

CHAPTER 291

TAXES ON INHERITANCES, DEVISES, AND BEQUESTS

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291.01 TAX IMPOSED. Subdivision 1. **Transfers.** A tax shall be and is hereby imposed upon any transfer of property, real, personal or mixed, or any interest therein, or income therefrom in trust or otherwise, to any person, association or corporation, except county, town or municipal corporation within the state, for strictly county, town or municipal purposes, in the following cases:

(1) When the transfer is by will or by the intestate laws of this state from any person dying possessed of the property while a resident of the state;

(2) When a transfer is by will or intestate law, of property within the state or within its jurisdiction and the decedent was a non-resident of the state at the time of his death;

(3) When the transfer is of property made by a resident or by a non-resident when such non-resident's property is within this state, or within its jurisdiction, by deed, grant, bargain, sale or gift, made in contemplation of the death of the grantor, vendor, or donor, or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after such death; any transfer of the material part of the property of a deceased in the nature of a final disposition or distribution thereof, made within two years prior to death, without adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth, shall, unless shown to the contrary, be deemed to have been made in contemplation of death within the meaning of this chapter; and

(4) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as imposing a tax upon any transfer, as defined in this chapter, of intangibles, however used or held, whether in trust or otherwise, by a person, or by reason of the death of a person, who was not a resident of this state at the time of his death.

Subdivision 2. When imposed. Such tax shall be imposed when any such person or corporation becomes beneficially entitled, in possession or expectancy, to any property or the income thereof, by any such transfer whether made before or after the passage of this chapter.

Subdivision 3. Transfer, what is. When any person or corporation shall exercise a power of appointment derived from any disposition of property made either before or after the passage of this chapter, such appointment when made shall be

deemed a transfer taxable under the provisions of this chapter in the same manner as though the property to which such appointment relates belonged absolutely to the donee of such power and had been bequeathed or devised by such donee by will; and when any person or corporation possessing such a power of appointment so derived shall omit or fail to exercise the same within the time provided therefor, in whole or in part, a transfer taxable under the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed to take place to the extent of such omission or failure, in the same manner as though the persons or corporations thereby becoming entitled to the possession or enjoyment of the property to which such power related had succeeded thereto by a will of the donee of the power failing to exercise such power, taking effect at the time of such omission or failure.

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Subdivision 4. **Jointly owned property.** (1) When any property, real or personal, is held in the joint names of two or more persons, or is deposited in banks or in other institutions or depositories in the joint names of two or more persons payable to either or the survivor, upon the death of one of such persons the right of the survivor or survivors to the immediate ownership or possession and enjoyment of such property shall be deemed a transfer and subject to the inheritance tax imposed by this chapter, except such part thereof as may be shown to have originally belonged to the survivor or survivors and never to have been received or acquired by them from the decedent for less than an adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth; in which case there shall be excepted only such part as is proportionate to the consideration furnished by the survivor or survivors. Where any property has been acquired prior to April 29, 1935, or has been acquired at any time by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance by the decedent and spouse, as joint tenants, one-half of the value thereof shall be taxable. Where property has been so acquired by the decedent and any other person or persons, as joint tenants, and their interests are not otherwise specified or fixed by law, the taxable portion shall be the value of a fractional part of said property to be determined by dividing the value of the property by the number of joint tenants;

(2) Every tax imposed upon any property taxable under subdivision 4 of this section shall be a lien upon the interest of the deceased joint tenant until paid, and the survivor or survivors shall be personally liable for such tax to the extent of the value of such property. Such lien shall be limited to a period of ten years from the date of recording a copy of the death record of the deceased joint tenant;

(3) The commissioner of taxation shall determine the inheritance tax, if any, under subdivision 4. When the tax is paid or if there is no tax, the commissioner of taxation shall make and deliver, to the surviving joint tenant, his certificate to that effect, which certificate may be recorded as other instruments affecting the title to real estate.

143-501-2 Subdivision 5. **Life insurance policies.** (a) The proceeds of all life or accident insurance policies taken out by decedent and payable on account of his death in excess of \$32,500, receivable by named beneficiaries, shall be subject to the tax herein imposed, as follows:

(1) The proceeds of all such policies hereafter issued payable to named beneficiaries;

(2) The proceeds of all such policies now in force payable to named beneficiaries in which the insured has the right to change the beneficiary or under which he has cash surrender right;

(b) Such proceeds in excess of \$32,500 shall be deemed a transfer within the meaning of that term as used in this chapter and a part of decedent's estate, and shall be taxable to the person or persons entitled thereto. In the computation of the tax, the proceeds upon which no tax is imposed shall be credited as follows:

(1) To the surviving spouse, the amount of such proceeds received by such spouse, not in excess of \$32,500;

(2) To each minor child of the decedent, the amount of such proceeds received by such child, not in excess of \$32,500, less the amount, if any, allowable to the surviving spouse;

(3) To each adult child of the decedent, the amount of such proceeds received by such child, not in excess of \$32,500, less the amounts, if any, allowable to the surviving spouse and minor child or children of decedent;

(4) To any person, the amount of such proceeds received by such person, not in excess of \$32,500, less the amount, if any, allowable to the surviving spouse and children of the decedent;

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(c) If the amount otherwise allowable to any class of persons, as aforesaid, together with the amounts allowable to prior classes, shall aggregate more than \$32,500, the difference between the aggregate of the amounts allowable to prior class or classes and \$32,500 shall be prorated among the members of such class in proportion to the amount of such proceeds received by each;

(d) Every corporation, partnership, association, individual, order or society authorized to transact life, accident, fraternal, mutual benefit or death benefit insurance business which shall pay to any named beneficiary any insurance or death benefit upon the death of a resident of this state, shall give notice of such payment to the commissioner of taxation within ten days from the date of such payment. Such notice shall be given on the forms prescribed by the commissioner and set forth such information as he shall prescribe;

(e) The receipt of any such proceeds upon which no tax is imposed shall not affect the right to any exemption otherwise provided in this chapter;

(f) The commissioner of taxation shall determine the tax, if any, under subdivision 5.

[1905 c. 288 s. 1; 1911 c. 372 s. 1; 1935 c. 334; Ex. 1937 c. 50 s. 3; 1939 c. 338 s. 1; 1939 c. 431 art. 6 s. 6; 1941 c. 470] (2292)

291.02 RATE OF TAX. The tax so imposed shall be computed upon the full and true value in money of such property at the rates hereinafter prescribed and only upon the excess of the exemptions hereinafter granted.

[1905 c. 288 s. 2; 1911 c. 372 s. 2; 1913 c. 455; 1919 c. 410; 1927 c. 205 ss. 1, 2; 1939 c. 338 s. 2] (2293)

291.03 PRIMARY RATES. When the property or any beneficial interest therein passes by any such transfer where the amount of the property shall exceed in value the exemption hereinafter specified and shall not exceed in value \$15,000, the tax hereby imposed shall be:

(1) Where the person entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the wife, or lineal issue, or any child adopted as such in conformity with the laws of this state, or any lineal issue of such adopted child, at the rate of one per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property;

(2) Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest of such property shall be the husband, lineal ancestor of the decedent or any child to whom such decedent for not less than ten years prior to such transfer stood in the mutually acknowledged relation of a parent; provided, such relationship began at or before the child's fifteenth birthday and was continuous for ten years thereafter, or any lineal issue of such mutually acknowledged child, at the rate of one and one-half per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property;

(3) Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister or a descendant of a brother or sister of the decedent, a wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter of the decedent, at the rate of three per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property;

(4) Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be the brother or sister of the father or mother or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother of the decedent, at the rate of four per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property;

(5) Where the person or persons entitled to any beneficial interest in such property shall be in any other degree of collateral consanguinity than is hereinbefore stated, or shall be a stranger in blood to the decedent, or shall be a body politic or corporate, except as hereinafter provided, at the rate of five per cent of the clear value of such interest in such property.

[1905 c. 288 s. 2; 1911 c. 372 s. 2; 1913 c. 455; 1919 c. 410; 1939 c. 338 s. 2a] (2293)

291.04 EXCESS RATES. The foregoing rates in section 291.03 are for convenience termed the primary rates.

When the amount of the clear value of such property or interest exceeds \$15,000, the rates of tax upon such excess shall be as follows:

(1) Upon all in excess of \$15,000 and up to \$30,000, two times the primary rates;

(2) Upon all in excess of \$30,000 and up to \$50,000, three times the primary rates;

(3) Upon all in excess of \$50,000 and up to \$100,000, three and one-half times the primary rates;

(4) Upon all in excess of \$100,000 and up to \$200,000, four times the primary rates;

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- (5) Upon all in excess of \$200,000 and up to \$300,000, five times the primary rates;
- (6) Upon all in excess of \$300,000 and up to \$400,000, six times the primary rates;
- (7) Upon all in excess of \$400,000 and up to \$500,000, seven times the primary rates;
- (8) Upon all in excess of \$500,000 and up to \$600,000, eight times the primary rates;
- (9) Upon all in excess of \$600,000 and up to \$700,000, nine times the primary rates;
- (10) Upon all in excess of \$700,000 and up to \$900,000, ten times the primary rates;
- (11) Upon all in excess of \$900,000 and up to \$1,100,000, eleven times the primary rates;
- (12) Upon all in excess of \$1,100,000, twelve times the primary rates.

Provided, the tax imposed hereby shall in no case exceed 35 per cent of the full and true value of the property transferred in excess of the applicable specific exemptions.

[1905 c. 288 s. 2; 1911 c. 372 s. 2; 1913 c. 455; 1919 c. 410; 1939 c. 338 s. 2b] (2293)

3 291.05 EXEMPTIONS. The following exemptions from the tax are hereby allowed:

(1) Any devise, bequest, gift, or transfer to or for the use of the State of Minnesota or any political subdivision thereof for public purposes exclusively, and any devise, bequest, gift, or transfer to or for the use within this state of any corporation or association operated within this state for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, or public cemetery purposes exclusively, including the encouragement of art within this state, and the prevention of cruelty to children or animals within this state, no part of which devise, bequest, gift, or transfer inures to the profit of any private stockholder or individual, any bequest or transfer to a trustee or trustees exclusively for such purposes shall be exempt. The homestead of a decedent, and the proceeds thereof, if sold during administration, transferred to the spouse or issue of a decedent shall be exempt to the extent of \$30,000 of the appraised value thereof.

(2) Property of the clear value of \$10,000 transferred to the widow and to each child of the decedent or any legally adopted child who is a minor or dependent at the death of the decedent, shall be exempt. Property of the clear value of \$5,000 transferred to husband of the decedent, an adult child or other lineal descendant of the decedent, any adult adopted child, or any child to whom the decedent, for not less than ten years prior to his death, stood in the mutually acknowledged relation of a parent; provided, such relationship began at or before the child's fifteenth birthday and was continuous for ten years thereafter, or any lineal issue of such adopted or mutually acknowledged child, shall be exempt.

(3) Property of the clear value of \$3,000 transferred to each of the lineal ancestors of the decedent shall be exempt.

(4) Property of the clear value of \$1,000 transferred to each of the persons described in section 291.03, clause (3), shall be exempt.

(5) Property of the clear value of \$250.00 transferred to each of the persons described in section 291.03, clause (4), shall be exempt.

(6) Property of the clear value of \$100.00 transferred to each of the persons and corporations described in section 291.03, clause (5), shall be exempt.

[1905 c. 288 s. 2; 1911 c. 372 s. 2; 1913 c. 455; 1919 c. 410; 1927 c. 290 s. 1; 1931 c. 208; Ex. 1937 c. 50 s. 2; 1939 c. 338 s. 2c] (2293)

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291.06 LIMITED EXEMPTION WHERE DECEDENT ACQUIRED PROPERTY WITHIN FIVE YEARS OF HIS DEATH. Where property is transferred to any person described in section 291.03, clauses (1) and (2), which can be identified as having been transferred to the decedent from a person who died within five years prior to the death of the decedent, and such transfer to the decedent was within the class of transfers described in section 291.03, clauses (1) and (2), such property shall be exempt to the extent of the value thereof at the date of death of the prior decedent. No such exemption shall be allowed unless an inheritance tax was determined and paid to this state on the transfer thereof from the prior decedent. Unless such previously transferred property is specifically devised or bequeathed, the

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exempt property for purposes of taxation shall be considered as belonging to the residue of the estate.

[1905 c. 288 s. 2; 1911 c. 372 s. 2; 1913 c. 455; 1919 c. 410; 1939 c. 338 s. 2d] (2293)

291.07 EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION. Reasonable expenses of administration, funeral expenses, expenses of last sickness, claims against the decedent duly allowed as such, family maintenance to the extent provided by section 291.10 and allowances to the surviving spouse. Federal estate taxes and taxes which have accrued or are a lien on property in the estate at the date of death, shall be allowed as deductions, in the amount allowed by the probate court having jurisdiction, before computing the tax.

[1905 c. 288 s. 2; 1911 c. 372 s. 2; 1913 c. 455; 1919 c. 410; 1939 c. 338 s. 2e] (2293)

291.08 APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENSE. Where any tax is due on the transfer of any property or interest therein owned by a non-resident, the exemptions provided in section 291.05, clauses (3), (4), (5), and (6), shall be allowed in the proportion which such property bears to the total property of the decedent wherever situated. No deductions except those actually incurred within this state shall be allowed.

[1905 c. 288 s. 2; 1911 c. 372 s. 2; 1913 c. 455; 1919 c. 410; 1939 c. 338 s. 2f] (2293)

291.09 DETERMINATION OF TAX. Except as otherwise herein provided, the tax upon any transfers by a non-resident of real property within this state or personal property having a situs within this state shall be determined by the probate court in all cases where the estate is probated in this state. In all cases where the tax is not determined by the probate court it shall be determined by the commissioner of taxation.

[1905 c. 288 s. 2; 1911 c. 372 s. 2; 1913 c. 455; 1919 c. 410; 1939 c. 338 s. 2g] (2293)

291.10 MAINTENANCE OF FAMILY IN INHERITANCE TAX CASES. In determining the value of any estate subject to an inheritance tax, the amount deducted for the maintenance of the family shall not be greater than the amount allowed by the probate court for one year, and which is reasonably required or actually expended for their support during the settlement of the estate, not exceeding in any event the sum of \$5,000.

[1935 c. 335] (2293-1)

291.11 WHEN EFFECTIVE. Subdivision 1. *Upon death.* All taxes imposed by this chapter shall take effect at and upon the death of the person from whom the transfer is made and shall be due and payable at the expiration of one year from such death, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

Subdivision 2. *Value of estates dependent upon any life, how determined.* The value of every future or limited estate, income, interest, or annuity dependent upon any life or lives in being, shall be determined by the rule, method and standard of mortality and value employed by the commissioner of insurance in ascertaining the value of policies of life insurance and annuities for the determination of liabilities of life insurance companies, except that for every future or limited estate, income, interest, or annuity, the value of which is not based upon an assumed or fixed rate of interest, the rate of interest and the discount rate, for making such computation, shall be four per cent per annum.

Subdivision 3. *Transfer made in trust, present value.* When any transfer is made in trust for any person or persons or corporation or corporations, and the right of the beneficiaries of the trust to receive the property embraced in the trust is susceptible of present valuation, then, and in such case, the tax thereon shall be paid at the same time, in the same manner, and in like amount, that would be the case if the beneficiaries of such trust received the same directly from the decedent or the persons from whom the property is transferred.

Subdivision 4. *Life estate divested, how taxed.* Where an estate for life or for years can be divested by the act or omission of the legatee or devisee, it shall be taxed as if there were no possibility of such divesting.

Subdivision 5. *When tax paid; refund.* When property is transferred in trust or otherwise, and the rights, interest, or estates of the transferee are dependent upon contingencies or conditions whereby they may be wholly or in part created, defeated, extended, or abridged, a tax shall be imposed upon the transfer at the highest rate which, on the happening of any of the contingencies or conditions, would be possible under the provisions of this chapter, and such tax so imposed shall be due and payable forthwith by the executors or trustees out of the property transferred; provided, that on the happening of any contingency whereby the prop-

erty, or any part thereof, is transferred to a person or corporation exempt from taxation under the provisions of this chapter, or to any person taxable at a rate less than the rate imposed and paid, such person or corporation shall be entitled to a return of so much of the tax imposed and paid as is the difference between the amount paid and the amount which the person or corporation should pay under the provisions of this chapter, with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent per annum from the time of payment. Such return of overpayment shall be made in the manner provided by section 291.32.

Subdivision 6. Contingent encumbrance. In estimating the value of any estate or interest in property, to the beneficial enjoyment or possession whereof there are persons or corporations presently entitled thereto, no allowance shall be made on account of any contingent encumbrance thereon, nor on account of any contingency upon the happening of which the estate or property, or some part thereof or interest therein might be abridged, defeated, or diminished; provided, that in the event of such encumbrance taking effect as an actual burden upon the interest of the beneficiary, or in the event of the abridgement, defeat, or diminution of the estate or property, or interest therein, as aforesaid, a return shall be made to the person properly entitled thereto of a proportionate amount of such tax on account of the encumbrance when taking effect, or so much as will reduce the same to the amount which would have been assessed on account of the actual duration or extent of the estate or interest enjoyed. Such return of tax shall be made in the manner provided by section 291.32.

Subdivision 7. Transfer subject to a charge. Where any property shall be transferred subject to any charge, estate, or interest, determinable by the death of any person, or at any period ascertainable only by reference to death, the increase accruing to any person or corporation upon the extinction or determination of such charge, estate, or interest, shall be deemed a transfer of property taxable under the provisions of this chapter in the same manner as though the person or corporation beneficially entitled thereto had then acquired such increase from the person from whom the title to their respective estates or interest is derived.

Subdivision 8. Tax becomes payable when beneficiary takes possession. The tax on any devise, bequest, legacy, gift, or transfer limited, conditioned, dependent, or determinable upon the happening of any contingency or future event, by reason of which the full and true value thereof cannot be ascertained as provided for by the provisions of this chapter at or before the time when the taxes become due and payable, as hereinbefore provided, shall accrue and become due and payable when the person or corporation beneficially entitled thereto shall come into actual possession or enjoyment thereof.

Subdivision 9. Appraisal of estates in expectancy. Estates in expectancy which are contingent or defeasible and in which proceedings for the determination of the tax have not been taken or where the taxation thereof has been held in abeyance, shall be appraised at their full, undiminished value when the persons entitled thereto shall come into the beneficial enjoyment or possession thereof, without diminution for or on account of any valuation theretofore made of the particular estates for purposes of taxation, upon which the estates in expectancy may have been limited.

[1905 c. 288 s. 3; 1911 c. 209 s. 1; 1939 c. 338 s. 3] (2294)

291.12 COLLECTION OF TAX BY ADMINISTRATOR, EXECUTORS, OR TRUSTEES. Any administrator, executor, or trustee having in charge or in trust any property for distribution embraced in or belonging to any inheritance, devise, bequest, legacy, or gift, subject to the tax thereon as imposed by this chapter, shall deduct the tax therefrom, before paying or distributing the same. If such property be not in money, he shall collect the tax on such inheritance, devise, bequest, legacy, or gift upon the appraised value thereof, from the person entitled thereto. He shall not deliver, or be compelled to deliver, any property embraced in any inheritance, devise, bequest, legacy, or gift, subject to tax under this chapter, to any person until he shall have collected the tax thereon. All taxes so collected, together with interest thereon, if any, shall be paid to the county treasurer, as herein provided, and no administrator, executor, or trustee shall be entitled to a discharge from his duties and liabilities until such tax is paid.

Every representative shall, at the time of filing the inventory as required by law, file with the probate court a return, under oath, in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner of taxation, of all property within his knowledge and

the value thereof at the date of the decedent's death, (a) which the decedent has at any time transferred and which is or may be subject to an inheritance tax, (b) which the decedent held in joint tenancy, (c) which was subject to the exercise of a power of appointment by the decedent. The return shall also contain a list of all policies of insurance on the life of the decedent payable to named beneficiaries, and the amounts thereof, if the total amount thereof exceeds \$32,500.

[1905 c. 288 s. 4; 1939 c. 338 s. 4] (2295)

291.13 TAXES PAID TO COUNTY OR STATE TREASURER. The tax imposed by this chapter upon inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies, gifts, and other transfers shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the probate court having jurisdiction is located, or, where there are no probate proceedings in this state, to the state treasurer upon determination thereof by the commissioner of taxation. The treasurer to whom the tax is paid shall give the executor, administrator, trustee, or person paying such tax, duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be immediately transmitted to the state auditor, whose duty it shall be to charge the treasurer so receiving the tax with the amount thereof; the state auditor shall seal the receipt with the seal of his office and countersign the same and return it to the executor, administrator, trustee, or other person paying such tax, whereupon it shall be a proper voucher in the settlement of his accounts. No executor, administrator, or trustee shall be entitled to a final accounting of an estate, in the settlement of which a tax may become due under the provisions of this chapter, until he shall produce a receipt, so sealed and countersigned by the state auditor, or a certified copy of the same. All taxes paid into the county treasury under the provisions of this chapter shall immediately be paid into the state treasury upon the warrant of the state auditor and shall belong to and be a part of the revenue fund of the state.

[1905 c. 288 s. 5; 1939 c. 338 s. 5] (2296)

291.14 INHERITANCE TAX A LIEN UPON PROPERTY. Every tax imposed by this chapter shall be a lien upon the property embraced in any inheritance, devise, bequest, legacy, or gift until paid, and the person to whom such property is transferred and the administrators, executors, and trustees of every estate embracing such property shall be personally liable for such tax, until its payment, to the extent of the value of such property. No such lien shall be enforced against real property, in any case, unless the state shall assert the same by filing a statement of its lien in the office of the register of deeds in the county wherein such real estate may be situated, within ten years after the date of any final decree of distribution which may be entered in the estate involved.

[1905 c. 288 s. 6; 1933 c. 118] (2297)

291.15 INTEREST. If any tax imposed by this chapter is not paid within one year from the accruing thereof, interest shall be charged and collected thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the time the tax is due; unless, by reason of claims upon the estate, necessary litigation, or other unavoidable cause of delay, such tax cannot be determined as herein provided. In such case interest at the rate of six per cent per annum shall be charged upon such tax from the accrual thereof until the cause of such delay is removed, after which seven per cent shall be charged.

[1905 c. 288 s. 7] (2298)

291.16 POWER OF SALE. Every executor, administrator, or trustee shall have full power to sell so much of the property embraced in any inheritance, devise, bequest, or legacy as will enable him to pay the tax imposed by this chapter, in the same manner as he might be entitled by law to do for the payment of the debts of a testator or intestate.

[1905 c. 288 s. 8] (2299)

291.17 LEGACY CHARGED ON PROPERTY. If any bequest or legacy shall be charged upon or payable out of any property, the heir or devisee shall deduct such tax therefrom and pay such tax to the administrator, executor, or trustee, and the tax shall remain a lien or charge on such property until paid; and the payment thereof shall be enforced by the executor, administrator, or trustee in the same manner that payment of the bequest or legacy might be enforced, or by the county attorney under section 291.27. If any bequest or legacy shall be given in money to any person for a limited period, the administrator, executor, or trustee shall retain the tax upon the whole amount; but, if it be not in money, he shall make application to the court having jurisdiction of an accounting by him to make an apportion-

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ment, if the case requires, of the sum to be paid into his hands by such legatee or beneficiary and for such further order relative thereto as the case may require.

[1905 c. 288 s. 9] (2300)

943-593-2 291.18 **TAX ERRONEOUSLY PAID; REFUNDMENT.** When any tax imposed by this chapter shall have been erroneously paid, wholly or in part, the person paying the same shall be entitled to a refundment of the amount so erroneously paid, and the state auditor shall, upon satisfactory proof presented to him of the facts relating thereto, draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount thereof, in favor of the person entitled thereto. All applications for such refunding of erroneous taxes shall be made within three years from the payment thereof.

[1905 c. 288 s. 10] (2301)

420 13 291.19 **TRANSFER BY FOREIGN EXECUTORS; PERSONAL PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENT DECEDENT.** If a foreign executor, administrator, or trustee shall assign or transfer any stock or obligation in this state, standing in the name of a decedent or in trust for a decedent, liable to any such tax, the tax shall be paid to the state treasurer on the transfer thereof, and no such assignment or transfer shall be valid until such tax is paid.

If any non-resident of this state dies owning personal property in this state, such property may be transferred or assigned by the personal representative of, or trustee for, the decedent, only after such representative or trustee shall have procured a certificate from the commissioner of taxation consenting to the transfer of such property. Such consent shall be issued by the commissioner of taxation only in case there is no tax due hereunder; or in case there is a tax, when the same shall have been paid.

Any personal representative, trustee, heir, or legatee of a non-resident decedent desiring to transfer property having its situs in this state may make application to the commissioner of taxation for the determination of whether there is any tax due to the state on account of the transfer of the decedent's property, and such applicant shall furnish to the commissioner of taxation therewith an affidavit setting forth a description of all property owned by the decedent at the time of his death and having its situs in the state of Minnesota, the value of such property at the time of the decedent's death; also, when required by the commissioner of taxation, a description of and statement of the true value of all the property owned by the decedent at the time of his death and having its situs outside the state of Minnesota, and also a schedule or statement of the valid claims against the estate of the decedent, including the expenses of his last sickness and funeral and the expenses of administering his estate. Such person shall also, at the request of the commissioner of taxation, furnish to the latter a certified copy of the last will of the decedent, in case he dies testate, or an affidavit setting forth the names, ages, and residences of the heirs at law of the decedent, in case he died intestate, and the proportion of the entire estate of such decedent inherited by each of such persons, and the relation, if any, which each legatee, devisee, heir, or transferee sustained to the decedent or person from whom the transfer was made. Such affidavits shall be subscribed and sworn to by the personal representative of the decedent or some other person having knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

The statements in any such affidavits as to value or otherwise shall not be binding on the commissioner of taxation in case he believes the same to be untrue. From the information so furnished to him and such other information as he may have with reference thereto, the commissioner of taxation shall, with reasonable expedition, determine the amount of tax, if any, due the state under the provisions of this chapter and notify the person making the application of the amount thereof claimed to be due. On payment of the tax so determined to be due or in case there is no tax due to the state, the commissioner of taxation shall issue a consent to the transfer of the property so owned by the decedent.

Any person aggrieved by the determination of the commissioner of taxation in any matter hereinbefore provided for, may, within 20 days thereafter, appeal to the district court of Hennepin county, or Ramsey county, Minnesota, by filing with the commissioner of taxation a notice, in writing, setting forth his objections to such determination and that he appeals therefrom, and thereupon, within ten days thereafter, the commissioner of taxation shall transmit the original papers and records which have been filed with him in relation to such application for consent, to the clerk of the district court to which the appeal shall have been taken, and thereupon the court shall acquire jurisdiction of such application and proceeding.

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Upon eight days' notice given to the commissioner of taxation by the appellant, the matter may be brought on for hearing and determination by such court, either in term time or vacation, at a general or special term of such court, or at chambers, as may be directed by order of the court. The court may determine any and all questions of law and fact necessary to the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter according to its intent and purpose, and may by order direct the collection, amendment, or modification of any determination made by the commissioner of taxation.

On such hearing either party may introduce the testimony of witnesses and other evidence in the same manner and subject to the same rules which govern in civil actions. When necessary, the court may adjourn or continue its hearings from time to time, to enable the parties to secure the attendance of witnesses or the taking of depositions. Depositions may be taken and used in such proceedings in the same manner as is now provided by law for the taking of depositions in civil actions.

The commissioner of taxation and any person aggrieved by the order of the district court may appeal to the supreme court from any such order by said courts, within the time and in the manner now provided by law for the taking of appeals from orders in civil actions.

[1905 c. 288 s. 11; 1911 c. 209 s. 2; 1913 c. 565 s. 1; 1935 c. 128] (2302)

291.20 SAFETY DEPOSIT COMPANIES NOT TO TRANSFER FUNDS. *Am 1943-304-*

No safe deposit company, bank, other institution, or person holding securities or assets of a decedent shall deliver or transfer the same to the executors, administrators, or legal representatives of the decedent, or upon their order or request, unless notice of the time and place of such intended transfer be served upon the county treasurer, personally or by representative, to examine such securities at the time of such delivery or transfer. If, upon such examination, the county treasurer, or his representative, shall for any cause deem it advisable that such securities or assets should not be immediately delivered or transferred, he may forthwith notify, in writing, such company, bank, institution, or person to defer delivery or transfer thereof for a period not to exceed ten days from the date of such notice, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the party notified to defer such delivery or transfer until the time stated in the notice or until the revocation thereof within such ten days. Failure to serve the notice first above mentioned, or to allow such examination, or to defer the delivery of such securities or assets for the time stated in the second of such notices, shall render any safe deposit company, trust company, bank, other institution, or person liable to the payment of the tax due upon such security or assets, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

The county treasurer shall within ten days deliver a written report of the property examined by him to the probate court and the commissioner of taxation.

No corporation organized under the laws of this state shall transfer on its books or on its records kept as transfer agent for any corporation any shares of stock standing in the name of a decedent who is known to have been a resident of this state or of a foreign country at the time of his death without the written consent of the commissioner of taxation. Any corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be liable to the state for the amount of any tax due on the transfer of such transfer of such shares of stock.

[1905 c. 288 s. 12; 1939 c. 338 s. 6] (2303)

291.21 COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION TO RECEIVE LIST OF PROPERTY. *Am 1943-593-4* *Am 1943-304-9*

The treasurers of the several counties, and the commissioner of taxation, shall have the same rights to apply for letters of administration as are conferred upon creditors by law.

In all estates where it appears from the inventory, appraisal, and return that an inheritance tax may be imposed, the representative shall, upon the filing thereof, under direction of the court, deliver a copy of each, and of the petition, and will, if any, to the commissioner of taxation.

The values shown by such inventory, appraisal, and return shall be deemed conclusive and final in the computation of inheritance taxes unless, within 90 days after the filing thereof with the probate court, the representative of the estate, the commissioner of taxation, or any party in interest shall file objections thereto with the probate court as to any specific item therein. If such objections are filed, the probate court shall fix a time and place for the determination of the tax and shall give 30 days' written notice thereof to the commissioner of taxation and to the

representative of the estate and to any party who has filed objections and, upon such hearing, shall determine the values of the items objected to and determine the tax. If no objections are filed the court shall make its order determining the tax on the values set forth in the appraisal and the return as herein provided.

Upon making and filing the order determining the tax a copy thereof shall be served on the state auditor, the county treasurer, the commissioner of taxation, and the representatives of the estate. Within 30 days thereafter the commissioner of taxation or any other interested party may file written objections thereto with the probate court and apply for a reassessment and redetermination of the tax. The court shall thereupon set a time for hearing thereof, and give at least ten days' notice to the commissioner of taxation, the county treasurer, and other interested parties. Upon such hearing the court may set aside or amend its order, or any part thereof. Notice of the order made after such hearing shall be served in the same manner as the original order.

[1905 c. 288 s. 13; 1911 c. 209 s. 3; 1939 c. 338 s. 7; 1939 c. 431 art. 6 s. 6] (2304)

291.22 APPRAISERS. The probate court may, in any matter mentioned in section 291.21, either upon its own motion or upon the application of any interested party, including county treasurers and the commissioner of taxation, and as often as and when occasion requires, appoint one or more impartial and disinterested persons as appraisers to appraise the full and true value of the property embraced in any inheritance, devise, bequest, or legacy, subject to the payment of any tax imposed by this chapter.

[1905 c. 288 s. 14; 1911 c. 209 s. 4] (2305)

291.23 INHERITANCES, HOW APPRAISED. Every inheritance, devise, bequest, legacy, transfer, or gift upon which a tax is imposed under this chapter shall be appraised at its full and true value immediately upon the death of decedent, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable; provided, that when such devise, bequest, legacy, transfer, or gift shall be of such a nature that its full and true value cannot be ascertained, as herein provided, at such time, it shall be appraised in like manner at the time such value first becomes ascertainable.

[1905 c. 288 s. 15; 1911 c. 209 s. 5] (2306)

291.24 NOTICE OF APPRAISAL; POWERS AND DUTIES OF APPRAISERS. The appraisers appointed under the provisions of this chapter shall forthwith give notice, by mail, to all persons known to have a claim or interest in the inheritance, devise, bequest, legacy, or gift to be appraised, including the county treasurer, commissioner of taxation, and such persons as the probate court may by order direct, of the time and place when they will make such appraisal. They shall at such time and place appraise the same at its full and true value, as herein prescribed, and for that purpose the probate court appointing the appraisers is authorized and empowered to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses before such appraisers at the place fixed by the appraisers as the place where they will meet to hear such testimony and make such appraisal. The appraisers may administer oaths or affirmations to such witnesses and require them to testify concerning any and all property owned by the decedent and the true value thereof and any disposition thereof which may have been made by the decedent during his lifetime or otherwise. The appraisers shall make a report in writing setting forth their appraisal of the property embraced in each legacy, inheritance, devise, or transfer, including any transfer made in contemplation of death, with the testimony of the witnesses examined and such other facts in relation to the property and its appraisal as may be requested by the commissioner of taxation, or directed by the order of the probate court. Such report shall be in writing and one copy thereof shall be filed in the probate court, and the others shall be mailed to the commissioner of taxation at his office in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Every appraiser shall be entitled to compensation at the rate of \$3.00 per day, and in extraordinary cases such additional sum per day, not exceeding \$7.00 altogether, as may be allowed by the probate judge, for each day actually and necessarily employed in such appraisal, and his actual and necessary traveling expenses, and such witnesses and the officer or person serving any such subpoena shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed witnesses or sheriffs for similar services in courts of record. The compensation and fees claimed by any person for services performed under this chapter shall be approved by the judge of probate, who shall certify the amount thereof to the state auditor, who shall examine the same; and,

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if found correct, he shall draw his warrant upon the state treasurer for the amount thereof in favor of the person entitled thereto.

Such warrants shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated for the payment of the expenses of inheritance tax collections.

[1905 c. 288 s. 16; 1911 c. 209 s. 6] (2307)

291.25 REPORT; POWERS OF COURT. The report of the appraisers shall be filed with the probate court, and from such report and other proof relating to any such estate before the probate court the court shall forthwith, as of course, determine the full and true value of all such estate and the amount of tax to which the same is liable; or the probate court may so determine the full and true value of all such estates and the amount of tax to which the same are liable without appointing appraisers.

[1905 c. 288 s. 17] (2308)

291.26 PROBATE COURT TO REPORT TO COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION AND STATE AUDITOR. The probate court, upon serving a copy of the order determining the tax, as herein provided, shall deliver to the commissioner of taxation and the state auditor a full report showing such other matters in connection therewith as may be required by the commissioner of taxation, upon such forms as may be furnished by him to the court or as may be particularly requested. The county board may allow the county treasurer and the judge of probate to employ such additional clerical assistance for all or part of the time as may be necessary to properly perform the additional duties imposed upon such officers by the inheritance tax law.

[1905 c. 288 s. 18; 1911 c. 209 s. 7; 1913 c. 574 s. 1; 1939 c. 338 s. 9; 1939 c. 431 art. 6 s. 6] (2309)

291.27 UNPAID TAX; OMITTED PROPERTY. If any tax is due and unpaid under the provisions of this chapter, the representative of the estate, the county attorney of the county in which an estate is probated, or the commissioner of taxation may apply to the probate court for a citation, citing the persons liable to pay such tax to appear before the court on a day specified, not more than three months from the date of such citation, and show cause why the tax should not be paid. The judge of the probate court, upon such application, and whenever it shall appear to him that any such tax accruing under this chapter has not been paid as required by law, shall issue such citation, and the service of such citation, and the time, manner, and proof thereof, and the hearing and determination thereon, shall conform, as near as may be, to the provisions of the probate code of this state, and whenever it shall appear that any such tax is due and payable and the payment thereof cannot be enforced under the provisions of this chapter in the probate court, the person or corporation from whom the same is due is hereby made liable to the state for the amount of such tax.

Any tax due and unpaid under the provisions of this chapter may be enforced and collected by action in a court of general jurisdiction by the representative of any estate, or by action, in the name of the state, brought by the commissioner of taxation or the county attorney.

Any property which for any cause is omitted from an appraisal or inventory, so that its value is not taken into consideration in the determination of the inheritance taxes, may be subsequently taxed against the persons receiving the same, or any part thereof, to the same effect as if included in the original appraisal and determination, except that any representative of an estate discharged from his trust in the meantime shall not be liable for the payment of such tax. When any property has been thus omitted in the determination of an inheritance tax, such taxes thereon may be determined and recovered in a civil action brought by the commissioner of taxation, in the name of the state, in any court of general jurisdiction, or may be prosecuted to collection by citation and subsequent proceedings in the probate court wherein the estate was administered.

[1905 c. 288 s. 20; 1913 c. 574 s. 3; 1939 c. 388 s. 10; 1939 c. 431 art. 6 s. 6] (2311)

291.28 APPLICATION. This chapter shall apply to all transfers, estates, and proceedings, except as follows:

(1) Section 291.01 shall apply to transfers after April 20, 1939.

(2) Section 291.13 shall apply to transfers the tax on which has not been determined prior to April 20, 1939.

Am 1943-393-5

(3) Sections 291.02 to 291.13, 291.20, and 291.21 shall apply to transfers from decedents whose death occurs after April 20, 1939, and to the determination of the tax on such transfers.

(4) The provisions of all prior laws shall remain in full force and effect so far as necessary to preserve any liability for taxes incurred prior to April 20, 1939, and to enforce the collection thereof.

[1939 c. 338 s. 11] (2311-1)

Ann
193 507-10
291.29 REPORTS BY PROBATE JUDGE AND REGISTER OF DEEDS. The state auditor shall furnish to each probate court a book which shall be a public record, and in which shall be entered by the judge of such court the name of every decedent upon whose estate an application has been made for the issue of letters of administration, or letters testamentary or ancillary letters, the date and place of death of such decedent, names and places of residence and relationship to decedent of the heirs at law of the decedent, the estimated value of the property of the decedent, names and places of residence and relationship to decedent of their heirs at law of such decedent, the names and places of residence of the legatees, devisees, and other beneficiaries in any will of any such decedent, the amount of each legacy, and the estimated value of any property devised therein and to whom devised.

These entries shall be made from data contained in the papers filed on such application or in any proceeding relating to the estate of the decedent.

The judge of probate shall also enter in such book the amount of the property of any such decedent, as shown by the inventory thereof, when made and filed in his office, and the returns made by any appraisers appointed by him under this chapter, and the value of all inheritances, devises, bequests, legacies, and gifts inherited from such decedent, or given by such decedent in his will or otherwise as fixed by the probate court, and the tax assessed thereon, and the amounts of any receipts for payment thereof filed with him.

The state auditor shall also furnish forms for the reports to be made by such judge of probate, which shall correspond with the entries to be made in such book.

Each judge of probate, on determining a tax, shall immediately make a report to the state auditor, upon the forms furnished by him, containing all of the data and matters required to be entered in such book.

The register of deeds of each county shall, on the first day of January and July each year, make reports in duplicate to the state auditor and the commissioner of taxation containing a statement of any conveyance filed or recorded in his office of any property which appears to have been made or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment after the death of the grantor or vendor, with the name and place of residence of the vendor or vendee, and the description of the property transferred, as shown by such instrument. Such county official shall also furnish to either of such state officials, upon request, all information specifically requested as to any instruments of record in his office.

[1905 c. 288 s. 21; 1913 c. 565 s. 2] (2312)

Ann
193 593-6
291.30 WHEN ESTATE OF NON-RESIDENT NOT PROBATED. The commissioner of taxation, by and with the consent and approval of the state auditor, in the case of the estate of a non-resident decedent whose estate has not been probated in this state, and the consent and approval of the probate judge, in the case of any estate probated in this state, expressed in writing, is hereby authorized and empowered to enter into an agreement with the trustees of any estate in which remainders or expectant estates are of such a nature or so disposed and circumstanced that the taxes are not presently payable or where the interests of the legatees or devisees are or were not ascertainable under the provisions of this chapter at the time fixed for the appraisal and determination of the tax on estates and interests transferred in fee, and to thereby compound the tax upon such transfers upon such terms as are deemed equitable and expedient; to grant a discharge to the trustees on account thereof upon payment of the taxes provided for in such composition agreement; provided, that no such composition shall be conclusive in favor of the trustees as against the interests of such cestui que trust as may possess either present rights of enjoyment, or fixed, absolute, or indefeasible, rights of future enjoyment or of such as would possess such rights in the event of the immediate termination of any particular estate, unless they consent thereto, either personally or by duly authorized attorney, when competent, or by guardian or committee. Composition agreements made, effected, and entered into under the provisions of this section shall be executed in triplicate, and one copy thereof filed in the probate

court of the county in which the tax is to be paid, one copy in the office of the commissioner of taxation, and one copy shall be delivered to the persons paying the tax thereunder.

The commissioner of taxation shall not consent to the assignment or delivery of any property embraced in any legacy, devise, or transfer from a non-resident decedent to a non-resident trustee thereof under the provisions of section 291.19, where the property embraced in such legacy, devise, or transfer is so circumstanced and disposed of that the tax thereon cannot be presently ascertained, but is so circumstanced and disposed of as to authorize him to enter into a composition agreement with reference to the tax on any estate, or interest therein, as herein provided, until the tax on the transfer of any such estate or interest shall have been compounded and the tax paid, as hereinbefore provided for; or, in lieu thereof, the trustee or other person to whom the possession of such property is delivered shall have made, executed and delivered to the commissioner of taxation a bond to the state of Minnesota in an amount equal to the amount of tax which in any contingency may become due and owing to the state on account of the transfer of such property, such bond to be approved by the commissioner of taxation and conditioned for the payment to the state of Minnesota of any tax which may accrue to the state under this chapter on the subsequent transfer or delivery of the possession of such property to any person beneficially entitled thereto. The provisions of sections 574.01, 574.12, and 574.15 shall apply to the execution of the bond and the qualification of the surety or sureties thereon.

No property having its situs in this state, embraced in any legacy or devise bequeathed or devised to a non-resident trustee and circumstanced or disposed of as last hereinbefore described, shall be decreed and distributed by any court of this state to such non-resident trustee until he shall have compounded and paid the tax as provided in this section; or, in lieu thereof, given a bond to the state, as provided for in this section, with reference to transfers of property owned by non-resident decedents.

[1905 c. 288 s. 21-A; 1911 c. 209 s. 9; 1939 c. 431 art. 6 s. 6] (2313)

291.31 POWERS OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION. The commissioner of taxation is hereby authorized and empowered to issue a citation to any person who he may believe or has reason to believe has any knowledge or information concerning any property which he believes or has reason to believe has been transferred by any person and as to which there is or may be a tax due to the state under the provisions of this chapter, and by such citation require such person to appear before him at a time and place to be designated in such citation and testify, under oath, as to any fact or information within his knowledge touching the quantity, value, and description of any such property and its ownership and the disposition thereof which may have been made by any person, and to produce and submit to the inspection of the commissioner of taxation any books, records, accounts, or documents in the possession of or under the control of any person so cited. The commissioner of taxation shall also have power to inspect and examine the books, records, and accounts of any person, firm, or corporation, including the stock transfer books of any corporation, for the purpose of acquiring any information deemed necessary or desirable by him for the proper enforcement of this chapter and the collection of the full amount of the tax which may be due to the state hereunder. Any and all information acquired by the commissioner of taxation under and by virtue of the means and methods provided for by this section shall be deemed and held by him as confidential and shall not be disclosed by him except so far as the same may be necessary for the enforcement and collection of the inheritance tax provided for by this chapter.

Refusal of any person to attend before the commissioner of taxation in obedience to any such citation, or to testify, or produce any books, accounts, records, or documents in his possession or under his control, and submit the same to inspection of the commissioner of taxation when so required, may, upon application of the commissioner of taxation, be punished by any district court in the same manner as if the proceedings were pending in such court.

Witnesses so cited before the commissioner of taxation, and any sheriff or other officer serving such citation, shall receive the same fees as are allowed in civil actions; to be paid by the commissioner of taxation out of the funds appropriated for the enforcement of this chapter.

[1905 c. 288 s. 21-B; 1911 c. 209 s. 9; 1939 c. 431 art. 6 s. 6] (2314)

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291.32 REFUNDMENT OF TAX. When, under the provisions of section 291.11, any person or corporation shall be entitled to a return of any part of a tax previously paid, he shall make application to the commissioner of taxation for a determination of the amount which he is entitled to have returned, and on such application shall furnish the commissioner of taxation with affidavits and other evidence showing the facts which entitle him to such return and the amount he is entitled to have returned. The commissioner of taxation shall thereupon determine the amount, if any, which the applicant is entitled to have returned, and shall certify his findings in regard thereto to the state auditor, who shall thereupon issue his warrant on the state treasurer for the amount so certified by the commissioner of taxation and deliver such warrant to the persons entitled to the refund.

It shall be the duty of the state treasurer to pay such warrants out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. The moneys necessary to pay such warrants are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Any person aggrieved by the determination of the commissioner of taxation may appeal to the district court, in the manner and with the same effect as is provided for in section 291.19.

Am 291.33
[1905 c. 288 s. 21-C; 1911 c. 209 s. 9; 1939 c. 431 art. 6 s. 6] (2315)

291.33 PAYMENTS TO COUNTIES. On or before the first day of November each year, the state auditor shall compute the amount of inheritance tax which has been paid into the state treasury by the treasurers of the several counties of this state, from estates of residents thereof, during the preceding fiscal year ending July thirty-first, and thereupon draw his warrant on the state treasurer in favor of each county from which any tax shall have been received during the fiscal year ending July thirty-first next preceding, for ten per cent of the amount of the inheritance tax money so received from each such county, respectively, less ten per cent of any tax which has been returned under the provisions of section 291.32, and which was originally paid to the treasurer of any such county, and transmit the same to the auditor of each county, to be placed to the credit of the county revenue fund.

It shall be the duty of the state treasurer to pay such warrants out of any funds in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated. The moneys necessary to pay such warrants are hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

[1905 c. 288 s. 21-D; 1911 c. 209 s. 9] (2316)

291.34 ESTATE TAX. There shall be assessed by the probate court, in addition to the inheritance tax as now provided by sections 291.01 to 291.33, an estate tax upon all estates which are subject to taxation under the present federal revenue act of 1926. The tax is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the estate of every person who, at the time of his death, was a resident of this state. The amount of the tax shall be computed by the commissioner of taxation and his computation shall be sent to the probate court of the county of deceased's residence and shall be, by the probate court, assessed as an additional amount of inheritance tax, as fixed in accordance with the provisions of sections 291.34 to 291.40, by the probate court. In the event that the estate of the deceased is not probated, the tax shall be determined and computed by the commissioner of taxation. The amount of the tax so assessed shall be the amount by which 80 per cent of the estate tax, payable to the United States under the provisions of the federal revenue act of 1926, shall exceed the aggregate amount of all estate, inheritance, legacy, and succession taxes actually paid to the several states of the United States in respect to any property owned by such decedent, or subject to such taxes as a part of or in connection with his estate.

[1931 c. 332 s. 1] (2321-1)

291.35 WHEN PAYABLE. The tax imposed by sections 291.34 to 291.40 shall become due and payable at the expiration of 18 months after the death of the person from whom the transfer is made, and executors, administrators, trustees, grantees, donees, beneficiaries, and surviving joint owners shall be and remain liable for the tax until it is paid. If the tax is not paid when due interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum shall be charged and collected from the time the same became payable, unless, by reason of claims upon the estate, necessary litigation or other unavoidable cause of delay, such tax cannot be determined as herein provided; in such case interest at the rate of six per cent per annum shall

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be charged upon such tax from the accrual thereof until the cause of such delay is removed, after which seven per cent shall be charged.

[1931 c. 332 s. 2] (2321-2)

291.36 TO BECOME VOID, WHEN. Sections 291.34 to 291.40 shall become void and of no effect in respect to estates of persons who die subsequent to the effective date of the repeal of Title III of the federal revenue act of 1926, or of the provisions thereof providing for a credit of the taxes paid to the several states of the United States, not exceeding 80 per cent of the tax imposed by Title III.

[1931 c. 332 s. 3] (2321-3)

291.37 INTENT. It is hereby declared to be the intent and purpose of sections 291.34 to 291.40 to obtain for this state the benefit of the credit allowed under the provisions of Title III, Section 301, Subsection (b) of the federal revenue act of 1926, to the extent that this state may be entitled by the provisions of sections 291.34 to 291.40, by imposing additional taxes, and the same shall be liberally construed to effect this purpose. The commissioner of taxation may make such regulations relative to the assessment and the collection of the tax provided by sections 291.34 to 291.40, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to carry out this intent.

[1931 c. 332 s. 4] (2321-4)

291.38 APPLICATION. The provisions of sections 291.34 to 291.40 shall also apply to all estates not fully distributed and now in process of settlement, where the date of death was subsequent to February 26, 1926.

[1931 c. 332 s. 5] (2321-5)

291.39 OTHER LAWS. All provisions of sections 291.01 to 291.33, relating to succession taxes, are hereby made a part of sections 291.34 to 291.40 wherever the same are applicable.

[1931 c. 332 s. 6] (2321-6)

291.40 APPORTIONMENT OF TAX. The tax which may be imposed under section 291.34 shall be chargeable against the interests of each beneficiary in proportion to the amount of the normal state inheritance tax paid by each.

[1931 c. 332 s. 7] (2321-7)