civic purposes; or a veterans' group exempt from federal taxation under section 501(c), clause (19), of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 297A.75, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

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

(1) building materials for an agricultural processing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 13;

(2) building materials for mineral production facilities exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 14;

(3) building materials for correctional facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 3;

(4) building materials used in a residence for ~~disabled~~ veterans with a disability exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 11;

(5) elevators and building materials exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 12;

(6) materials and supplies for qualified low-income housing under section 297A.71, subdivision 23;

(7) materials, supplies, and equipment for municipal electric utility facilities under section 297A.71, subdivision 35;

(8) equipment and materials used for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electrical energy and an aerial camera package exempt under section 297A.68, subdivision 37;

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

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

(11) materials, supplies, and equipment for construction, improvement, or expansion of:

(i) an aerospace defense manufacturing facility exempt under Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 297A.71, subdivision 42;

(ii) a biopharmaceutical manufacturing facility exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 45;

(iii) a research and development facility exempt under Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 297A.71, subdivision 46; and

(iv) an industrial measurement manufacturing and controls facility exempt under Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 297A.71, subdivision 47;

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

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

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

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

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

(17) building materials, equipment, and supplies for constructing or replacing real property exempt under section 297A.71, subdivision 50, paragraph (b).

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

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2016, section 297B.01, subdivision 14, is amended to read:

Subd. 14. **Purchase price.** (a) "Purchase price" means the total consideration valued in money for a sale, whether paid in money or otherwise. The purchase price excludes the amount of a manufacturer's rebate paid or payable to the purchaser. If a motor vehicle is taken in trade as a credit or as part payment on a motor vehicle taxable under this chapter, the credit or trade-in value allowed by the person selling the motor vehicle shall be deducted from the total selling price to establish the purchase price of the vehicle being sold and the trade-in allowance allowed by the seller shall constitute the purchase price of the motor vehicle accepted as a trade-in. The purchase price in those instances where the motor vehicle is acquired by gift or by any other transfer for a nominal or no monetary consideration shall also include the average value of similar motor vehicles, established by standards and guides as determined by the motor vehicle registrar. The purchase price in those instances where a motor vehicle is manufactured by a person who registers it under the laws of this state shall mean the manufactured cost of such motor vehicle and manufactured cost shall mean the amount expended for materials, labor, and other properly allocable costs of manufacture, except that in the absence of actual expenditures for the manufacture of a part or all of the motor vehicle, manufactured costs shall mean the reasonable value of the completed motor vehicle.

(b) The term "purchase price" shall not include the portion of the value of a motor vehicle due solely to modifications necessary to make the motor vehicle ~~disability~~ accessible to persons with a disability.

(c) The term "purchase price" shall not include the transfer of a motor vehicle by way of gift between ~~a husband and wife~~ spouses or parent and child, or to a nonprofit organization as provided under subdivision 16, paragraph (c), clause (6), nor shall it include the transfer of a motor vehicle by a guardian to a ward when there is no monetary consideration and the title to such vehicle was registered in the name of the guardian, as guardian, only because the ward was a minor.

(d) The term "purchase price" shall not include the transfer of a motor vehicle as a gift between a foster parent and foster child. For purposes of this subdivision, a foster relationship exists, regardless of the age of the child, if (1) a foster parent's home is or was licensed as a foster family home under Minnesota Rules,

parts 2960.3000 to 2960.3340, and (2) the county verifies that the child was a state ward or in permanent foster care.

(e) There shall not be included in "purchase price" the amount of any tax imposed by the United States upon or with respect to retail sales whether imposed upon the retailer or the consumer.

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

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2017 Supplement, section 297B.01, subdivision 16, is amended to read:

Subd. 16. **Sale, sells, selling, purchase, purchased, or acquired.** (a) "Sale," "sells," "selling," "purchase," "purchased," or "acquired" means any transfer of title of any motor vehicle, whether absolutely or conditionally, for a consideration in money or by exchange or barter for any purpose other than resale in the regular course of business.

(b) Any motor vehicle utilized by the owner only by leasing such vehicle to others or by holding it in an effort to so lease it, and which is put to no other use by the owner other than resale after such lease or effort to lease, shall be considered property purchased for resale.

(c) The terms also shall include any transfer of title or ownership of a motor vehicle by other means, for or without consideration, except that these terms shall not include:

(1) the acquisition of a motor vehicle by inheritance from or by bequest of, or transfer-on-death of title by, a decedent who owned it;

(2) the transfer of a motor vehicle which was previously licensed in the names of two or more joint tenants and subsequently transferred without monetary consideration to one or more of the joint tenants;

(3) the transfer of a motor vehicle by way of gift from a limited used vehicle dealer licensed under section 168.27, subdivision 4a, to an individual, when the transfer is with no monetary or other consideration or expectation of consideration and the parties to the transfer submit an affidavit to that effect at the time the title transfer is recorded;

(4) the transfer of a motor vehicle by gift between:

(i) spouses;

(ii) parents and a child; or

(iii) grandparents and a grandchild;

(5) the voluntary or involuntary transfer of a motor vehicle between ~~a husband and wife~~ spouses in a divorce proceeding; or

(6) the transfer of a motor vehicle by way of a gift to an organization that is exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code when the motor vehicle will be used exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes.

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

Sec. 29. Laws 2017, First Special Session chapter 1, article 8, section 3, the effective date, is amended to read:

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for (1) petitions and appeals filed after June 30, 2017, for which notices of entry of order are mailed before July 1, 2018, and (2) notices of entry of order mailed after June 30, 2018.

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

Presented to the governor May 16, 2018